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ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1872-73.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1873-74.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

FROM a statistical point of view the Year 1872-73 was marked by the publication of the results of the Census of the greater portion of India, taken at the end of 1871, and by a farther development of that scientific system which was drawn up by the Calcutta Statistical Committee for the uniform preparation of the Annual Administration Reports. The results of the Census, general and detailed, are now published for the first time in a combined and comparative form, including the enumeration of the Christian communities authoritatively issued by the Calcutta Missionary Conference and the Roman Catholic Church. The principal improvement in the system of compiling the Reports consists of a division of the chapters, under the nine great heads, into (1) those which, as referring to comparatively permanent facts, will be reported on only every five years, and (2) those purely administrative facts which vary, change or denote progress every year. As the size of this Volume is restricted the Editor found it impossible to do justice to the decennial Census and the five years' subjects, without cutting short the chapters on ordinary administration. This is especially to be regretted in the case of Finance and Instruction, to which, however, full justice will doubtless be done in next year's Volume. The same necessity has led to the absence altogether of Chapters VI., VIII. and IX. in the scheme which follows. The subject of the first of these three, on Vital Statistics and the Medical Services, will be found to be well represented in the chapters on Jails and the Army, which contain the only accurate vital statistics yet collected in India. The subject of emigration was fully dealt with in the previous volume. It is impossible to do justice to Archaeology in a summary of purely Administration Reports. It will, on the other hand, be found that Municipalities, Mines and Manufactures are reported on for the first time in these *Annals*. The scheme sanctioned on the 12th May 1873 for each Province of India is as follows. The subjects to be reported on every five years are printed in italics :—

Part.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples.

POLITICAL.—

*Historical summary.
Form of Administration.
Character of Land Tenures; system of Survey and Settlements.
Civil Divisions of the British Territory.
Details of the last Census. Tribes and language.
Changes in the Administration.
Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.*

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

*Surveys.
Settlements.
Waste lands.
Government Estates.
Waste's Estate.*

III.—PROTECTION.

*Legislative Authority.
Courts of Legal Judice.
Police.
Criminal Justice.
Prisons.
Civil Justice.
Registration.
Municipal Administration.
Military.
Marine.*

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

*Agriculture.
Weather and Crops.
Horticulture.
Forestry.
Mineral Products.
Manufactures.
Trade.*

Part.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Public Works.

*Road.
Railways.
Canals.
Telegraph.
Post Office.*

Irrigation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Land Revenue.

Canal Revenue.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

Customs.

Opium.

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Excise.

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(b).—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

Local Funds.

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Education Expenses.

Municipal Revenues.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Details of Census if taken in the year of report.

Births and Deaths.

Emigration.

Medical Relief.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

VII.—INSTRUCTION

General System of Public Instruction.

Education.

Literature and the Press.

Literary Societies.

Art and Sciences.

VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Ecclesiastical.

Stationery.

General Miscellaneous.

The only noteworthy feature of the year 1872-73 is touched upon by the Bengal Report, which deals with events and policies down to the close of 1873. It is the "apprehended scarcity", which has since developed into famine in North Behar and over other portions of Bengal.

Since this Volume went to press it has been resolved to add the Sylhet district of Bengal also to Assam, increasing the area of the new Province, as given at pages 12 and 191, to 41,798

square miles, and the population to 4,122,019, while proportionately reducing those of Bengal.

As the *Annals of Indian Administration* has now reached its eighteenth annual Volume the present Editor, who has been responsible for its appearance since 1859, may thus put on record a few facts as to the origin and history of the publication. In 1856 Mr. Meredith Townsend submitted to Sir Cecil (then Mr.) Beadon, the Home Secretary, a plan for publishing an indexed epitome of the principal Reports annually issued by the Supreme and Provincial Governments, and of some of the Indian Blue-books laid before Parliament. The first Part appeared in that year. In 132 pages the Editor analysed just 2500. Soon afterwards he published a Thesaurus, or general index to all the published records of Government previous to 1856. Lord Canning, then the Governor-General, expressed approval of the work, which continued to appear in quarterly Parts. In 1863 Mr. George Smith, LL.D., obtained from Lord Elgin the appointment of the Calcutta Statistical Committee, to draw up a uniform statistical system for the Administration Reports annually submitted to Parliament. In that Committee Mr. Bullen, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, took charge of the commercial statistics, and Mr. R. H. Hollingbery of the financial statistics, both of which for all India are now promptly issued in monthly and annual volumes by the Financial Department. Dr. Smith drew up the plan and detailed tables of the present Administration Reports, and Sir George (then Mr. Justice) Campbell filled in the details of the judicial portion of that plan. After a few years spent in referring the scheme to the Secretary of State and the Provincial Governments, it was finally adopted with a few modifications to suit local peculiarities. On the 23rd May 1873 the Government of India ordered the farther development of the plan, by a division into five years' and one year's subjects.

SERAMPORE.

The 4th July, 1874.

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PART I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN
1872-73.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.

India.

Area.—The area of British India, including the hundred and fifty-three Feudatory States administered more or less by Hindoo and Mahomedan Chiefs, is about 1,582,120 square miles, with a population of 240,000,000, or 152 to the mile. British India is thus larger than China proper, as the latter now is without Eastern Turkestan, and slightly more extensive than the United States of America. India now consists of the following eleven Provinces, arranged in the order of population :—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Square Miles.</i>
1. Bengal, Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Council...	215,353
2. Madras, Governor, Council and ..	140,726
3. North-Western Province, Lieutenant Governor ..	82,565
4. Punjab, ..	102,001
5. Bombay and Sind, Governor, Council and ..	131,298
6. Oudh, Chief Commissioner ..	23,042
7. Central Province, ..	111,121
8. Assam, ..	36,115
9. British Burma, ..	92,879
Ajmeer, } under Government of India	1,122
Coorg, }	2,400
<i>Paying Revenue to the Viceroy.</i> ...	939,922
10. Mysore, Chief Commissioner ..	28,449
11. Berar, Commissioner ..	16,900
The 153 Feudatory States, Chiefs and Political Agents,	596,790
<i>Paying Revenue to Chiefs</i> ..	612,199
<i>Grand Total</i> ..	1,582,121

Each of these eleven Provinces, including Mysore and Berar, submits to the Viceroy and Governor General, for Parliament, an Annual Administration Report drawn up on a uniform statistical system. Each Feudatory State is annually reported on by the Governor General's Agents, the Political Residents, or the Provincial Governments. These Reports form the basis of the present volume.

Surat became the first English Settlement in India under the imperial *firman* granted by Jehangeer on the 11th of January 1613. Two of the Company's factors visited Patna in 1620, and in 1634 Shah Jehan granted it a *firman* for the establishment of a factory in Bengal. But it was in 1636 that Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the effective privilege of planting settlements there, from the gratitude of the Emperor to the physician who had saved his daughter's life. Mr. Boughton first visited the fort of Pipley, but ultimately factories were opened at Balasore and Hooghly. The Presidency of Madras was not constituted at Fort St. George till 1639, three years after, but there had been factories previously on that coast first at Masulipatam and then at Arnegan. The Island of Bombay was acquired by the English Crown in 1662, but the Western Presidency was not constituted there till 1668, the year in which the Company sent out their first order for the purchase of 100lbs. weight of the best tea. In the more than two centuries which have passed since that time the consumption of tea in England has risen to 123 millions of lbs. annually, and in the last ten years the new export of Indian tea has grown to 20 millions.

The territorial acquisitions were confined to trading factories defended by forts, till Clive's victory at Plassey in 1757. Since that year the British Empire has been steadily pushed on by the force of circumstances, and in spite of all declarations and frequent attempts in a contrary direction. Under Lord Dalhousie, who annexed Pegu in 1852, it reached and has since rested at its natural boundaries on every side except Burma. Excluding the military outposts of Aden and Perim which command the Red Sea, these boundaries have ever since been the Hala and Sulaiman ranges, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepal and Bhootan; the sea with its islands except Ceylon, a Crown Colony fed with labour from India, on the west and south, and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction through Burma to the tenth parallel of latitude. British India is included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 69° 44' and 99° 30' E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Mouze

in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75° , is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28° .

The French and Portuguese still hold a few square miles of territory, which the former administer from Pondichery, on the Madras coast, and the latter from Goa, on the Bombay coast.

Physical Geography.—The country is naturally divided into two portions, the Peninsular and the Himalayan. Mr. H. F. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, describes the former as traversed by two principal mountain chains; one running somewhat obliquely across the peninsula, in a nearly east and west direction, from the Gulf of Cambay to Amakuntuk; and after an interval, rising again in Sagoojah and running through Chutia Nagpoor and Hazaribagh to the western limits of the Gangetic delta; the other, almost at right angles to the former, running from the mouth of the Nerbudda to the southern extremity of the peninsula. The former may be termed the Satpoora and Chutia Nagpoor ranges, the latter is that of the Sahyadree or the Western Ghats. Besides these, a series of hill groups, separated by intervals of low country, extend in a north-east and south-westerly direction along the east coast. These are frequently termed the Eastern Ghats, but they are not continuous; and although in some parts rising to more than 4,000 feet above the sea-level, as a geographical feature they are of less importance than the first named ranges. These ranges may be regarded as the skeleton on which the form of the country chiefly depends. South and north of the Satpooras extend two great plateaux. The northern is separated from the range itself by the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Sone; along which it terminates by a steep abrupt escarpment, now termed the Vindhya range, on the north of the former, and the Kaimoor range along the latter, river. At the summit of this escarpment, the edge of the tableland is in some places 2,000 feet above the sea; and the surface slopes thence towards the Ganges valley, into which it is drained by the Chumbul, the Sindh, and the Ken rivers. On the west, it terminates at the Aravuh range, 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, which declines to the Thar desert. Mount Aboo in this range rises to 5,000 feet. The southern and larger plateau is not more than 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpoor; but rises to the westward, till it attains to about 2,000 feet on the edge of the Western Ghats; where certain hills, such as that of Mahabaleshwar, reach to heights of upwards of 4,000 feet. Further south,

the surface declines towards the Tungabhoodra valley; but rises again in Mysore to 2,000 and even 3,000 feet, terminating in the lofty hill group, the Neelgiris, with an average elevation of 7,000, and one peak (Dodabetta) of 8,760 feet. To the south of the Neelgiris, beyond the Palghat Gap, and to the east, are grouped several massive hill clusters, some of them almost rivalling the Neelgiris, and offering some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the Peninsula.

The direction taken by the drainage has been determined mainly by the two mountain ranges first described. The Western Ghats constitute the principal watershed of the peninsula. Their crest is the highest continuous level; so that while their steep western slopes and the narrow plain at their foot are drained into the Arabian Sea, the great plateau to the eastward, occupied by Mysore, Hyderabad, the Dekhan and Nagpoor, with the broader plains of the Carnatic and Orissa, and the whole of the Eastern Ghats, are drained into the Bay of Bengal. The Satpoota and Chutia Nagpoor ranges constitute, either two or three parallel watersheds. The northern slopes of the Rappeepa and Satpoota proper, with the Puchimuree and Mundla hills, are drained by the Nerbudda, which flows westwards parallel with the axis of the chain; and the crest of the Vindhyan escarpment, which runs parallel with the river 20 or 30 miles to the north of it, is the limit of its basin in that direction, since all the plateau of Malwa and Bundelkhand, of which this range is the southern boundary, slopes towards the north, and throws its drainage into the Jumna and Ganges. On the south of the Rappeepas and the Satpooras, another river, the Taptee, with its tributary the Pooran, also runs parallel to the chain, and, like the Nerbudda, flows westward, and discharges its waters into the Arabian Sea. The crest of the Satpoota, therefore, is the watershed between the Nerbudda and the Taptee. South of this latter river is a third watershed, formed by the Indhyadree hills, also parallel to the river and the two former, and dividing its waters from those of the Godavari basin. The watershed of the eastern or Chutia Nagpoor ranges in Sugoogah, separates the Mahanadi from the Sone. To the east of Sugoogah the hills spread out and form a broad plateau between the Sone and the Gangetic delta. The greater part of this is drained by the Damohy, the watershed of which separates it, on the south from the basins of the Brahmani, the Subanrecka and other smaller rivers, and on the north from the Ganges and some small streams flowing into the Hooghly. Thus the Satpoota and Chutia Nagpoor ranges, which are rather broad tracts of hill country than definite mountain ranges, have in both cases an

independent local drainage system; while they divide the river basins of the Peninsula from that of the Ganges.

Geological Structure.—The rock formations that enter into the structure of the peninsular part of India are the following, beginning with those now actually forming; the others in order of increasing antiquity:—*1st.*—Certain superficial soils. Modern alluvial deposits of the rivers. Blown sands of the coast. *2nd.*—Gravels containing rude stone implements of human manufacture. Old alluvial deposits of the great river valleys, containing bones of extinct animals and shells of living species of freshwater Mollusca, together with rude stone implements. Travancore deposits, containing marine shells, all of existing species. Upraised beds, containing shells of existing species, at many points on the Madras coast. *3rd.*—Beds of sandstone termed the 'Cuddalore sandstones,' sometimes containing petrified wood, in Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Madras, and also in Beerbhoom. *4th.*—Fossiliferous deposits of older tertiary or eocene date, at Surat and also in Kuch. *5th.*—The great volcanic formation of Western India. The beds of fresh water origin, containing shells, intercalated between the trap-flows; and deposit near Rajamahendri containing marine shells. *6th.*—The richly fossiliferous shales, sandstones and limestones, of cretaceous age, in Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The fossiliferous limestone and sandstones, immediately underlying the trap-flows, in the lower part of the Nerbudda valley, (the 'Bagh beds' of the Geological Survey) and probably a calcareous bed and sandstones, in a similar position, on the south of the Nerbudda valley near Jubbulpore, (the 'Lameta group' of the Geological Survey). *7th.*—Fine shales containing remains of Cycadeous plants, in Trichinopoly, Madras, Nelloor, the Rajmahal hills, Central India (near Jubbulpore) and Kuch. These are probably of about the same age as the Wealden of Europe, or partly perhaps Upper Jurassic. *8th.*—The highly fossiliferous Jurassic formation of Kuch. *9th.*—An enormous series of deposits in Central India and Bengal, apparently of fresh water origin, for which the name 'Gondwana series' has been proposed. The upper part consists chiefly of massive sandstones, while the lower contains numerous beds of coal. These represent altogether a very long geological period, extending probably from the Devonian or Lower carboniferous, to the Upper Jurassic epoch. *10th.*—A large and important series of rocks, consisting of sandstones, shales and limestones, in which no fossil has hitherto been detected. They form a great part of the plateau of Bundelkhand and Malwa, between the Nerbudda and the Ganges; and especially stand out in the Vindhyan escarpment on the south-

ern edge of the plateau. Hence the series has been termed the 'Vindhyan formation.' A lower member of the formation covers also the plain of Chutteesguth, and is largely developed in Kurnool, parts of the Godavari basin and in the South Mahratta country. 11th.—A series of still older deposits, also quite unfossiliferous, very extensively developed in the Sone valley, Northern Bundelkhand and Gwalior, also in Singbhoon and Cudapa underlying the Vindhyan series. These are termed the 'Bijawar series.' They are frequently much metamorphosed. 12th.—The ancient metamorphic (gneiss) rocks which lie at the base of all the above. The lofty hill groups of Travancore, Mysore, Salem and Trichinopoly which average from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height, and include peaks of more than 8,000 feet, consist entirely of the ancient gneiss. The whole plateau of Mysore, 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the sea, and the greater part of the low country around and between the hills, are formed of the same rock. These hills appear to be the remains of a mountain range of extreme antiquity, since it is from the waste of these rocks that the only less ancient stratified deposits (the Bijawars and Vindhyan) of the Nagari and Pulicat hills and the Nullamallais have been formed. Another hill region, of very high antiquity, is that of which we have remnants in the Chutia Nagpoor and Hazaribagh plateau, the higher parts of which are 2,000 feet above the sea; while some isolated hills, such as Parasnath, attain to an elevation of more than 4,000 feet. It is as yet uncertain whether the gneiss, of which this consists, is as old as that of Southern India.

Amid all the successive changes of level that must have modified the physical geography of the country, these ancient hill masses have continued to form its principal feature; at one time perhaps as lofty mountains ever yielding to the erosion of rain and rivers; at other times, as lilly islands washed by the sea. The latter was possibly their condition during a part of the cretaceous period, when the sea covered the present plains of Trichinopoly and South Arcot, and occupied what is now Eastern Bengal and the Himalaya as well as the western borders of Central India. But there is some reason to believe that, at a very early period, and perhaps up to this or a somewhat later date, this ancient land was connected with the Seychelles Islands, and at one time even with Southern Africa. Certain animals, whose remains are found fossil in the Panchet rocks, are closely related to kinds hitherto only met with in South Africa and Australia, in rocks of about the same age; and in the existing fauna of India there are many indications of relationship, and some cases of identity, with the South African and Seychelles fauna, pointing

to a common origin, and therefore to a former communication between the two regions. In the latter part of the cretaceous period, or perhaps at its close, took place that enormous outburst of volcanic activity that has covered 200,000 square miles of country with layers of lava and volcanic ash.

For a long time after the close of this volcanic period, the lava beds were subject to denudation by the action of the sea, and it is probable that about this time began that subsidence which buried their western extension beneath the sea. There are deposits of eocene age at Bharaach and Surat, and also in Kuch which shows that these portions of Western India were then covered by the sea: and such was also the case of the Indus and Gangetic valleys, and with much of the region now occupied by the mountains around. But all the remainder of India was probably land, and it may be doubted whether it has ever since been depressed beneath the sea with the exception of the plains lying along the coast and some of the lower hills. The great range of the Western Ghats is considered to be an old sea cliff. If so, it must have been formed during the tertiary period, and the Konkan must, for a long time, have formed the bottom of the sea. The Taptee and Nerbudda valleys, except perhaps the upper part of the latter, have been re-excavated since the volcanic period, for they are cut through the trappean rocks, and the same is true of the upper tributaries of the Godavari and the Krishna, the Wurda and Pam Gunga, the Bhema and the Seena. The alluvial plains along the east coast of the Peninsula have been formed by the deposition of sediment brought down by these and other rivers that drain the interior. At one time, the coast line must have been very irregular, stretching back to the hills of the Eastern Ghats; and the low country of the Payan Ghat was being planed down by the sea. It was then, (during some part of the tertiary period) that the 'Cuddalore sandstones,' were deposited. Finally, this sea bottom was elevated; and the irregularities in the original coast line, thus produced, have been filled up by the deltas of the great rivers, or, being inclosed by sand spits the lagoons left behind them have been gradually filled and then elevated.

Physical Geography of the Himalayan Region.—We come now to the second or Himalayan portion. At the foot of the great mountain ranges which cut off India from the rest of the Asiatic Continent, viz., the Hala and Sulaiman ranges, the Himalaya, and that which in Eastern Bengal rises from the swamps of Sylhet and Mymensing, a broad belt of plain stretches across from sea to sea. This plain completely isolates the ancient highlands and hill groups of the Peninsula, from the more nu-

posing but more recent encircling chain. A section of the Himalaya from India to the Desert of Gobi shows, 1. Gangetic Plain. 2. The Great Snowy Range. 3. The Indian Watershed. 4. The Sampo Valley. 5. The Plateau of Tibet. 6. The Keun Lun. 7. The Desert of Gobi.

The direction of the Himalaya is not the same throughout. From the gorge of the Dihong in Upper Assam to the Gunduk it runs nearly west, with a slight curvature, convex towards the plains of India; and beyond this it curves to north-west as far as the valley of Kashmeer. It consists of several parallel but not continuous ridges, and the subordinate ridges or spurs which these give off in a more or less transverse direction. The loftiest of these principal ridges is about 60 or 70 miles distant from the plains. It includes or is connected by spurs with the gigantic peaks, Chamanlau, Kunchinjunga, Mount Everest (the loftiest known mountain in the world), Doulagiri, and Nanda Devi, the lowest of which is but little under 24,000 feet, while the others vary from 25,700 up to 29,000 feet about sea-level. The Himalaya may be said to terminate in Kashmeer, and on the north at the sources of the Gilgit river, a tributary of the Indus. Beyond this to the west, with one exception the direction of the mountain ranges is totally different, and parallel to the Indus in the lower half of its course. In Banair and Kafiristan, this direction is approximately north-east and south-west; and further south, where the Indus issues from the Salt-range on the plains of the Punjab, north and south. The chief exception is the Safid Koh which divides the valleys of the Cabul and Shamul rivers, and runs east and west from Peshawur up to the tableland of Cabul. Several peaks of this range are 15,000 and 16,000 feet in height. A range south of the Shamul river and one or two other smaller ridges run parallel with the above. Another exception is exhibited in the Salt-range. This is the range at the edge of the little tableland (about 2,000 feet high) which occupies the angle between the Safid Koh and the Sub-Himalaya. It is drained into the Indus by the river Sohan.

The Sulaman range bears somewhat the same relation to the tableland of Afghanistan that the Himalaya does to Tibet; but both the tableland and its boundary range are very much lower. The highest peak of the Sulaman range, the Takht-i-Sulaman, is only 11,300 feet in height, and the city of Cabul, on the northern and highest part of the tableland, is but a little over 6,000 feet.

The Hala range to the west of Sindh, and running also north and south, is still lower. Beloochistan like Sindh and much of

Afghanistan, is a very arid country, large tracts being absolute desert. A little vegetation only is met with along the courses of the rivers, which carry down the scanty drainage of the mountains, and generally lose themselves in the sands, or are used up for irrigation, before they reach any permanent stream. This is not the case, however, with the rivers of Cabul, which drain the snowy ranges of the Safid Koh and the Hindu Koh and are, at all times, well filled streams. The greater part of Afghanistan is drained by the tributaries of the river Helmund, which discharges itself into the salt swamp called the Sistan lake, on the borders of Persia, and lying 1,550 feet above the sea-level.

Of the countries to the east of the Great Dihong river, at which the eastern Himalaya may be said to terminate, we know but little. But there seems to be little doubt that the great ranges of mountains that run down from the Tibetan tableland have a meridional, that is, north and south, direction; while, in the valleys between them, the great rivers, the Irawadi, the Yang-tse-kiang and the Mekhong or Cambodia river, carry down the drainage of the snow-capped peaks and ridges that border Central Tibet. To the south and south-east of Assam, the prevailing direction of the principal chains is intermediate between that of the Himalaya and the hue of the Irawadi valley. Thus the Patkoi range, south of Upper Assam, and the Naml range, north-east of Cachar, run north-east and south-west, while the Garo and Khasi Hills between Lower Assam and Sylhet run east and west. All the chains of Arakan and Burma run north and south; and such is also therefore the prevailing direction of the rivers.

The great plain which lies along the foot of these several mountain systems, separating them from peninsular India, and stretching from sea to sea although truly described as a plain, is far from being absolutely level. Its highest point lies at the foot of the Sivaliks, between the Jumna and the Sutlej, where it is more than 1,100 feet above the sea. It declines from the foot of the hills towards the south, and from the Jumna-Sutlej watershed towards the east; so that at the foot of the Sikkim hills and in Lower Assam it is only about 300 feet, at Agra 550 feet, and at Sahelgumj 115 feet above sea level. On the side of the Indus valley, the slope is from north to south (along the hue of the Indus), and from east to west, from the foot of the Aravuli chain nearly to that of the Ha'a and Sulaiman ranges. Hence it follows that, while the Ganges flows along the southern margin of its plain, or at the greatest distance from the hills, the Indus flows along the foot of the boundary range. Were the drainage of the Sulaiman and Hala mountains as copious as

that from the Himalaya, the alluvial deposits brought down from those mountains would raise the level of the plain at their foot; and, in the course of the time, the Indus would be driven to a distance from these hills, just as the Ganges is from the Himalaya. But this part of the country is almost rainless.

Bengal and Assam.

Up to the beginning of February 1874 the Province of Bengal contained Assam, and in this volume Assam will be treated as a portion of Bengal. But the following districts were then constituted a separate Chief Commissionership, by the Governor General's Proclamation :—

	Square Miles.	Population	Revenue.	
			Land Rs.	Gross Rs.
Assam Division	35,130	2,207,453	21,90,716	41,52,727
Cachar	1,285	205,027	164,709	2,92,691
	36,415	2,412,480	26,55,425	44,45,418

Area and Boundaries.—Including the above, the territory under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1872-73 comprised Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota or Chutia Nagpoor. Its extreme limits extend from 19° 18' to 28° 15' north latitude, and between 82° and 97° east longitude. The entire Province was bounded on the north by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan, and towards Assam the Duttla, Akha, Meeree, and Mishmee hills, inhabited by the tribes bearing those names, who occupy the lower ranges of the eastern Himalaya. On the east the boundary was less defined; the Assam frontier is bordered by the hilly country of the Abors, Singphos, Kamptees and Nagas. The friendly state of Manipore next adjoins, and between it and the hill tracts of Chittagong, abutting the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, the hills are occupied by the Lushai and Kookie tribes, who have for many years past proved most troublesome and intractable neighbours, but with whom, as a result of the Lushai expedition, we have now established closer relations. The Arracan hills and the Naaf river complete the boundary on this side, separating Bengal from Burma. The south is washed by the sea and embraces the head

of the Bay, which derives its name from the province. At a point near to Ganjam, on the sea-coast, the boundary line divides Bengal from Madras, and proceeding northwards, verges on the Central Province, the State of Rewah, and the North-Western Province.

The total area of the Province, including Assam, is 251,768 square miles, as given in recently corrected and readjusted returns though some portions are still unsurveyed and only approximately determined. The Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts comprise 213,507 square miles, and the Tributary States and since reclaimed territories make up the remainder. The returns of cultivated and uncultivated areas and of road and water communications are not sufficiently accurate to be embodied in the present volume. The extent of railways completed in 1872 amounted to 1,298 miles. Broadly speaking, the chief characteristics of the Province are the plain of the Ganges proceeding from the north-west, and the valley of the Brahmaputra from the north-east, meeting in the great delta of Bengal. On the west rise the high lands of Chutia Nagpoor and Orissa; on the east the Chittagong, Tipperah, Garo, Khasi, and other hills; on the north the Darjeeling district is our sole possession in the Bengal Himalayas.

Bengal proper is the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, with some minor hilly tracts on either side. Behar is the upper Gangetic plain west of Rajmehal, and lying between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. To Behar also is attached a narrow range of hills. Orissa comprises a long, flat, diluvial strip between the hills and the sea, forming one settled district, and a large hilly tract in the rear occupied by the Tributary Mehals. Chutia Nagpoor is the elevated and hilly country west of Bengal and Behar and north of Orissa. Assam is the long valley of the Brahmaputra, to which several hilly districts are now attached.

The Ganges enters Lower Bengal from the North-Western Provinces near Ghazee pore; shortly after it receives the Gogra on the north bank, the Soane on the south, and the Gunduk again on the north, at Hajee pore—all rivers of considerable volume—and maintains a course generally easterly, but diversified with windings. The Kosee joins it below Bhaugulpore, after which the river turns the corner of the Rajmehal hills and assumes a nearly southerly direction with its greatest body of water, till the Bhagiruttee flows away on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of the many mouths, while the main stream continues south-east to Goalundo; there the Jumouna, the principal branch of the Brahmaputra, is met, and the an-

algamated column empties itself by many channels into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra, formed by the union of several great streams, enters Assam at its north-east extremity. It flows towards the south-west, through the length of the Assam valley, after which it clings to the contour of the Garo Hills, and then proceeds due southwards to its junction with the Ganges near Goulundo. From these rivers the Gangetic delta is formed, and consists more immediately of the districts included in the Presidency division, with Moorshedabad, and Furreedpore and Backergunge of the Dacca division. Between the cultivated districts and the sea is a tract bearing the general name of the Soonderbuns, which hitherto, owing to mroads of the sea, the jungle, and wild beasts, with the unhealthiness of the climate, have baffled the enterprise of modern man.

The Soorma's course is somewhat similar to that of the Brahmaputra on a smaller scale, rising as it does in the north-east of the Cachar Hills and flowing westward, past Sylhet and Chutuck, till it also suddenly adopts a southern turn to join the Brahmaputra and from the Megna. The Soorma valley, to the south of the Garo Khasi-Jyntea Hills, is the high road to Cachar, and the stream affords good water carriage for the greater part of its length. The Chittagong rivers, including the Fenny, which separates it from Tipperah, fall into the east of the Bay of Bengal, but have no connection with the water system above described. The largest of them, the Kurnafoolee, on which Chittagong is situated, rises in the highlands to the north of the Blue Mountain, and gathers the contributions of the minor hill streams on either bank. Its course is south-westerly, as determined by the conformation of the hills, and changed perpetually by the protruding spurs. On the western side of the Gangetic delta again the rivers have little or no connection with the main system of the country. The Damoodah, the Roopnarain, and the Cossyo may all be said to join the Hooghly between Calcutta and Saugor Island, but they are isolated rivers which have sprung from the plateau of Chutia Nagpore, do not help to form the delta, and are independent entirely in character. The Soobunreeka, the Byturnee, and the Mahanudi, have direction generally parallel to one another and a south-easterly course, the two former rising in Chutia Nagpore, the latter in the Central Provinces. The Mahanudi is navigable for boats of a sort for 400 out of its 520 miles, and near Cuttack is about two miles in breadth in the rains.

The mountains and hills in the small part of the Himalayan chain within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor, form

elevations which vary greatly, from Darjeeling 7,000 feet above the sea, on the south, to lofty Kunchinjunga, 28,000 feet high, on the north-west. Gneiss is the chief formation of the rock, while on the banks of the Rungeet river slate is found, and at the foot of the hills iron ore; moreover the presence of copper is ascertained. The Rajmahal hills form the eastern projection of the Central Indian formation ending near the town of that name, round which the Ganges flows. They are the first connected high ground that strikes the eye of the traveller ascending the Ganges. South-west of these are broken, detached hills of considerable height, the largest of which is Parasnath, rising out of the surrounding country often in an almost perfect conical form to a height of about 4,400 feet. Many of these can be seen on the chord line between Raneegunge and Luckeeseraï, and appear geographically as irregular links between the Rajmahal hills and the plateau of Chutia Nagpoor, which is hilly almost throughout, scantily populated, and covered with jungle over most of its surface. The extensive collieries at Raneegunge, on the confines of the Burdwan division and Chutia Nagpoor, furnish at present an unlimited supply of coal, which is of a moderately fair description. These regions where coal seams are abundant may generally be said to be from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea. To the south of Chutia Nagpoor again, on the west side of Orissa, are the Orissa Tributary Mahals, a hilly country containing a considerable population. There are forests of sal on the hills, which run parallel to the line of coast from north-east to south-west, to near the south-west extremity of the province, the Chilka lake, on the banks of which, as along the sea shore of Cuttack, much salt is manufactured.

The mountainous tract to the east of Bengal has some summits with an elevation of 11,000 or 12,000 feet, and our settled hill districts rise to 6,000 feet. They abound in coal and iron ore intermixed with limestone of excellent quality. The eastern boundary of Bengal, at the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, is formed by a spur from the Himalayas, and from this point the hilly range is never entirely broken to the south of Chittagong. First to the north-east are the hill regions of the Singphoo and Abor tribes, then the Naga hill districts to the south of the Assam valley, continued by the Manipore, Cachar, and Tipperah hill to the Chittagong Hill Tracts: meanwhile the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah range strikes out parallel to the Himalayas up to the bend of the Brahmaputra; a considerable area of this high country is as yet insufficiently explored. The inhabitants are for the most part primitive in their habits, and belong to aboriginal races, of Indo-Chinese type. The jungles are intensely thick. Of the

more remote parts of these hills little is known except from the reports of survey parties and such personal narratives as are depicted in Captain Lewin's "Chittagong Hill Tracts."

The Assam valley is almost a perfect flat, studded with clumps of little conical hills rising abruptly from the general level to the height of 200 to 700 feet, rich in rivers and in mineral treasures, coal of a fair class being found; the climate, too, is very favourable to the indigenous tea-plant, which grows luxuriantly. The greater part of Bengal and Behar is formed of uninterrupted flats, subject to inundation, rich in black mould, some portions naturally more fertile than others,—the Dacca division being so fertile that it has been called "the granary of Bengal." Drawing a line southwards between Bancoorah and Burdwan, carrying it on past Midnapore and down towards Balasore, it will be noticed that to the west the ground partakes of the character of the Chutia Nagpoor plateau, granite being found overlaid with carboniferous sand-stone, containing iron and coal in great abundance, and the climate in consequence being of a drier character.

There are no lakes of importance besides the Chilka, though there are numerous *jheels*, or shallow sheets of water, which expand or diminish owing to the season. The most remarkable are the Monda, Dulabari, and Chullum *jheels* in Rajshahye, the Aka in Jessore, and the great *jheels* in Backergunge.

Climate.—Although Bengal is situated for the most part without the tropical zone, its climate is characteristically tropical. The mean temperature of the whole year varies between 80° (in Orissa) and 74° (in parts of Assam), that of Calcutta being 79°. In the annual range of their temperature, as well as in point of humidity and rainfall, the eastern and western portions of the province are strongly contrasted. In Cachar, nearly 200 miles from the sea, the mean temperature of June is 82°, that of January 64·5°, and the highest and lowest temperatures recorded during five years, viz. 99° and 43°, show an absolute range of 56° only. At Chittagong, on the sea coast, the recorded range does not exceed 49°. On the other hand Patna has a mean temperature of 87·2 in June and 60·7 in January, and in 1869 the highest and lowest temperatures registered were 116·3° on the 12th May, and 36·9° on the 3rd and 4th of January; the absolute range of this year was therefore 79·4°. It is probable that some parts of Behar—the neighbourhood of Gya, for instance—experience a range somewhat greater than that of Patna.

The highest temperature recorded in Calcutta during the last 18 years is 106°, which has been reached twice only, viz. once in 1867, and again in May of 1873. The lowest temperature,

52.7, has been recorded also twice, *viz.* in January 1860 and 1864, and 52.8 has been observed twice, *viz.* in January 1857 and 1861. The extreme absolute range of the temperature of the capital is therefore a little over 53°, and the mean temperatures of December and May are 68.5 and 85 respectively. The annual rise and fall of temperature exhibits some other local variations. Thus in Orissa and the western part of the Gangetic delta December is the coldest month of the year; elsewhere the mean temperature of January is somewhat lower. This difference is due to the sea winds setting in on this part of the coast very early in the year, whereas in Behar their influence is not felt till much later in the season.

During the rains the temperature of the Hazaribagh plateau, to the west of the delta, falls more rapidly than that of any other part of Bengal. Between May and October the fall at Hazaribagh is rather more than 11°, while at Berhampore, under about the same latitude, it is only 4½°, at Calcutta little more than 3°, and even at Patna it does not exceed 8°. This peculiarity appears to be due principally to the cloudiness of the plateau in the daytime, whereby the sun's heat is rendered less intense, and to the greater radiation at night. This fact has an important bearing on the value of Hazaribagh as a station for European troops, and as a sanitarium for invalids from the plains. The quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta, relatively to the dry air, is, on the average of the year, about twice as great as in that of London; but the relative humidity of the former equals that of the latter only in the three first months of the rains, which are among the driest months of an European climate.

The districts of Eastern Bengal, including Cachar and Sylhet and the Himalayan Terai, are those of the heaviest rainfall. Their average annual fall almost everywhere amounts to 100 inches, and on the exposed hill flanks, and at their foot, even this large amount is greatly surpassed. Thus Sylhet has an annual average of 141 inches, Darjeeling 126 inches, the Rungbee cinchona plantation 175 inches, Buxa fort 280 inches (the average of three years), and Cherra Poonjee the enormous amount of 527 inches; this last is the highest average rainfall hitherto recorded in the world. The rainfall is also higher on the plains of the coast than on those lying more inland. Thus Saugor Point has an average of 87 inches, and Calcutta 66; False Point 74 inches, and Cuttack 52.5. The lowest rainfall in the provinces under the Bengal Government is that of the southern portion of Behar, including Monghyr, Gya, and Patna, where the annual fall does not much exceed 40 inches, and in the case of

the last mentioned station is only 37 inches. North of the Ganges it increases gradually up to the Himalaya, and on the south up to the high ridge of forest-clad country which is drained by the Soane, the Damoodah, and their tributaries. In this tract, where the monsoon winds from the opposite coasts of India meet, the fall of the few stations that have hitherto furnished registers ranges between 50 and 60 inches. In Calcutta the highest rainfall on record is that of 1871, when it amounted to 93.31 inches; the lowest (if the register can be trusted) during the last 36 years is that in 1837 (the first year of the series), when the registered fall was as low as 48.61 inches. In subsequent years the lowest falls were those of 1838 (53 inches), 1863 (52.08 inches), and 1860 (52.61 inches). In 1873 the rainfall up to the middle of November was only 44.31 inches. The Cherra Poonjee register of 1861 records a fall of 805 inches, of which 366 inches fell in the month of July alone. It is said that 150 inches have been known to fall in six days. 12 inches of rain in one day is far from unusual at Cherra Poonjee. On the 13th June 1861 an equal quantity fell in Calcutta within 24 hours. At Mozufferpore in September 1871 nineteen inches of rain fell in 36 hours.

By far the greater part of the rain of Bengal falls between the months of June and October. Showers occur also in the hot weather months, and in the months of February and March hailstorms are not unfrequent. In the eastern districts rain occurs occasionally in the cold weather months, but is less common in the Delta and the country further westward, excepting in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. In the eastern districts and in Assam rain is more abundant in all the earlier months of the year; in April the rain sets in heavily and reaches its maximum about June or July. Further to the west the rains usually set in in June, and July and August are the months of the heaviest fall.

The monsoons are not two undivided currents flowing to and from Central Asia during about equal periods of the year, but appear rather to consist at each period of at least two principal currents,—the one tending to or from Northern India, the other to or from the interior of China; and there are probably other minor currents originating or terminating at other centres. The Indian branch of the winter monsoon originates in the plains of the Punjab, the Gangetic valley, the uplands of Central India, and also in Upper Assam, and blows as a very gentle wind towards the two great Bays that wash the east and west coasts of the peninsula. During this season a southerly wind prevails steadily on the Himalaya at heights above 6,000 or 8,000 feet,

descending lower on the western than on the central part of the range. This appears to be the upper return current of the winter monsoon, and corresponds to the anti-trade of the trade-wind region. It descends on the plains of upper India, where the atmosphere is characteristically calm at this season, and brings the winter rains, on which the *rubber* or springs crops depend. It is less frequently felt in Lower Bengal, where the wind is variable from north and north-west; but to the eastward, in Cachar, southerly winds are very prevalent at the winter season. In Northern India the two branches of the northerly monsoon appear to diverge towards the opposite coasts, from a line characterized by a ridge of higher mean barometric pressure, which passes from the Punjab through Benares to Cuttack. This monsoon ceases on the coast line of Bengal in the month of February, when in the lower atmosphere sea winds set in. At first these are restricted to the immediate neighbourhood of the coast, but as the season advances and the heat of the interior plains rises under the influence of the returning sun, they penetrate further and further inland, and are drawn from greater distances at sea. In the interior of India the wind becomes more westerly and blows towards lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpoor, not as a steady current, but as day winds, which in April and May are highly heated by the parched and heated soil, and constitute the well-known hot winds of those months. Where these two currents meet, the thunderstorms well known as north-westers are generated. Like the thunderstorms of Europe and the dust-storms of the Punjab, they are due to convection currents, and in Bengal owe their prevailing movement from the west or north-west quarter to the strength of the land wind, which maintains its course in the upper atmosphere above the opposite sea-wind, which is felt at the land surface. At this time the north-west wind continues to blow unsteadily in the south of the Bay, but calms are not unfrequent, and it is not till June that the southerly winds of the Bay become continuous with the south-east trades of the South Indian Ocean, and that the south-west monsoon, properly so called, sets in in India. This blows from both coasts, and the two branches meet along a line which about coincides with the southern margin of the Gangetic plain. Both tend towards the Punjab, the region of the greatest heat at this season, and becoming gradually drained of their vapour in their passage over the land, that which remains on their reaching the plains of that province suffices only to afford a scanty rainfall, inadequate to mitigate the temperature, and only rendering the heat more oppressive by increasing the relative humidity and diminishing the evaporative power of the air.

The average pressure of the air in Calcutta, 18 feet above sea-level, is equal to that of a column of mercury at the freezing point, 29·793 inches in height, or to 14·61 lb. on the square inch. It is highest in December, when the mean pressure similarly estimated amounts to 30·041 inches, and lowest in June and July, when it averages 29·551 inches.

Cyclones begin in all cases over the Bay of Bengal, and the more violent and extensive storms, which alone reach the land, probably require many days to form before they move forward from their place of origin. Some of the most destructive that have passed over Bengal have proceeded from the neighbourhood of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Their relative frequency in the different months of the year is shewn in the following table, which includes storms of all parts of the Bay, and those that have been felt on all parts of its coasts, Bengal included.

January	..	..	2	July	...	...	2
February	..	...	0	August	...	...	2
March	..	...	1	September	...	...	3
April	..	...	5	October	...	...	20
May	..	...	17	November	...	...	14
June	...	...	4	December	...	...	3

Of these seventy-three storms, twenty-three have been felt in Bengal or on its coasts, and all between the months of April and November, inclusive. Their course is usually north, across the Gangetic delta, north-west from the Orissa coast. The motion of the wind is in an involute spiral, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock, as in all cyclonic storms in the Northern Hemisphere. The greatest pressure of the wind in these storms is yet to be ascertained. The highest that has been registered in Calcutta by an Osler's anemometer is 50lbs. to the square foot, but this was in a storm of no remarkable violence, and one which did but little injury in Calcutta. The centre of the storm at the time was passing some 15 miles to the east of the city, and the barometer stood at 28·712. In the far more severe storms of the 2nd November 1867 and the 5th October 1864 the anemometer was blown away, under a pressure of 36lbs. to the square foot, so that no register of their maximum force was obtained. There is a prevalent impression that cyclonic storms have been more frequent of late years than formerly, but the belief does not appear to rest on any sound basis of fact.

Oudh.

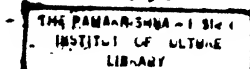
Area and Boundaries.—Oudh is an irregular parallelogram with its base to the south-west on the Ganges; to the east, artificial boundaries divide it from the districts of Jounpoor, Azim-

gurb and Bustee ; towards the extreme north-east the little river Arrah forms the frontier. The northern boundary runs westward from the Arrah, along the watershed of the range of low hills which divide the province from Nepal. These hills form the northern frontier for 60 miles throughout the Gonda district ; at Bhagora Tal, the Nepal territories advance into the Terai below the hills, and so continue to the Koriali. West of that river the Mohun, its tributary, forms the northern boundary for some distance. The district of Shajehanpore marches with Oudh to the north-west. Its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 234 miles, its breadth is 150 miles. It lies between latitude $25^{\circ} 34'$ and $29^{\circ} 6'$ north, and longitude $79^{\circ} 45'$ and $83^{\circ} 11'$ east. Its area is 23,930 square miles, of which 13,126 square miles, or 8,400,000* acres, are cultivated with crops, and 952 square miles are covered with orchards of mango and mbowa trees. 1,134 square miles, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area, are covered with lakes, ponds, or rivers. 478 square miles are occupied with the sites of towns or villages, 243 with roads or paths, 1,642 square miles, or seven per cent., are barren wastes ; of the remainder, 825 are Government forest, and 5,531 square miles, or 22 per cent. of the whole, are arable waste. The rivers afford no less than 1,347 miles of navigable stream, leaving out of consideration rivulets like the Jai and the Jaketu, navigable only in the rains.

The general slope of the country is from north-west to south-east. Its highest point in the plain country is the high land, north of Dudwah Ghat, in Khyrigurb : this is 600 feet above the sea, but the mountains of Gonda reach an altitude of 2,750 feet just on the border of Nepal. The lowest lying point is near the Goomtee, on the border of Jounpore, this is about 230 feet above the sea. Lukhimpore is 484 feet above the sea, Lucknow 403, and Sultanpore 305. The Ganges, the Goomtee, the Gogra and the Raptree, are the main rivers of Oudh. Their aggregate dry weather discharge is 18,800 cubic feet per second, and the entire river discharge, including the smaller streams, will reach 20,000 cubic feet or half the quantity in the five rivers of the Punjab. These rivers flow all from north-west to south-east, gradually, approaching each other. The Koriali and the Chowka, which after their junction form the Gogra, and the Ganges come from the loftiest elevations of the Himalayas and are fed with perpetual snow ; others like the Ramgunga, the Garha and the Raptree, descend from heights of many thousand feet. They would be an immense economic power if their channels did

* Including 150,000 calculated area of cultivation in the 265,000 acres of rent free land.

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not lie on an average about 40 or 50 feet below the level of the country.

The forests of Oudh lie principally in the districts of Kheri, Bharaich and Gonda. It is difficult to give an exact estimate of their extent, because they shade off insensibly into mere brushwood and jungle. Government possesses 825 square miles of State forests, of which 423 are in the Kheri district, 123 in Gonda, and 269 in Bharaich. In addition to these there are forest lands which have been sold to individuals, these amount to 227 square miles in Kheri, and are of trifling extent in other districts. Altogether the forest lands of Oudh may be estimated at 1,300 square miles, and in addition there are 952 square miles covered with plantations. The remaining waste lands consist in about equal proportion of grassy prairies, of alluvial deposit along the rivers covered with the long jhau "*tamarix dioeca*" and lastly of lands, older lacustrine deposits, now covered with bushy jungle.

The broad features of Oudh as compared with other countries may be stated as follows:—It is a tropical country a little smaller than Scotland, a little larger than Denmark, but with a population more than double that of both put together:—

	Square miles.	Population.
Scotland, ...	30,686	3,366,375—1871
Denmark, ...	21,856	2,464,864
Oudh, ...	23,930	11,220,232

In density of population it surpasses most parts of India and any other Indian Governorship taken as a whole, while no European country approaches it.

	Population per square mile.	Date of census.
Bengal ...	269	1872
North Western Provinces, ...	378	1872
England and Wales, ...	344	1861
Scotland, ...	100	1855
Belgium, ...	400	1855
Oudh, ...	469	1869

The proportion of arable soil to total area in Oudh is very large; there seventy-six per cent. can be cultivated, whereas only thirty-three per cent. of Scotland is productive.

The first or lowest chain of the Himalayas which bounds the Eastern part of Oudh on the north is from 2,500 to 4,000 feet high; it is one of four parallel ranges, each loftier and more remote, one rising a little above the nearer, all of which are distinctly visible in the rains from Faizabad and Seetapoor, though the distance in some cases is nearly 200 miles. The nearest range is forty-eight miles from Kheri; it rises very abruptly but is covered with brushwood and forest. In the Terai, which extends for many miles from the foot of these hills, there are

numerous swamps caused by the presence of a low ridge which stops the drainage. Elsewhere the country is covered with forest, principally and often entirely of Sal (*shorea robusta*.) From the lower slopes of the Himalayas come down innumerable streams; at first their steep slopes produce rapid currents of clear water tossing over huge rounded pebbles which the occasional torrents bring down; very soon, however, they reach more level ground, some ridge crosses the course, the stream spreads in a shallow stagnant pool behind it and large tracts are thus covered with a few inches of water. These lagoons are often fringed with mangroves, and from the quagmires, in some of which an elephant may sink and disappear, rise vast forests of lofty reeds, (*Narkul*) which frequently give shelter to the tiger. The whole of the country is seamed with the dry channels of the rivulets which form the head water of many streams, and with the now abandoned courses of the larger rivers; percolation still supplies abundant moisture, and nothing can be more beautiful than the tropical luxuriance of vegetation which is met with in such places. This part of the country is, however, most unhealthy during a great part of the year except to those who are acclimatised, the stagnant water when drunk is almost certain to bring on dysentery, and the chill which follows a copious draught often ends in fever. Apparently this was not always the case. The area of comparative depression seems to have changed its site, for in former times the country skirting the Himalayas was inhabited and cultivated, while according to the popular view the next zone commencing at a distance of about thirty miles from the mountains was a lake; and there is much to support this view. Everywhere throughout two-thirds of North Oudh, at a depth of ten to twenty feet, a thick layer of fine sand is met with, intermixed with fresh water shells and pebbles; in the south of the Kheri district, when wells are dug, excavations of a few feet turn out numbers of good sized round boulders such as are now found twenty miles further north in the beds of the mountain torrent. However this may have been there is now no area of depression to receive the waters of the Himalayan streams; the elevation of the zone which formerly appears to have been a lake with scattered islands is now almost equal with the country along the base of the mountains, consequently the drainage is impeded, and all the low lands so called, though really from five to six hundred feet above the sea, are marshy and unhealthy.

Between the several rivers, strips, more or less broad, of high land come down from the mountains into this low plain; they are generally covered with Sal forest. Such may be seen between the Ganges and the Chowka, the Chowka and the Koriuli, the Koriuli

and the Raptée. These tongues of high land generally end precipitously, and then the plain proper of Oudh commences with a fringe of Shisham trees. The rivers, though they have had little to do with the formation of this plain, materially modify its appearance. All along the Ganges, Goomtee and Koriali, there are high ridges. The floods when they first rose above their banks and spread over the country deposited at once near the channel the large gritty particles which their water, being now more widely spread, shallow, and gentler, could no longer carry. Thus high sandy banks were formed, while the finer mud was deposited more evenly over the interior. The plain between most of these rivers is rather saucer-shaped, the edge being due to the sandy deposit; the Koriali and Chowka which formerly wandered over a large delta now have well defined channels which they scour deeper year by year. The country on each side is quite beyond the reach of these rivers, although a number of minor streams such as the Sai, Lonce, Kallianee and Oel, which are fed by surface drainage from the upper plateaux of Oudh itself, often flood the cultivated ground and destroy the crops. The remaining features of the Oudh plain call for no detailed description. A rich, well cropped level of fertile ground is varied by fine groves, by barren plains, and by picturesque but shallow lakes.

Oudh is bounded by British territory, except on one side where it adjoins Nepal. The boundary line is partly natural, partly artificial, and the greater portion of it was demarcated by a joint commission of British and Nepalese officers in 1860, when the territory added to Oudh after the Nepal war was restored to the last named country. Such few disputes as arise regarding this boundary are usually settled amicably, and beyond the fact that many criminals evade justice by crossing the border, and trade is interfered with by transit duties, the proximity of an independent State causes little or no inconvenience. The country near the frontier is but thinly populated, and the range of mountains nearest to Oudh is not very high; it is probably owing to these reasons that the Province has for many years been safe from the raids of the hillmen who give so much trouble in some parts of the empire.

Climate.—The climate of Oudh may be briefly described as a mean between that of the Punjab and Upper Provinces, and that of Bengal. For, while the cold is not so great nor the dry heat so intense as in the former, the difference in the seasons is far more marked than in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, with their moisture, though more equable temperature. To a European the climate of Oudh during the short cold season seems nearly perfect.

Places.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in shade.								
	January to May.	June to September.	October to Decem-ber.	Total.	May.			July.			December.		
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
Jacknow Observatory.	3-947	38-494	...	41-443	78.8	106.6	99.5	81.6	80.2	86.7	48.8	77.9	61.7
Unao Dispensary, ...	2.9	42.0	...	44.9	88.3	111.1	99.1	81.7	83.8	90.1	52.0	73.5	65.5
Bara Banki, "	2.45	37.6	...	40.05	85.4	102.8	95.2	82.6	88.1	85.2	53.6	72.0	67.4
Faisalabad, "	2.45	45.3	...	47.75	84.0	100.1	96.7	83.8	86.4	85.9	60.1	60.4	67.3
Jonda, "	4.2	70.3	...	74.5	83.6	90.4	89.6	82.8	84.0	88.1	61.6	71.4	67.3
Haraloh, "	3.6	31.5	...	35.0	83.4	93.1	88.0	84.8	87.9	86.9	59.6	69.0	67.4
Sitapur, "	3.7	28.7	...	31.9	84.1	89.0	91.8	83.4	87.5	86.3	48.2	70.9	66.0
Haridui, "	3.6	47.8	...	50.9	82.5	101.9	90.2	81.9	88.7	87.1	49.0	70.3	66.8
Kheri, "	4.0	65.0	...	69.0	75.3	105.3	95.5	80.0	82.9	87.1	43.7	72.8	70.4
Rai Bareilly, "	3.2	84.7	0.6	37.4	83.3	105.0	97.7	79.7	94.7	84.6	30.7	65.4	69.4
Sultapur, "	3.1	61.1	0.3	52.4	82.7	103.3	98.3	82.4	83.7	86.4	49.4	61.8	71.3
Fatehgarh, "	2.9	37.0	...	39.9	79.9	108.6	96.1	82.8	83.2	85.7	46.7	76.1	72.9
General average, ...	3.264	42.208	60.36	45.52	82.1	101.8	95.8	82.2	86.0	86.3	52.6	75.6	67.7

* The mean sunset temperature for December for Faisalabad is given higher than the mean 2 P. M.

The Punjab.

Area and Boundaries.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies include all British India north of Sindh and Rajpootana lying between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulaiman Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is the territory of Feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 103,748 square miles; of which 34,438 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 23,285 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,007,850 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. There are 2,470 miles of water communication, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled is 20,798 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province is 410 miles.

The mountains and elevated tracts within and bordering the Punjab consist of (1) the Western Himalaya, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenlun Range; (2) the Siwaliks and other subordinate groups, running parallel to the Himalayas; (3) the Salt Range, and the geologically-related hills of Kalabagh, Shekh Budin, and Balut; (4) the Sulaiman Range, and the hills of Safed Koh in Peshawar; and (5) the low ranges of hills in the Delhi and Goorgaon districts.

A remarkable feature in the topography of the Province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction generally southerly to the ocean. These rivers usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry season till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent. The principal river is the Indus, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan Range, dividing the Peshawur Valley from Hazara; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Sulaiman Range, and, collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab Proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sindh into the Arabian Sea. On the other side of the Province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the Jumna river, which, at the point it leaves the Siwaliks, separates the Umballa and Shaharanpoor districts, and, after passing the large cities of Delhi and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Between the Indus and the Jumna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are (commencing with the more southerly) the Sutlej, the Bias, the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. The Sutlej leaves the lower hills near Rupar, in the Umballa district, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Bias above Ferozpoor; it then turns to the southwest, separating Bahawalpoor from British territory, and, after receiving the combined waters of the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, joins the Indus at Mithankot. The Bias, though large in volume, has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Haripoor, and, separating the Bari and Jullundhur Doabs, unites with the Sutlej at Hariki above Ferozpoor. The Ravi issues from the hilly country of Chumaba, and, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenab about 50 miles above Mooltan. The Chenab enters the Sealkot district from Jamu territory, passes the towns of Wazirabad and Ramnugur, and receives the waters of the Jhelum river at Trimu Ghat below Jhang; thence its course is southerly, past Mooltan, about midway between which city and Trimu Ghat it receives the waters of the Ravi, and ultimately falls into the Sutlej about 60 miles above Mithankot. The Jhelum enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmeer valley; its course is first south-westerly

past the towns of Pind Dadun Khan and Khushab; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenab at Trimu Ghat. Amongst the minor rivers of the Province may be mentioned the Cabul and Swat rivers in the Peshawar valley, the Kuram in Upper Derajat, the Markanda and Ghagur in the Umballa district, and the Sohan near Rawalpindiee.

The plains of the Punjab are vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, apart from that of their containing or being free from the efflorescent salt locally known as *reh*, is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river-courses to districts where otherwise it would not be found.

The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the great rivers of the Province already described, thus forming the natural divisions of the country. The long and narrow strip between the Sulaiman Range and the Indus is known as the Derajat; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers is the Sind Sagar Doab; that between the Jhelum and Chenab, the Jach or Chaj Doab; that between the Chenab and Ravi, the Rechna Doab; that between the Ravi and Bias, the Bari Doab; and that between the Bias and Sutlej, the Jullundhur Doab; the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna is not properly part of the Punjab; it includes, in the upper part, the Cis-Sutlej States, and in the lower, the Delhi territory. Of all these tracts the Jullundhur Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. These *doabs* have some features in common; in the sub-montane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down the rivers exercise great influence over the soil,—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are tracts enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations; beyond its immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality; while, as the high central tract is approached, we meet either with *bar* (*i. e.*, uncultivated land covered with brushwood and trees of stunted growth, mostly used as fuel preserves, or for grazing cattle), as in the Bari, Rechna and Jach Doabs, or with *thal* (*i. e.*, an undulating desert of sand), as in the Sind Sagar Doab. Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the country becomes

nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing to the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in every direction.

The hill-sides and valleys in the interior of the Himalaya are frequently clothed with magnificent forests, though often in situations which render them valueless as sources of timber supply. Forests also occur of smaller extent, clothing the sides and bases of the Sub-Himalayan hills which front the plains; but in the alluvial lower tracts there is a general scarcity of large trees, and hardly anything deserving to be called a forest exists. But the jungle growth of the *bar* is preserved as a source of fuel-supply.

Climate.—The climate of the Punjab generally, as compared with that of the rest of Northern India, is more given to extremes. The cold season lasts longer, and the cold is greater than further south; but the heat is more intense in the summer months, owing to the general scantiness of the rain-fall, except in the Sub-Himalayan districts. January is the coldest month, and the temperature rises from January to May by steps, gradually increasing from 6 to 12 degrees a month. During May, June, July and August it varies but slightly,—June being a little the hottest, and August the coldest of these months. From August to December the temperature falls by steps of from 4 to 10 degrees until it comes down to within 2 or 3 degrees of the mean of January. The mean temperature of April and October nearly coincides with the mean of the whole year, being generally 1 or 2 degrees above it.

The rain-fall chiefly occurs in July and August, but a considerable amount of rain falls in the winter and early spring months, specially in the northern and western districts of the Province. The distribution of rain throughout the plains of the Punjab will be seen from the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall during the past three years:—

STATION.				In 1870.	In 1871.	In 1872.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Delhi	...	...	...	24	32	33
Hissar	...	...	...	20	9	31
Umballa	...	...	...	35	38	51
Jullundhur	...	...	...	22	21	45
Lahore	...	...	...	9	9	17
Sealkot	...	...	...	32	32	23
Rawulpindee	...	...	...	30	23	30
Mooltan	...	...	...	2	2	5
Peshawur	...	...	...	8	11	16
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	8	5	7

At the hill stations the rainfall is considerably heavier than in the plains. During 1872, 62 inches of rain fell at Simla, 74 inches at Murree, and as much as 146 inches at Dhurmsala in the Kangra Hills. The following table shows the mean monthly temperature (in degrees Fabr.) during 1872 at five different stations in the Punjab :—

—	Lahore.	Umritsur.	Loodi- anah.	Rawul- pindee.	Murree.
January	54	50	54	53	40
February	57	55	58	55	41
March	74	69	73	67	55
April	81	79	83	69	57
May	88	85	88	85	69
June	96	94	96	96	80
July	87	81	86	90	69
August	88	84	86	88	71
September ... ..	...	82	83	88	69
October	77	76	78	74	68
November	67	63	68	62	54
December	56	52	55	56	51

The heat in March was exceptionally great for the time of year throughout the Punjab in 1872. The highest recorded temperatures in the shade during 1872 were 128° at Mooltan on the 9th June, 127° at Lahore on the 2nd June, 126° at Umritsur on the 9th May, and 125° at Sealkot on the 14th June. The lowest readings in the shade during the year were 25° at Murree on the 4th January, 26° at Dalhousie on the same date, and 25° at Derah Ismail Khan on the 10th December ; 29° was registered many times at several places.

The Central Province.

Area and Boundaries.—The Central Province lies between the 18th and 25th degree of north latitude, and extends from the 76th to the 86th degree of east longitude ; it stretches from Bundelkhund to the north to the Madras Presidency in the south, from the frontier of Bengal in the east to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west ; the extreme length from north to south is 500 miles, and the breadth from east to west 600 miles. Its area does not fall short of 112,000 square miles, of which 85,000 are purely British territory, and the remainder the territory of dependent Native Chiefs. Of the ancient divisions of India, it comprises portions of Hindostan and Malwa, and nearly the whole of Gondwana, but includes no portion of the Deccan proper. It is bounded on the north by the feudatory States of Bundelkhund, of which the principal are Tehri and

Punna; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chanderi Lullutpoor belonging to the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal, by Helkar's territory and Khandesh, by Berar and the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajamundri; on the east by the Jeypoor Chiefship under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mehals and by the Rewa State. The Central Province therefore occupies a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula. It is inclosed on nearly every side by feudatory territory and cut off geographically from other British Provinces. 95836

Geographically the Province is divided into two parts by the Satpoora range of hills that runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. The range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land which have been formed into districts, and speaking generally the Province is divided into districts north of the Satpooras, districts on the Satpoora plateaus, and districts south of the Satpooras. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkuntuk, the range extends westwards as far as the Western Coast. From Amarkuntuk an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Saletekri hills in the Balaghat district, thus forming, as it were, the head of the range which, narrowing as it proceeds westward from a broad table land to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Taptee, ends so far as this Province is concerned at the famous hill fortress of Aseergurh. Beyond this point the Rajpeepla hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Taptee, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but many of the peaks and some of the table lands have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet. The plateaux of Amarkuntuk and Chauradadar in the easterly Mundla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet, the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betool district in the west of the Province is 3,700; the general height of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain still further to the west, is estimated at 3,700 feet; and the Pachmurhi hills east of Betul rising abruptly from the Nerbudda valley culminate in Dhupgurh at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Just east of Aseergurh there is a break in the range through which the Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpoor and the road to Central India pass, at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Aseergurh the range is continued through Khandesh to the Western Ghats by a belt of mountainous country, 40 to 50 miles in breadth, at an average height at the crest of the chain, but a little under 2,000 feet

above the sea, while many peaks rise above 3,000 feet, and some as high as 4,000 feet. The whole length of the range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while the breadth diminishes from 100 miles at its head across Balaghat and Mundla to the narrow ridges of Nimar. On the table lands of this range east of Aseergurh lie the districts of Betul, Chindwara, Seonee, Balaghat and Mundla.

North of the range low hills, offshoots of the Satpooras, form the south-eastern boundary of the Jubbulpoor district and stretching northward approach the Kaimur hills, which with the Bhanrer hills—both branches of the Vindhyan range—bound Jubbulpoor to the north and west and form the eastern scarp of the plateau, on which lie the districts of Dumoh and Sagur, the most northerly in the Province. These ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet. Extending eastward from Amarkuntuk to within a few miles of the Eastern Coast a succession of ranges of mountains, which are offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separate the Sumbulpoor plain, the most easterly portion of the Central Provinces, from Chota Nagpoor. To the south the Province is shut in by the wide mountainous tract of Bastar, which stretches from the Bay of Bengal to the Godavari, and west of that river is continued onward to the rocky ridges and plateaus of Khandesh by a succession of ranges that enclose the plain of Berar along its southern border.

The plain country of the Province may be said to lie in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpooras we have the rich valley of the Nerbudda, which may be said to commence towards the north of the Jubbulpoor district, and to extend westward through the district of Nursingpoor as far as the western limit of Hoshungabad, a distance of nearly 300 miles. The elevation of the valley above the sea falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpoor to 1,120 at Hoshungabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles, extending between the Satpooras and the southern scarp of the Vindhyas. This great plain, 12,500 square miles in extent, contains for the most part land of the greatest fertility cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar-cane. The continuation of the valley west of Hoshungabad forms the northern portion of the district of Nimar, the further limit of which touches the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. Towards the river, though rich in parts, the tract of country is wild and desolate, but nearer the base of the hill range the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land which is highly cultivated.

South of the Satpooras and of the ranges that run eastward towards the Bay of Bengal and complete the central chain of

mountains, we have first, beginning from the east, Sumbulpoor which with all its Native States and Zemindaries extends over an area of 23,000 square miles, and may be considered the central basin of the Mahanudi. Separated from Sumbulpoor by ranges of hills running southward from the central chain lies the great plain of Chutteesgurh at a mean elevation above the sea of 1,000 feet; it has an area of 22,000 square miles and forms the upper basin of the Mahanudi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpoor, extending over 21,000 square miles. Its general surface inclines towards the south from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpoor to 750 feet at Chanda; subdivided by a low line of hills, its eastern division is drained by the Wyngunga, the western by the Wurdha. Continuous with the western portion of the Nagpur plain is the great plain of Berar, lying between the Satpooras on the north and the Adjunta range on the south; it extends for 200 miles from the Wurdha river to Khandesh, the general slope of the plain being to the westward, and gradually falling from 1,000 feet above the sea at Budnera to 700 at Bhosawal.

The principal rivers which with their tributaries drain this wide region, are the Nerbudda, the Mahanudi, the Wyngunga and the Wurdah. The Nerbudda, rising in the high table land of Amarkuntuk, for the first two hundred miles of its course winds among the Mundla hills, which form the head of the Satpoora range; then, at Jubbulpoor, passing through the rocky gorge known as the "marble rocks," it enters its proper valley between the Vindhyan and Satpoora ranges; and, bordered closely by them the whole way, pursues a nearly direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Kambay. It may be said to receive the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpooras, the watershed of the Vindhyan tableland which bounds its valley to the north being almost entirely northward. Confined in a narrow valley between two ranges of hills, the Nerbudda presents the general characteristics of a mountain stream. From the great declivity of its bed and the nature of its tributaries it has no great depth of water excepting in the monsoon, and it is almost everywhere fordable in the hot weather. It flows between lofty banks from 40 to 100 feet in height, in some places formed of rock, in others of deep alluvial deposit: its bed along the greater part of its length is a sheet of basalt, seldom exceeding 150 yards in width, which has been upheaved in ridges which cross it diagonally. These elevations occur every few miles, and cause natural barriers, above which the water remains in pools more or less deep, but in which the current is slack in the dry weather. The feeders of the Nerbudda are numerous, but they are all

ountain torrents, rising in the neighbouring hills and having short courses; comparatively few retain a running stream throughout the year, and by far the greater number present in the hot weather only a succession of stagnant pools.

The Mahanudi rises in the wild mountains of Bustar that close the Chutteesgurrh plain to the south. In the first part of its course, taking a northerly direction, it drains the eastern portion of that plain; then a little above Seorinarain it receives the waters which its first great affluent, the Seonath, has collected from the western portion of the plain; thence flowing for a while due eastward, its stream is augmented by the drainage of the hills of Uprora, Korba, and the ranges that separate Sumbulpoor from Chota Nagpoor. At Padmapoor it turns towards the south, and, struggling through masses of rock, flows past the town of Sumbulpoor to Sonpoor. In this section of its course it is joined by several tributaries which drain the plain of Sumbulpoor and the mountainous country to the south. From Sonpoor it pursues its tortuous course among ridges and rocky crags towards the range of the eastern ghat mountains, which it pierces by a gorge 10 miles in length. Emerging from the hills it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences, by which its waters find their way into the Bay of Bengal. In the upper part of its course, in the districts of Raipoor and Bilaspoor, it has a broad sandy bed, but in its course through the Sumbulpoor territory it is more confined among rocks; a mighty river in the rains, and navigable as far as Seorinarain, for a few weeks after they have ceased, its stream falls rapidly, and in the hot months becomes fordable every few miles of its course within the bounds of this Province.

The Wyingunga, rising in the Seonee plateau, winds among the hills of the central portion of that district towards its eastern border. A few miles east of Keolari it receives the Thanwar, and then turning southward, it emerges by a rocky gorge into the Nagpoor plain, and, continuing its course due south, through the Balaghat district; then traversing the districts of Bhundara and Chanda, it joins the Wurdha fifty miles below the town of Chanda. It with its affluents, drains the southern slopes of the Satpooras west of Mundla as far as the plateau of Multai, and also the greater part of the Nagpoor plain. In the Seonee and Balaghat districts its bed is a continuous sheet of basalt containing water in deep pools separated by broad basaltic barriers, in the indentations of which the divided stream trickles in the hot weather. In its course through the Nagpoor plain it receives many large affluents, and flows for the most part over a broad sandy bed, interrupted here and there by rocky barriers. Its whole length, from its source to its junction with the Wurdha

is about 350 miles. In the rains it is navigable for nearly two hundred miles of its course, but in the hot weather is almost everywhere fordable.

The Wurdha, rising in the Satpooras between Nagpoor and Betool, some seventy miles north-west of the former town, and flowing south-east, separates the districts of Nagpoor, Wurdha, and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. Its first great affluent is the Paingunga, which drains the eastern and southern portions of the plain of Berar; this it receives a little above the town of Chanda, one hundred and ninety miles from its source. Sixty-four miles lower down it joins the Waingunga, and the united stream, flowing onward in the same direction for sixty miles under the name of the Pranhita, falls into the Godavari at Seroncha. Through the whole of its course above its junction with the Paengunga the Wurdha flows in a deep and rocky bed. In the monsoon it becomes a furious torrent, but in the hot months in the upper part of its course it retains little more than a succession of nearly stagnant pools, and is everywhere fordable.

This description of the four great rivers of the Province shows the rapid drainage of the country. All of them receive the drainage of immense areas, and have a course of several hundreds of miles; they are navigable for long distances during the rains; but their sources and the greater part of their catchment basins lie at a great elevation above the sea. The surface of a great part of the country through which they flow is rocky, and the fall towards the sea rapid, and they all flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the country which they drain. The drainage of the country is, therefore, very rapid, and as ordinarily no rain sufficient to affect the water supply falls between the cessation of one rainy season and the commencement of another the streams annually run very low; even the large rivers become everywhere fordable, while the rivers of secondary magnitude are reduced to rivulets flowing in the middle of broad belts of sand or trickling over masses of rock, and the minor streams dry up or contain only pools of stagnant water.

Generally the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The northern districts which rest upon the Indhyā range form a hilly and undulating country; to the south comes the Nerbudda valley between the Vindhyan and Satpoora ranges, with hills always in view; then the Satpooras with their wide plateaus, and to the south of them the Nagpoor and Chutteesgurrh plains separated from each other by hills and wooded by hill and forest in the south.

The slopes on both sides of the great central range of hills

are covered with dense forest, and wide tracts of forest occur in the plain country south of the range; in fact there is not a district of the Province which has not many thousands of its acres covered by jungle and forest. On the other hand, in many parts of the Province the absence of trees forms a characteristic feature of the scenery. In the wide central area of the Chutteesgurrh plain, or the uplands of the Satpóoras, over a great part of the Wurdha valley and along the whole length of the Berar plain, there is often scarcely a tree to be seen for miles.

The plateaux and valleys of the Satpóora range, where not denuded, are covered with the true blacksoil or "regar," formed from the decomposition of trap, a soil that is highly retentive of moisture, and where it exists in sufficient depth produces the finest wheat; while the uplands, where the soil is shallow, are cultivated only in the rains, and then only in patches with the small millets, kodo (*Paspalum frumentaceum* and kutki (*Panicum miliaceum*); the rest of their expanse remaining covered with coarse grass which springs up in the rains, to wither and become brown as soon as the dry winds of the autumn set in. This serves as fodder for the large herds of cattle which are kept in every hill village, but as the hot weather approaches the residue is everywhere set on fire to make way for the herbage of the ensuing rains.

On the south of the mountainous range to the east, where the rocks are chiefly crystalline, the soil of the Sumbulpóor plain is light and sandy, culturable only in the rainy season, when it produces a plentiful crop of rice. In the Chutteesgurrh plain its north-western portion lying under the Satpóoras is covered with rich black soil, and here a large proportion of wheat is grown; but in the central and eastern portions the soil is light and porous, and cultivation is only practicable during the period of almost constant rain, and rice forms the staple crop. In the eastern portion of the Nagpóor plain, where the formation consists chiefly of crystalline rocks, and in the Chanda district, where the porous coal-bearing strata are found, cultivation is much dependent on heavy rain, and rice is here also the staple crop; while in the Wurdha valley, where the overflowing trap is the superficial rock, and true blacksoil prevails, the tall jawari (*Sorghum*) and cotton are the staple crops, and wheat is largely grown in the dry season.

The cotton country of the Central Province lies on the left bank of the Wurdha river. In the north where the river debouches from the Satpóora hills the cotton cultivation covers a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as it proceeds southwards until it ultimately attains a width of some 50

miles. The well known cotton mart of Hingunghat may be said to be situated where the cotton field is widest; but the whole plain though capable of producing cotton is not entirely occupied by it, for wheat and jawari alternate with cotton fields. After reaching its greatest width the cotton country again narrows itself, until at last, in the south of the Chanda district, it is lost in the encircling brush-wood and jungle.

Climate.—A hilly country with a large surface of rock exposed, and having rapid drainage, lying partly within the tropics at a considerable distance from the sea, and separated from it on all sides by ranges of hills of great elevation, would naturally have a hot and dry climate. The temperature is to some extent modified by the general elevation of the country. The south-west monsoon, which prevails from the end of June to the beginning of September, usually brings with it an abundant rainfall, and the wide tracts of forest that cover so large a part of the area of the Province retard evaporation. But, notwithstanding these modifying influences, a climate still remains, of which a high temperature and a low degree of humidity are marked characteristics for nine months in the year.

As regards temperature in the hot months of April and May, Nagpoor, which lies below the Satpooras in the Nagpoor plain, exceeds both Bengal and the Upper Provinces. In the rains from June to September the temperature is nearly the same in Nagpoor and Calcutta but is much lower than that of the Upper Provinces. In the cold weather Nagpoor and Calcutta again approach each other on the point of temperature, while the Northern Provinces become much colder. The districts above the Satpooras have a temperature more nearly approaching that of the North-West Provinces, while the Satpoora plateau districts have from their superior elevation a somewhat cooler climate. As regards moisture of the atmosphere, in the spring and hot weather, from February to May, Nagpoor is far below both Bengal and the Northern Provinces. In the rainy season the moisture of Nagpoor exceeds that of Northern India, but is considerably below that of Calcutta. After the rains have ceased it again falls very rapidly to a lower point than is obtained either in Calcutta or Northern India.

The mean annual rain-fall of the Province is 45 inches, of which 41 inches fall in the monsoon season from June to October. This is a much higher fall than occurs in the Upper Provinces; but, owing to the rapid drainage of the country, this heavy rainfall is fully required. Any considerable diminution in the quantity occasions loss of the crops and scarcity of water in the hot weather. This does not often happen, but in 1868 a mean defi-

ciency of 15 inches was followed by drought and famine in 1869. The arrival of the monsoon occurs with great uniformity over the whole Province, usually before the 20th June.

The Central Provinces being within the tropics, the changes in the direction of the wind, as the different seasons come round, are very regular. The north-easterly wind sets in in October and continues steadily in this direction or easterly through November and the early part of December; in the latter part of that month it slackens, and southerly winds are frequent; the north-east wind, however, continues the prevailing wind till the end of January or beginning of February. In February and March the wind is variable, but southerly and south-westerly winds are more frequent. In April the prevailing wind is north-west, and it continues from this direction until about the middle of June, when the monsoon sets in, the general direction of which is W & SW.

Westerly and north-westerly winds are the strongest, the north-east and easterly winds are generally light. A clear sky commonly accompanies the north-east and easterly winds, and their comparative dryness is shown by the rapid decrease of the relative humidity of the atmosphere in the month of November when these winds prevail with the greatest steadiness; the wind from the north-west is, however, the driest wind. South and south westerly winds bring clouds, and are commonly followed by electric disturbances and showers.

The currents of air that traverse Central India differ considerably from those that prevail in the Ganges Valley and Northern India; particularly as regards the relative frequency of winds from the south-east and east. In the Ganges Valley and the North-West Provinces south-east and easterly winds are frequent from March till October. In this part of India a south-easterly wind is rare at all seasons; north-easterly and easterly winds prevail in the cold weather, but after February an easterly wind never occurs except for a few hours from some local atmospheric disturbance.



Place.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.											
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May 1872.	June to September 1872.	October to December 1872.	Total.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.
Sagar	2.45	44.01	2	46.66	108.	104.	75.	92.	84.4	69.	84.	78.4	60.	78.4	60.	55.6
Jubbulpoor	3.1	62.21	1.68	67.19	110.	106.7	69.	91.	86.1	69.	74.1	76.9	38.	76.9	38.	48.4
Hoshangabad	1	34.39	1.7	36.19	113.	108.7	70.	97.	88.	51.	73.3	80.8	40.	80.8	40.	59.4
Khandwa	.92	34.51	2.59	38.02	111.2	107.	66.4	98.5	87.9	59.7	71.6	84.4	41.7	84.4	41.7	54.1
Airgurh	1.02	73.5	1.6	76.12	101.	96.7	67.	83.	76.2	62.	66.3	83.4	37	83.4	37	40.4
Seonee	1.45	54.44	1.4	57.29	110.	106.3	72.	90.	84.4	64.	68.2	81.2	44.	81.2	44.	50.6
Burha	...	72.21	5	72.71	114.	108.6	74.	90.	84.7	70.	73.7	85.	43.	81.	43.	51.7
Nagpoor	1.07	35.6	4.27	40.94	115.	110.9	74.	98.	88.7	70.	75.1	83.5	47.	83.5	47.	56.3
Chanda	2.57	44.84	1.29	48.7	115.	110.4	77.	93.	88.4	70.	73.9	86.	43.	82.	43.	54.6
Raipur	1.52	48.9	3.78	54.2	113.8	109.8	80.	91.2	85.1	70.	73.4	89.6	47.	82.	47.	56.2
Sumbulpoor	.93	65.84	2.67	69.46	114.5	112.1	80.	92.	88.4	64.	69.2	86.	37.	80.4	37.	45.1

Berar.*

Area and Boundaries.—Berar is, in the main, a broad valley running east to west, lying between the Sautpoora range in the north and the Ajunta range in the south. The old local name of the valley at the base of the Sautpooras being Berar Painghat; that of the tracts situated among the uplands and hills of the Ajunta range being Berar Balaghat. The real strength of the province is found in the valley at the base of the Sautpooras. This valley is watered or drained, as the case may be, by the Poorna, (an affluent of the Taptee) and a perfect network of streamlets descending into the main stream both from the hills in the north and from the hills in the south. Its soil is one vast superstratum of black loam overlying trap and basalt. Its rain-fall is regular and copious; its area is now entirely cultivated; its whole surface is covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. Its habitations are proportionately frequent. Its population is dense, and consists of Koonbees and other hardy and industrious agricultural tribes. It is traversed, from west to east, its whole length by the Railway from Bombay to Nagpoor. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India; and several cotton marts of the very first calibre. Its other products, especially millet and oil-seeds, are also excellent. Altogether, it is one of the most promising tracts in India; and in respect to natural and material advantages, it surpasses any tract in either the Central Province or the Deccan.

The area of the Province may be reckoned at 17,000 square miles or a little more, about equal to that of the Kingdom of Greece without the Ionian Islands. Its population is double that of Greece. The length of Berar from east to west is about 150 miles and its breadth averages 144 miles. It is between longitudes 76° and $79^{\circ} 13'$, and is traversed by $19^{\circ} 30'$ to $21^{\circ} 46'$ parallels of north latitude. The principal rivers are the Taptee, the Poorna, the Wurdha, and the Paecungunga or Pranhita. The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, a great curiosity. The only forests worth mentioning are those on the Gawilghur hills. Something like 400 square miles are conserved by the Government. In South Berar also there are 246 square miles of forest under conservauncy. Iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side of Berar, especially in the hills about Karirja and among the low range close to Oomraottee on the north-east. It is not worked by the natives, and the proportion of iron to the ore has not been scientifically determined. The only district within Berar which

* Officially termed Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from 1st April 1874, under one Commissioner.

yields coal is that of Woon, where, stretching along the valley of the Wurdha river in a direction rudely north and south, a group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found. This group of beds may be said to extend from near the Wurdha river on the north to the Paengunga on the south. The beds associated with the coal can be traced throughout, and, although there has not yet been time to prove the existence of coal throughout the entire distance, there can be little reasonable doubt that it will be found to occur.

The Climate probably differs very little from that of the Deccan generally, except that in the Paenghat valley the hot weather may be exceptionably severe. It sets in early, for the freshness of the short cold season vanishes with the crops, when the ground has been laid bare by carrying the harvest; but the heat does not much increase until the end of March. From the 1st of May until the rains set in, about the middle of June, the sun is very powerful, and there is by day severe heat, but without the scorching winds of Upper India. The nights are comparatively cool throughout, probably because the direct rays of the sun have their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil and by the evaporation which is always going on. During the rains the air is moist and cool. In the Balaghat country, above the Ajunta hills, the thermometer always stands much lower. On the loftiest Gawilgurh hills, the climate is always temperate: the sanitarium of Chikulda is on this range, a few miles from Ellichpore. The average rainfall for the whole province is not yet accurately known; it is said to be about twenty-seven inches in the valley, and above thirty inches above the Ghats. On the Gawilgurh hills it is of course much more.

Bombay.

Area and Boundaries.—The territory under the administration of the Government of Bombay extends from north latitude $23^{\circ} 32'$ —the most northerly point of Sindh—to $13^{\circ} 55'$ in the extreme south of the Collectorate of Kanara, and from east longitude $66^{\circ} 43'$ —the most westerly point of Sindh—to $76^{\circ} 20'$, the eastern extremity of Khandesh. The Province is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by Beloochistan, the Punjab, and the Native States of Rajpootana; on the east and south-east by Indore, the Central Provinces, West Berar, and the Nizam's Dominions; by Madras and Mysore on the south; and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

This territory comprises a total area of 188,195 square miles, of which the Regulation Districts contain 77,767, Sindh 47,175,

and 63,253 are under the rule of Native Chiefs. The total population is returned at 25,624,696,—the Regulation Districts contributing 14,160,208, Sindh 2,192,415, and the Native States 9,272,073.

The only foreign possessions included within the limits of the Bombay Province are those of the Portuguese Government—Goa, Damun and Diu. Of these the principal is Goa, with a total area of 224 square miles, situated on the coast in north latitude $15^{\circ} 44'$ and east longitude $73^{\circ} 45'$, between the districts of Rutnagiri and Kanara. In north latitude $20^{\circ} 18'$ and east longitude $60^{\circ} 35'$ is situated the settlement of Damun, containing an area of 22 square miles. Diu, a small island $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, lies off the southern coast of the peninsula of Kathiawar.

In proportion to its area the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive line of coast, reaching from Honawar, in north latitude $14^{\circ} 3'$, to Kurrachee, in north latitude 25° . This coast is, however, rock-bound and difficult of access; and though it contains many estuaries forming fair-weather ports for vessels engaged in the coasting trade, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Karwar alone have harbours sufficiently landlocked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The coast line is regular and unbroken, save by the Gulfs of Kambay and Kuch, between which lies the peninsula of Kathiawar.

The physical features which give their peculiar character to the different parts of the Presidency, are the river Indus in Sindh; the Gulfs of Kuch and Kambay and the Runn of Kuch in the peninsula of Goojrat, and the rivers Nerbudda, and Taptee in Goojrat proper; in Khandesh the River Taptee in the Deccan the Godavari and Bheema, and—separating the plateaux of Khandesh and the Deccan from the low-lying plains of Goojrat and the Konkan—the Sahyadri Hills.

The chief mountain ranges have a general direction from north to south. In the north, on the right bank of the Indus, the Hala Mountains, a continuation of the great Sulaiman Range, separate British India from the dominions of the Khan of Khelat. Leaving Sindh, and passing by the ridges of low sand hills—the leading feature of the deserts east of the Indus—and the isolated hills of Kuch and Kathiawar, which form geologically the western extremity of the Aravali Range, the first extensive mountain chain is that separating Goojrat from the States of Central India. These hills, rising in the neighbourhood of Mount Abo, and stretching southwards to the valley of the Nerbudda, may be considered as a spur of the Aravali Mountains, or as a continua-

tion of the Western Ghats north of the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Taptee. The rugged and mountainous country south of the Taptee forms, strictly speaking, the northern extremity of the Sahyadri or Western Ghats. This great range of hills, running parallel to the sea at a distance of from forty to fifty miles, with a general elevation of upwards of 1,800 feet, contains individual peaks rising to more than double that height. Stretching southwards for upwards of 500 miles, the Western Ghats extend over a belt of country in many places not less than twenty miles in breadth. The western declivity is abrupt, the land at the base of the hills being but slightly raised above the level of the sea. The hill sides are not, however, generally precipitous; but, as is usually the case with hills of trap, they descend to the plain in terraces with abrupt fronts. The landward slope is gentle, also falling away in terraces, the crest of the range being in many places but slightly raised above the level of the plateau of the Deccan. In the neighbourhood of the Sahyadri Hills, particularly towards the northern extremity of the range, the country is rugged and broken, containing isolated peaks, masses of rock, and spurs, which, running eastward, form water sheds for the great rivers of the Deccan. These spurs excepted, only two ranges of hills—the Satpoora and the Satmala or Ajunta Hills—have a general direction at right angles to the main line of the Ghats. From the neighbourhood of the Fort of Aseergurh to their termination in the east of Goojrat, the Satpoora Hills separate the valley of the Taptee from the valley of the Nerbudda, and the district of Khandesh from the territories of Indore. The Satmala or Ajunta Hills, separating Khandesh from the Nizam's Dominions on the south, are of less importance, being rather the northern slope of the plateau of the Deccan than a distinct range of hills.

The chief river of Western India is the Indus, with a course from Attok to the sea of 962 miles. In the dry season the surface water varies in breadth from 480 to 1,600 yards. The greatest depth is found between Kalabagh and Attok, where it is 186 feet. The season of floods begins in March and continues to September, the average depth of the river rising during the inundation from nine to twenty-four feet, and the velocity of the current increasing from three to seven miles an hour. The discharge of water, which in December is calculated at 40,857 cubic feet per second, is estimated in August to attain more than ten times that amount.

Next to the Indus in length and in volume of water comes the Nerbudda. Rising in the Central Provinces, and traversing the dominions of Holkar, the Nerbudda after a course of 700 miles falls into the Gulf of Kambay, forming near its mouth the alluvial

plain of Broach, one of the richest districts of the Presidency. For about 100 miles from the sea the Nerbudda is at all seasons navigable by small boats, and during the rains by vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden. Though inferior in point of size to the Nerbudda, the Taptee is of more importance to the Presidency of Bombay than its companion stream, draining as it does, about 250 miles of country, and being, in a commercial point of view, the most useful of Goojerat rivers.

Of other Goojerat streams the Sabarmatee and the Mahee deserve notice. Rising, the former in the northern and the latter in the southern extremity of the Mahi Kanta Hills, and flowing southwards, they drain the districts of Northern Goojerat and fall into the sea near the head of the Gulf of Kambay. Passing southwards, the streams, which rising in the Sahyadri Range flow westward into the Arabian Sea, are of little importance. During the rains, it is true, they are formidable torrents; but with the return of the fair weather they fall off in volume, and during the hot season, with few exceptions, they cease to flow. Clear and rapid as they descend the hills, on reaching the low lands of the Konkan they become muddy and brackish creeks. Though for purposes of irrigation these creeks are useless, in a country so rugged as the Konkan they are valuable, forming highways for a not inconsiderable traffic. Starting further inland, the Kanarese rivers have a larger body of water and a more regular flow than the streams of the Konkan. One of them, the Sherawati, in the neighbourhood of the village of Gasopa, forcing its way through the western crest of the Ghats, plunges from the high to the low country by a succession of falls the principal of which is 890 feet in height. It is not, however, on account of such streams as these that the Sahyadri Hills are famous over India; but because the mighty rivers—the Godavari and the Krishna—have in them their sacred sources; the former northwards near Nasik, and the latter among the Mahableshwar Hills. These rivers, collecting to themselves tributary streams, some of them of considerable size, drain the entire plain of the Deccan as they pass eastwards towards the Sea of Bengal.

Six portions of the Province naturally fall under the head of Plains—Sindh, Goojerat, the Konkan, Khandesh, the Deccan, and the Karnatic. Sindh—the valley of the Indus, a flat plain without hills and with but scanty vegetation—depends for its productiveness entirely on the water of the river. This it obtains partly by natural inundation during the months of flood, and partly by the artificial irrigation of canals. Goojerat, except in its northern parts, consists of rich, highly cultivated plains, alluvial in their origin, but not now subject to inundation. The tract of

country known as the Konkan, the low lands between the base of the Ghats and the sea, though containing rich plots of rice land and gardens of cocoanut, is as a whole a rugged and difficult country, intersected by creeks, and abounding in isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. The plains of Khandesh and the Deccan are drained by large rivers, near whose banks are considerable tracts of much fertility. The air is, however, dry, and the rain-fall uncertain, so that even in favourable years they are, except during the rainy season, bleak and devoid of vegetation. The Karnatic—the country south of the Krishna—has few hills and few tracts incapable of cultivation. It consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil in a high state of cultivation.

With the exception of the Munchur Lake in Sindh and the Runn of Kuch, this Province is almost entirely without natural lakes. Situated on the right bank of the Indus in the neighbourhood of the town of Sehwan, the Munchur Lake, when fed by the waters of the river during the months of flood, attains a length of twenty miles and a breadth of ten, covering a total area estimated at 180 square miles. Perhaps the most peculiar natural feature of the Province is the Runn of Kuch—according to the season of the year a salt marsh, an inland lake, or an arm of the sea. The area of this tract of country is estimated at 8,000 square miles. It forms the western boundary of the province of Gonjorat, and when flooded during the rains, by uniting the Gulfs of Kuch and Kambay, converts the province of Kuch into an island. In the dry season the soil is impregnated with salt, the surface in some places being moist and muddy, and in others, like a dry river-bed or sea-beach, strewn with gravel and shingle. Its present condition is probably the result of some natural convulsion. But whether the Runn is an arm of the sea from which the waters have receded, or an inland lake whose sea-ward barrier has been swept away, would seem to be still a matter of discussion.

Two artificial sheets of water—Vehar in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and Karakwasla near Poona—would seem from their size to deserve a place among the lakes of the Province. The former, designed for the supply of water to the city of Bombay, is situated about 16 miles distant in a group of hills near the station of Tanna. Its area is about 1,400 acres. The latter, formed for the water-supply of Poona and for the irrigation of the country in its neighbourhood, is considerably larger, covering an area of 3,500 acres. The most considerable tract of marshy land is the more recently formed portion

of the delta of the Indus south of Kurrachee. Along the coast of the Konkan there are also low-lying lands on the borders of the salt-water creeks, large tracts of which are at high tide liable to inundation.

Geology.—The Province consists, geologically as well as physically, of two parts. The north-western of these consists of Sindh, Kuch, Goojerat; the south-western comprises the Mahratta country. Roughly speaking, the river Nerbudda may be said to divide the two regions. A part of the distinction is climatic, the north-eastern division being to a great extent beyond the area of the periodical monsoon rains; but the essential differences are due to the very dissimilar geological formations of which the two regions consist. The geology of the Mahratta country is, for the most part, of the simplest kind, by far the greater portion of the surface being composed of nearly horizontal strata of basalt and similar rocks. Hence the peculiar features of the country, the extensive plateaux, the long hog-backed hills, the terraces on their sides, and the black precipices which in so many places almost cut off communication with the low ground. Hence also the fertility of the soil which covers the country, and its adaptation to the growth of cereals, pulse, and cotton; and to the same cause may be attributed the thinness and stunted growth of the forest, except in a few favoured localities. The rocks of the Bombay Deccan are precisely similar to those of neighbouring portions of the Indian peninsula. India proper, in its geology, stands as strikingly aloof from neighbouring portions of Asia as it does in its ethnology and zoology; but the rocks of Goojerat, Kuch, and Sindh, are only partially represented in the Indian peninsula, and must rather be considered as belonging to continental Asia, being continuous, as was long since shown by Dr. Carter, with the formations found in Persia and Arabia. To the northward, the Sindh rocks extend to the foot of the Himalayas. To this striking change in the geology is due, to no small extent, the difference in the physical features of the countries north-west of Goojerat. Instead of plateaux covered by black soil, we find undulating, sandy plains, with scattered craggy hills; the immense alluvial flats to the north of Kuch and Goojerat are for the most part deserts of blown sand, and the fertile country consists of a belt rapidly diminishing in breadth to the westward, along the borders of the sea; its verdure is due to the humidity caused by the neighbouring ocean. In Sindh even this ceases, and the country, except on the banks of the Indus, or where reclaimed by irrigation, is an arid tract of gravel and sand, from which arise the steep scarps of limestone ranges."

Climate.—In a territory extending through so many degrees of latitude, containing low lands lying near the coast, and elevated plateaux remote from the sea, and while receiving in its more southern parts the full force of the south-west monsoon, extending northwards beyond its influence, great varieties of climate are met with. In Upper Sindh the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Hyderabad, in Lower Sindh, during the six hottest months of the year has been given at $98^{\circ} 5'$ in the shade, and the water of the Indus reaches blood heat; but in Upper Sindh it is even hotter, and the thermometer has been known to register 130° in the shade. In Kuch and in Goojerat the heat, though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the fall of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table-land of the Deccan, above the Ghats, on the contrary, has a very agreeable climate, as has also the Southern Mahratta country; and in the hills of Mahableshwar, Singurh, and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The south-west monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sindh, where the monsoon rains exert no influence. The season for travelling is from November till June.

Madras.

Area and Boundaries.—The coast line extends on the east of the peninsula from Orissa, in Bengal, to Cape Comorin. On the west the narrow strip of country, which includes the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, forms the coast line from Cape Comorin to the town of Cochin, where Madras territory again extends along the coast until its junction with the Bombay Presidency at the northern extremity of the South Canara District. In the centre of the peninsula are the Nagpoor country and Berar, the territories of His Highness the Nizam, known generally as the Deccan, and the province of Mysore; but all of the centre of the peninsula, south and east of Mysore, belongs to Madras.

The Province includes an area of 139,698 square miles. It has a coast line of about 1,600 miles, and consequently a large area of country but little elevated above the level of the sea.

Mountain ranges run northward from Cape Comorin along the western coast, attaining an elevation in some parts of from 4,000 to nearly 9,000 feet. Ranges of hills follow also the general line of the east coast; but these, as a rule, are of lower elevation than the Western Ghats. The drainage of the peninsula is, for the most part, from west to east into the Bay of Bengal, the area of country drained by rivers running westward being only the narrow strip of territory between the Western Ghats and the sea. As a rule the country slopes gradually from the eastern base of the western mountain chain down to the Coromandel Coast, while the fall is sudden and precipitous on the western side of the mountains. The centre of the peninsula consists generally of undulating table-lands from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Physical Features and Climate.—The peculiar physical geography of the peninsula of India, with a huge mountain chain running from north to south along its western boundary, is of importance in regard to climate and the productions of the various districts. These hills have the effect of arresting the lower strata of rain clouds brought up from the Indian ocean by the periodical winds of the south-west monsoon, and of causing excessive rain precipitation on the narrow strip of coast line on the western side of the peninsula.

Where the mountain range is of great height, as between Malabar and Coimbatore, the rain clouds are almost entirely diverted from the districts immediately below the mountains on the eastern side, and while the annual rainfall on the western side may be one hundred and fifty inches, not more than twenty inches will be registered on the eastern side, immediately within the influence of the mountain ranges. Where the mountain chain is of lower elevation, the rain clouds pass over the hills, and rain is precipitated in uncertain and varying amount over the peninsula to the east of the Western Ghats; but, except in the northern districts, where the rainy season approximates to that of Bengal, the heaviest rain-fall of the southern portion of the eastern division of the peninsula occurs during the period of the north-east monsoon. During the continuance of this monsoon, the western ranges of mountains have a similar effect in arresting the rain clouds, so that at the season of the year when the Carnatic is deluged by heavy rain, the Western Coast Districts enjoy fine clear weather.

To the physical barrier of the Western Ghats must be attributed the vast differences of climate, and the nature of the productions, in the eastern and western divisions of the peninsula. In the former the uncertainty, and capricious character

of the rain-fall has taught the cultivators of the soil the necessity of making provision for the storage of water for irrigation purposes, and the existence of innumerable tanks or reservoirs, scattered all over the country, testify to the fact that, from periods of the remotest antiquity, the inhabitants of the tracts of country which receive an irregular rain-fall, have exercised great ingenuity and readiness of resource in the construction of public works for the artificial irrigation of the soil. On the western side of the mountains, however, the necessity for such works has never arisen. There the periodical rains fall with great regularity as to time and quantity, and the earth yields her fruits so abundantly that, although in certain exceptional years there may be partial failures of crops, absolute famine, as a result of bad seasons, is unknown. Only three of the twenty-one districts of which the Madras Province is composed lie within the influence of the never-failing rains of the south-west monsoon. In the remaining eighteen districts Nature demands the assistance of art in the collection, storage, and distribution of the condensed moisture of the heavens. In some of these eighteen districts however, as in the northern coast area, the periodic rains fall more regularly than in others, while in several of them the rivers running eastward, swelled by the south-west monsoon rains, are utilized in the fertilization of districts in which the natural moisture is defective.

North-Western Province.

Area and Boundaries.—The Province, covering 82,213 square miles, lies between lat. $31^{\circ} 5' 30''$ and lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N., and long. $77^{\circ} 3' 45''$ and $84^{\circ} 43' 30''$ E. It is bounded on the north by the territories of the Rajah of Gurhwal, Thibet, Nepal, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the east by the Divisions of Behar and Chota Nagpore, in Bengal; on the south by the Native State of Rewa, the petty Principalities of Bundelkhund, the Saugor District of the Central Province, and the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore and Bhurtpore; on the west by the District of Goorgaon in the Punjab, and the River Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, after which point the latter stream forms the boundary.

Plains.—By far the larger portion of this area is an alluvial plain, traversed by great rivers which take a south-easterly direction after leaving the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Of these the most important are the Jumna and the Ganges, which enclose between them the great plain known as the Upper Doab.

To the north-east lie the plains of Rohilkhund and Oudh, and to the south-east the plains of the Benares Division. To the west of the Jumna lies the tract known as Bundelkhund, which for a few miles from the banks of that river to the south (up to forty miles in Humeerpore and Jaloun) differs little in appearance from the Doab. Beyond this hills appear, at first isolated, and then gradually assuming the appearance of groups and ranges, until they are finally merged in the Kymore and Vin-dhyān ranges in the western portions of Banda, Humeerpore, Jhānsie, and Lullutpore; further south of this lies the trans-Gangetic portion of the Mirzapore District, where the hills approach that river more closely, and actually touch it at Chunar. Thence to the south and west lies an extensive block of hilly and broken country covered with forests, connected with the great jungles that stretch across Central India, from the Sonē to the Godavery, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. The scenery of south Mirzapore resembles that of western Bundelkhund, the land being hilly and stony and covered with jungle. There is little cultivation, except in the valleys and the few plains that occur at intervals. The edge of the plateau itself, where it leans over the Gangetic plain, consists of a very steep descent, pierced at intervals with openings that have admitted, after great labour and expense, of roads being made to connect the uplands with the plains. These tracts compare unfavourably with the Doab and other alluvial plains already mentioned, which are for the most part highly cultivated and fertile. Turning to the north, close to the hills, we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the Terai, and between this and the hills a dry tract, called the Bhabur, and further west the *doons* or valleys and then the Himalayan ranges. The Terai commences where the springs fed from the drainage of the Himalayas, after disappearing amid the boulder detritus of the Bhabur, again come to the surface at irregular intervals, and unite to form extensive swamps. The Bhabur is a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the debris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, at the base of the hills under Kumaon. Except in the upper portions close to the hills, where cultivation is extensively carried on by means of small canals, the face of this tract also is covered with grass jungle. Wells cannot be dug, and without the canals crops could not be raised.

To the west of the Bhabur come the Kotah, Patlee and Dehra *doons*, or valleys, lying nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas, but bounded externally by hills of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation, known under Dehra as the Sewalika.

The largest of these valleys is the Dehra Doon, which towards the centre is 2,640 feet above the level of the sea, and, especially towards the west, is fertile and highly cultivated. There is little cultivation as yet in the eastern Doon of Dehra and the other *doons*, which are chiefly valuable as timber reserves, containing vast forests of *sal*, *bukla*, and *sain*.

The *Himalayan tracts* under the Government of the Province consist of the districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, belonging to the Kumaon division, and the tract to the west of Mussoorie, known as Jounsar Bawur, adjoining the hill station of Chukrata. The Kumaon Division embraces the ranges and valleys from the plains to Tibet. The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly, as in the Dehra Doon, and sometimes gradually, as further east from the Doons or the plains, to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, except at the point of exit of the rivers, when, as might be expected, the outline of the mountains is much modified. Between this and the second range a difference is observable of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet; but the elevation gradually increases again, until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the Snowy Range. We then meet the peaks of the Trisoul (23,382 feet), Nundee Debi (25,661 feet), and Nundee Kot (22,538 feet); these are all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas, which probably has a mean height of 18,000 to 20,000 feet. It is nearly uniform at about these elevations throughout a great part of the chain, but gradually diminishes towards both ends. Jounsar Bawur, separated from the Kumaon Division by the Native State of Tehree, comprises a large tract of similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tons or Supin rivers. Cultivation all through these hill tracts has, since the British occupation, increased fully 40 per cent., and of late years has still more rapidly advanced. These tracts form also the great timber reserves of the N. W. Provinces, and in a small degree supply the iron used in local manufactures. The development of these industries is now obtaining a full share of attention from Government. The new cantonment of Chukrata lies in Jounsar Bawur, and that of Raneekhet in Kumaon, some 26 miles north of Nynee Tal.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Ganges, flowing with a southeasterly course through the Province, from its source in the mountains of native Gurhwal, to its junction with the Ghogra in the south of the Ghazespore District. It receives numerous affluents on its left bank, which themselves are in a measure the great drainage arteries of the tracts through which they flow,—such are the Ramguanga, Goomtee, and Ghogra. On the right bank near Hurdwar the great Ganges Canal is drawn off, and opposite

Allypore a second weir is in course of construction, which will largely supplement the lower supply. The principal towns along its banks are Anoopshahur, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazepore. The Jumna also rises in native Gurhwal to the west of the Ganges, and taking at first a south-westerly course, enters the Dehra Doon near Kalsee. Hence it flows for nearly two-thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, until it meets with the outlying spurs of the Bundelkund ranges, and turns at first gradually, and then abruptly, more and more towards the east, until at length it unites with the Ganges at Allahabad. On the right bank the Jumna receives the Ramgunga, Chumbul, Betwa, and Cane,—all rivers of considerable size that drain the eastern portions of the Rajpootann, Central India, and Bundelkhund States. On the left bank, close to its entrance into the plains, the Jumna gives off the Eastern Jumna Canal. The principal towns on this river are Delhi, Muttra, Agra, and Calpee, all situated on the right bank, and Etawah and Allahabad on the left bank.

The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hurdwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second; at Benares the breadth of the Ganges during the cold weather is set down at 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rains at the same place the breadth is 3,000 feet, and the rise 43 feet.

The Ramgunga, fed by numerous small streams rising in the Terai, waters the plains of Rohilkhund, and eventually joins the Ganges on the left bank near Kunouj. The Goomtee rises in the swamps of Phillibheet, and flowing past Lucknow, enters the Jounpore District of the Benares Division, forming the great commercial highway for midland Oudh to the Ganges. Further east flows the Ghogra, called in the first portion of its course the Kalee, where it forms the boundary between Kumaon and Nepal, then known as the Sardah from its entrance into the plains at Burmdeo, as far as the middle of Oudh, and thence on to its junction with the Ganges as the Ghogra or Sardah. This river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. The Sardah receives in Kumaon all the rivers that do not find their way to the Ganges, as well as the whole drainage of the Nepal Himalayas and Eastern Oudh, through four degrees of longitude.

Jheels, or natural reservoirs of water, are abundant throughout the whole of the Benares Division to the east of the Ganges,

except the tracts immediately adjoining that river, and in some places attain a size of 20 or 30 square miles. As might be expected to the west of the Ganges in Mirzapore, and to the west of the Jumna in Bundelkhund, owing to the hilly nature of the country, these jheels do not exist. In Bundelkhund, however, immense artificial reservoirs have been formed by the former Chandel rulers, by embanking the mouths of the valleys. These are found in the Muhoba Purgunnah of Humeerpore and in Jhansie. The jheels of the Doab are numerous, though small, to the south, and appear only at great intervals to the north. In Rohilkhund, to the extreme east, large tracts of country are covered with swamps, which form a belt all along the eastern frontier towards the Sardab, covered with dense, and in many cases impenetrable, jungle, that gives cover to large number of tigers, deer, and wild pigs. In lower Kumaon the lakes of Nynes and Mullooa are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque beauty. These jheels or lakes are used for irrigation only.

The Canals of the Province irrigate nearly a million acres annually, and in seasons of drought even more, and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal canals are those which form what is known as the Ganges Canal system, which draws its head-waters from the Ganges at Hurdwar, and running through the Doab, again joins the Ganges at Cawnpore. It consists of 654 miles of main canal and 3,078 miles of distributories, watering a tract of country in the Doab 320 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth. In the Moozuffernuggur District a branch is given off to Futtehgurb, and in the Allygurh District a branch to Etawah and the western portion of the Cawnpore District. The Eastern Jumna Canal is taken off from the Jumna in the upper portion of the Seharunpore District, and again joins the Jumna at Delhi. This canal waters a tract about 120 miles long and 15 broad between the Jumna and the Hindun, and consists of 180 miles of main canal and 619 miles of distributories. The Doon canal consists of five small canals, aggregating 67 miles in length, and irrigating about 13,000 acres. The Rohilkhund canals are small, and have not yet been completed. There are also several small canals in the Humeerpore District, with a total length of 33 miles, but irrigating less than 1,500 acres.

Climata.—With the exception of the Terai and the portions of the districts of Seharunpore and Moozuffernuggur near the canals, the districts of the Province are, as a rule, healthy. The cold season commences with the close of the rains in October, and lasts until April in the upper districts. In the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November till the begin-

ning of March. In the winter months there is ordinarily a fall of rain which is eagerly looked for to improve the spring harvest; but it is very uncertain both in time and amount. The hot weather succeeds, and lasts until the beginning of the rains. During this time the hot westerly winds usually blow during the day. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from 86° to 109° in the shade, the average being about 94° . As a rule, the rains set in about the latter end of June, and continue until the beginning of October. The average yearly fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches and Nynsee Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool than that of the Upper Doab, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of the Lower Provinces.

The prevailing diseases are fever, bowel-complaints, small-pox and cholera. The deaths from fever are, as a rule, twelve to fourteen times as numerous as those from any cause. Fever is particularly rife in the Terai, Bijnour, and those districts of Rohilkhund and the Upper Doab down to Cawnpore, where the natural moisture of the soil and air has been increased by canal-irrigation. In the districts of Bundelkhund, where the black soil known as *mar* prevails, a kind of low fever is endemic, owing doubtless to the soil being peculiarly retentive of moisture. In the jheel tracts of the Benares Division fevers are common, but, owing to the village sites being, as a rule, placed on some rising ground, the mortality is not so great as in the Upper Doab. Deaths from bowel-complaints come next, and are most numerous in the fever districts, increasing in proportion in times of scarcity, when people are obliged to live on inferior and scanty food. Small-pox and cholera are epidemic and irregular in their appearance and in the length of time the outburst lasts.

Ajmeer and Coorg.

These Commissionerships are directly under the Government of India. Ajmeer, formerly part of the North-Western Province, has an area of 1122 square miles.

Coorg is included between $11^{\circ} 55'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 25'$ and $76^{\circ} 14'$ east longitude. The length from north-west to south-east is about 50 miles, and the average breadth of the Province may be put down at 32 miles. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the mountains, which form the western boundary and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavatee river; on the south by the Tambacheree pass; on the west by South Canara

and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. The total area is estimated at 2,400 square miles, or 1,280,000 statute acres. The ordinary average rainfall is 120 inches. The mean temperature for the year 1871-72 was 65·3 as against 66·2 in 1870-71. The maximum and minimum temperature was 85° and 50° respectively. Easterly winds prevail from October to April.

British Burma.

Area.—British Burma extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from Chittagong to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. It is geographically divided into Arakan, the valley of the Irrawaddy, the valley of the Salween, and Tenasserim.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmaudeng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north—the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level—diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, are more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Ramree, is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. The principal streams are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladau or Arakan river, rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank of this stream close to its mouth, is situated Akyab. Rivers of little importance

are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toungoo and the Gwa streams. The latter alone has any importance, owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole coast-line is a labyrinth of creeks, which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. There are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings. They are now all out of repair and have become marshes, rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate; towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain, stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west and the Poungloung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence, after 33 miles, it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and, about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier, hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad level plain highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The Sittoung valley, in its northern portion, resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwe-gyen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultivation. From below Sittoung to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only

by rivers and tidal creeks. The coast-line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing, or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude $97^{\circ} 30'$ E., flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net-work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygaylay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles as far as Bassein, a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths. The waters commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is five miles an hour. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myit-makat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers, flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom, conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwe-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward, and flows

into the gulf of Martaban. The Beeling river rises in the Pongloun hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung. There is only one canal, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There are four lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanoun district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 8 miles round; and the lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen river on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Moulmein. The Attaran rises in the chain of Hills which forms the boundary between Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim lies between 17° and 10° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle. The coast is very irregular and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands. The Tenasserim, which rises in about 16° N. Latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the more easily navigable for large ships.

The total area of the Province of British Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 29,404 in Pegu and

46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward, drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this area of 93,664 square miles, 3,600 are cultivated. The culturable area is 36,204 square miles, exclusive of the area in Northern Arakan, which is, however, very limited. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,418 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. There are but 814 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 205 miles as second and third class.

Minerals.—With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value in Arakan. In Pegu the Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further north granito or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been discovered in large quantities near Thayetmyo, but it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities in Tenasserim and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes;" but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found, and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has been discovered in the hills beyond T'oungoo about 24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal and a sample of that from T'oungoo yielded, on assay, a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

Climate.—The climate is moist, and depressing for part of the year, but cooler than India; and in some of the forest tracts it is deadly during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the natives are by no means free. On the whole the climate of British Burma seems much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The rainfall varies considerably from 245.85 inches at Moulmein to 54.85 inches at Thayetmyo.

CHAPTER II.

*THE PEOPLE, THEIR LANGUAGES AND CIVIL
DIVISIONS.*

POLITICAL reasons long operated to prevent a scientific enumeration of the people of British India. Occasionally special statistical inquiries were made, like the very valuable investigations of Dr. Buchanan Hamilton in Northern Bengal, of Mr. Adam when reporting on the indigenous schools of Bengal, and of some of the district officers of the North-Western Province about Mr. Thomason's time. The various Survey and Land Settlement Reports have also, from time to time, attempted to estimate the numbers of the people. But, practically, all enumerations were based on a numbering of the houses by the police and the multiplication of the total number of houses by five. At last the Government of India resolved to take a detailed census in 1861, as part of the decennial census of the British Empire. The Mutiny and its consequences prevented that. But provincial enumerations were attempted, in the North-Western and Central Provinces and in the Punjab and Oudh, with such success that it was resolved to number the people of India at the time of the Imperial decennial census in 1871. Except in the case of Provinces like the Punjab and Oudh, where the population had been reckoned so recently as 1869, a detailed census of all India was taken in the month of January 1872. A census will probably be taken every ten years henceforth, and arrangements have been made in Bengal to keep up to date the population schedules of every town, village and commune.

Bengal and Assam.

The Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal was constituted on 12th October 1853 and the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor on 28th April 1854. Up to that time the Governor General had directly ruled Bengal proper through one of the members of his Council as Deputy Governor. The successive Lieutenant Governors since Mr., now Sir F., Halliday's five years' term of office expired have been, like him, members of the Covenanted Civil Service—Mr. J. P. Grant, now Sir John Grant, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey, now Governor of Jamaica; and Sir George Campbell, D.C.L., who took his seat on the 1st March 1871 and was succeeded by Sir R. Temple on the 8th April 1874.

The first census ever made of Bengal was taken in the months of January and February 1872, but to a great extent on the night of 25th January. Perfect simultaneousness was impossible in such a country and over so vast an area, yet the tests show the accuracy of the result for all administrative purposes. Take the floating population who live on the water of the great delta and its thousand rivers and creeks. No fewer than 60,000 boats containing 300,000 souls were counted not only at every ghaut, but by giving a red ticket to those afloat and by patrolling the streams. Night passengers on the East Indian Railway were reckoned on arrival. In jungly places where wild beasts were feared the people were counted during the day. The convicts of Alipore Jail and elsewhere printed upwards of six and a half millions of Census forms and *Sunnuds* in Bengalee, Kaithiee and Persian, Nagree, English, English and Bengalee, Oorya, and other dialects. Thus we may form some idea of what it is to number the sixty-seven millions of Bengal. In Bengal, including printing, the total cost of reckoning 67 millions of human beings, scattered over an area of land and water amounting to 250,000 square miles, was only £21,600.

Under careful supervision the people numbered themselves. The happy idea was hit on of issuing honorary letters of appointment to the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, after they had satisfied the authorities of their ability for the task. So coveted was the honorary office of enumerator that many who were rejected as unfit, or had been passed over as not required, petitioned Government to remove the insult. These *Sunnuds* will in many cases be handed down as heirlooms. Under a brief penal Act these enumerators counted the country people, while in towns the municipal commissioners and their friends divided the wards among them. In Hooghly the district officer would not send out his special head constables to select enumerators until the first one had been at work for some weeks in the interior without any complaint from the people. When the other eleven went forth in a Bengal September their work was most laborious, wading in the mud from village to village under the heat of the sun or in the drenching rain. One of them died after completing his work and five others have been invalided. The enumerators in Burdwan were heads of villages and landholders' agents; in Bancoorah, village *Punchayets* besides these; in the wilder tracts of Midnapore, the police. In the 24-Pergunnahs around Calcutta and its suburbs no fewer than 1,173 of the 4,732 enumerators were substantial ryots, 587 were small and 317 large landholders, 117 were students and teachers and many were priests, pleaders and doctors. In hilly districts each chief took the census of his own clan or dependants.

In Behar the still existing *putwarees* were employed. In Sonthalistan the village head-men knotted strings of four colours, black for male adults, red for female adults, white for boys and yellow for girls. In some villages three people were told off to keep the reckoning, which was done by so many seeds or small pieces of gravel, one person keeping count of the men, another of the women and the third of the children. Here it was pleasing to see the pride of the simple village elders in their work. In one instance, in which one male adult had slept away from home and had not been entered in any return, the enumerator walked nine miles to the station to report the missing man. In Orissa the Commissioner preached the census from village to village for months before, so that even the rude hill chiefs were prepared for it. In Darjeeling the garden moonshees filled up the returns, the planters supervising them. In Assam the wild frontier tribes alone were omitted. Except in Behar and the non-regulation districts the people thus counted themselves, their self-respect and honour having been wisely appealed to. The cases of extortion discovered were singularly few, and there was only one serious riot, in a Ferazee village, thanks to the fact that the intelligence of the people was awakened and enlisted against corrupt practices.

Area and Population of Bengal.

	Area in square miles.	Total Population.	Average number of persons to the square mile.	Proportion per cent. of the area of the several Provinces.	Proportion per cent. of the population in the several divisions.
The entire Territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,	248,231	66,856,859	269	100	100
Bengal	94,539	36,769,735	389	38-08	55-00
Behar	42,417	19,736,101	465	17-9	29-52
Orissa	23,901	4,317,999	181	9-63	6-46
Chota Nagpore ...	43,901	3,825,571	87	17-69	5-72
Assam	43,473	2,207,453	51	17-61	3-30

Abstract of the Area and Population of each District in Bengal arranged according to Provinces and Commissioners' Divisions.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzabs or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns.					
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzabs or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzab, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.	
BENGAL.											
Western Districts.	Burdwan ...	2,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745	578	147	392	124	4.7	
	Bancoorah ...	1,348	2,028	104,637	520,772	391	157	250	78	5.0	
	Meerthoom ...	1,444	2,471	159,940	685,921	518	184	284	119	4.3	
	Midnapore ...	5,082	12,962	446,945	2,510,963	500	255	196	88	5.3	
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,468,556	1,045	2.24	467	227	4.6	
	Total ...	12,719	26,842	1,468,791	7,286,957	573	2.08	282	115	5.0	
Central Districts.	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,788	4,980	393,737	2,210,047	793	1.78	443	141	5.6	
	Calcutta ...	8	1	38,854	447,601	55,950	12	447,601	4,658	11.0	
	Nudda ...	2,786	4,981	412,601	2,657,638	950	1.78	534	155	6.1	
	Jessore ...	2,421	4,091	352,017	1,812,793	530	1.08	491	163	5.2	
	Total ...	3,658	4,472	313,680	2,075,621	567	1.10	439	88	6.6	
Pre-idency.	Mooredhabad ...	2,578	3,753	304,561	1,353,626	625	1.46	361	118	4.5	
	Dinagpore ...	4,120	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	361	1.72	311	64	5.7	
	Malua ...	1,813	2,100	129,579	678,426	373	1.16	322	71	4.4	
	Rajshahye ...	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,749	587	1.89	310	110	5.3	
	Itungpore ...	3,476	4,246	331,079	2,149,972	619	1.21	511	95	6.6	
Raj-shahye.	Bogra ...	1,501	2,686	127,099	689,467	459	1.78	259	85	5.5	
	Tubna ...	1,966	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1.42	434	101	6.1	
	Total ...	17,694	26,853	1,606,435	8,593,735	503	1.52	381	90	5.6	
	Darjeeling ...	1,234	...	18,864	84,712	77	...	...	16	5.0
	Jaipur ...	2,906	...	69,645	418,665	144	...	...	24	5.0
Cooch Behar...	Cooch Behar ...	1,307	...	61,920	632,565	407	...	...	63	6.5
	Total ...	5,447	...	170,342	1,045,942	192	...	...	31	6.1
	Eastern Districts.	Dacca ...	2,897	5,016	290,693	1,562,993	640	1.73	369	104	6.4
		Furzedpore ...	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1.54	430	105	6.4
		Backergunge ...	4,935	4,269	321,637	2,377,434	482	1.57	557	65	7.4
Mymaning ...		6,293	7,601	368,405	2,342,917	373	1.21	309	49	7.6	
Sylhet ...		5,343	5,559	266,594	1,719,519	319	1.04	308	55	9.0	
Chitta-gong...	Cachar ...	1,265	359	37,311	205,027	160	1.5	527	29	5.6	
	Total ...	21,289	25,171	1,401,681	9,517,498	447	1.13	378	63	6.8	
	Chittagong ...	2,408	1,082	197,104	1,127,409	451	1.43	1,062	70	5.7	
	Noakali ...	1,537	2,034	142,155	713,934	459	1.31	351	91	5.0	
	Tipperah ...	2,635	6,160	307,011	1,533,931	578	2.32	219	116	5.0	
Chitta-gong...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6,882	...	13,354	69,607	10	...	...	2	5.3
	Hill Tipperah ...	3,867	...	6,329	35,262	9	...	...	2	5.6
	Total ...	17,450	...	665,963	3,480,136	199	...	...	38	5.2
	Total for Bengal*	83,433	...	8,603,470	36,769,735	430	...	...	75	5.7

* Excluding Munderbans and Cachar Hills.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each District in Bengal arranged according to Provinces and Commissioners' Divisions.—(Continued.)

DIVISION	DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mohals, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mohals, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mohal, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
BEHAR.										
Patna...	Patna ...	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,659,638	789	1.62	652	128	5.9
	Gya ...	4,718	6,330	327,848	1,949,750	412	1.38	290	69	5.9
	Shahabad ...	4,985	6,110	275,041	1,723,874	398	1.10	837	63	6.3
	Tirhoot ...	6,341	7,337	642,087	4,344,706	691	1.16	588	161	6.9
	Sarun ...	7,654	4,350	293,534	2,063,860	278	1.64	474	111	7.0
	Chumpanun ...	3,021	2,299	242,128	1,440,815	408	.85	627	65	6.9
	Total ...	23,732	29,038	2,050,539	13,122,743	563	1.22	462	86	6.4
Bhan- guipore.	Monghyr ...	3,914	2,457	358,174	1,812,986	463	.88	739	84	5.5
	Bhaugulpore ...	4,327	2,739	329,872	1,926,290	422	.83	667	76	5.5
	Purneah ...	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,785	316	.84	410	62	5.5
	Sonthal Pergun- nahs ...	5,438	9,872	230,504	1,249,787	229	1.80	129	42	5.4
	Total ...	18,635	19,247	1,201,497	6,613,358	354	1.03	346	64	5.5
	Total for Behar ...	42,417	48,285	3,252,036	19,736,101	465	1.14	409	77	6.1
ORISSA.										
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	3,179	5,800	281,439	1,404,754	470	1.73	271	88	5.9
	Pooree ...	2,473	3,178	143,929	769,674	311	1.78	262	68	5.8
	Balasore ...	2,068	3,268	138,917	770,232	373	1.58	280	67	5.5
	Tributary Mehalis ...	16,194	10,178	253,284	1,283,309	79	.62	126	16	5.1
	Total for Orissa...	23,901	22,119	817,547	4,317,999	180	.92	195	24	5.2
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
Chota Nag- pore.	Hazaribagh ...	7,021	6,703	160,483	771,875	110	.93	116	21	5.1
	Lohardugga ...	13,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	1.8	.74	191	20	5.1
	Singhbhoom ...	4,603	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	.71	129	19	4.9
	Manbhoom ...	4,914	6,369	195,666	993,570	203	1.30	156	40	5.1
	Tributary Mehalis ...	15,419	3,001	80,879	405,980	26	.19	135	5	5.0
	Total for Chota Nagpore ...	43,901	25,766	752,267	3,825,571	87	.59	148	17	5.1
ASSAM.										
Cooch Behar ...	Gaolpara ...	4,432	...	72,555	444,781	100	...	...	16	6.1
	Kamroop ...	3,631	1,649	103,904	661,681	153	.45	341	29	6.4
	Durrung ...	3,473	127	42,868	238,069	68	.04	1,722	13	5.4
	Nowgong ...	3,644	1,293	44,060	264,390	7	.36	194	12	5.8
	Seebeasgor ...	2,412	203	55,604	296,689	128	.08	1,401	23	5.3
	Luckimpore ...	3,145	125	26,898	121,287	39	.04	970	8	4.6
Cooch Behar ...	Naga Hillis ...	4,900	...	...	65,918	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi and Jynteah Hillis ...	6,167	...	...	141,836	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hillis ...	3,390	...	...	90,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Assam* ...	35,130	...	...	2,207,462	63	...	...	...	...

* Excluding tracts not cleared.

General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	PO.		
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.
BENGAL.					
WESTERN DISTRICTS.					
Burdwan Division.					
Burdwan	8,523	435,416	661,104	774,895	1,435,999
Bancoorah	1,346	104,087	160,124	183,722	343,846
Boerhoom	1,444	169,940	218,730	258,815	477,545
Midnapore	6,082	416,045	709,861	919,167	1,718,618
Hooahly with Howrah	1,424	322,703	478,159	577,715	1,055,874
Total	12,719	1,468,791	2,324,679	2,712,304	5,036,982
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Presidency Division.					
24-Pergunnahs	2,789	293,737	777,679	748,683	1,526,261
Calcutta	8	38,864	202,077	118,974	321,051
Nuddea	3,421	854,917	646,109	677,213	1,323,322
Jessore	3,658	314,660	675,307	731,348	1,406,655
Total	9,776	1,698,278	2,261,172	2,269,117	4,530,289
Rajshahy Division.					
Moorsheesabad	2,578	303,561	408,615	510,149	918,764
Dinajepore	4,126	264,526	482,736	492,307	975,043
Maldah	1,713	129,579	204,749	238,480	443,229
Rajshahy	2,234	246,371	308,571	448,683	757,254
Rungpore	3,476	331,679	703,602	757,440	1,461,042
Bogra	1,504	127,089	216,700	235,822	452,522
Pubna	1,966	198,220	369,918	415,651	785,569
Total	17,694	1,600,433	2,773,891	3,062,245	5,836,136
Cooch Behar Division.					
Darjeeling	1,274	18,864	26,685	27,873	54,558
Jaipore	2,906	69,618	133,684	134,437	268,121
Cooch Behar	1,407	81,820	178,398	178,613	357,011
Total	5,447	170,302	346,565	340,943	687,508
EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	2,897	290,893	549,442	644,070	1,193,512
Farrakpore	1,496	167,518	318,818	371,784	690,602
Backergunge	4,835	321,637	738,019	789,134	1,527,153
Myntensing	6,298	808,008	727,617	790,087	1,517,704
Sylhet	5,883	198,594	526,706	552,166	1,078,872
Cachar	1,285	37,311	69,536	61,781	131,317
Total	23,389	1,401,681	3,299,637	3,209,622	6,509,259
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	2,498	197,104	287,648	390,501	678,149
Nonkanj	1,687	142,155	209,942	230,880	440,822
Tippurah	2,855	307,011	482,644	492,863	975,507
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,893	14,334	27,994	17,798	45,792
Hill Tippurah	2,867	6,329	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,459	665,933	1,008,228	1,123,033	2,131,261
Total for Bengal	84,883	6,408,470	11,643,071	12,756,263	24,399,334

of Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.

Children under 13 years.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
334,714	244,032	578,746	925,818	1,038,927	2,031,745	578
95,566	81,360	176,926	261,580	265,082	526,772	391
115,820	102,556	218,376	334,350	361,371	695,921	518
457,733	364,612	822,345	1,257,194	1,243,769	2,540,963	800
244,697	149,943	434,683	722,856	765,709	1,488,565	1,046
1,748,530	1,002,545	2,251,075	3,672,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	573
378,080	303,706	681,786	1,155,759	1,054,284	2,210,047	793
57,780	28,770	86,550	299,857	147,744	447,601	65,950
331,018	265,437	596,455	877,125	935,070	1,812,295	530
375,812	292,547	668,359	1,031,128	1,023,895	2,075,023	667
1,122,635	892,490	2,015,125	3,343,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	663
236,720	194,142	430,862	645,535	708,291	1,353,826	525
239,685	243,126	482,811	776,131	725,483	1,501,614	564
127,234	166,852	294,086	331,007	345,339	676,346	273
262,015	216,610	478,625	650,198	600,143	1,250,341	487
291,424	204,790	496,214	1,045,026	1,054,916	2,149,942	619
131,164	105,781	236,945	347,884	341,663	689,547	458
212,696	105,676	318,372	602,514	609,680	1,212,194	616
1,074,952	1,352,650	2,427,602	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	503
16,472	13,742	30,214	53,057	41,535	94,592	27
83,309	87,915	171,224	216,803	201,772	418,575	144
102,149	75,307	177,456	278,585	263,980	542,565	407
201,970	156,464	358,434	548,635	497,407	1,046,042	192
256,333	203,148	459,481	805,775	947,218	1,752,993	640
179,536	142,961	322,497	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	577
466,218	284,662	750,880	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	693
460,346	371,865	832,211	1,187,992	1,161,955	2,349,947	873
353,624	286,443	640,067	980,330	829,369	1,809,699	319
46,837	32,873	79,710	110,373	94,654	205,027	160
1,854,894	1,621,346	3,476,240	4,746,631	4,730,967	9,477,598	427
248,411	200,942	449,353	535,059	591,343	1,126,402	451
152,125	120,957	273,082	362,067	351,864	713,931	459
299,747	258,677	558,424	782,391	751,510	1,533,901	576
12,889	10,336	23,225	40,883	20,724	61,607	10
...	...	...	...	...	35,262	9
712,172	591,442	1,303,614	1,751,400	1,723,474	3,474,874	199
6,818,213	5,516,926	12,335,139	18,461,284	18,373,189	36,834,473	480

General Statement of the Result of the Census

PO-					
DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Total adults.
BEHAR.					
Patna Division.					
Patna	2,101	269,814	401,394	557,358	1,048,752
Gya	4,714	517,345	609,753	678,861	1,288,614
Shahabad	4,794	275,041	622,657	615,324	1,237,981
Tirhoot	6,343	612,087	1,477,765	1,495,326	2,873,091
Saran	2,654	291,514	606,897	713,603	1,320,500
Chumparan	3,531	212,228	466,874	467,028	933,902
Total	23,732	2,050,319	4,075,140	4,527,650	8,602,790
Bhaugulpore Division.					
Monghyr	3,913	328,174	551,983	614,778	1,166,761
Bhaugulpore	4,427	329,372	565,141	666,256	1,231,397
Purneah	4,967	314,447	614,509	583,32	1,197,829
Southern Pergunnahs	5,488	250,544	359,905	386,735	746,640
Total	18,695	1,201,497	2,027,618	2,191,089	4,218,707
Total for Behar	42,427	4,251,816	6,102,758	6,718,739	12,821,497
ORISSA.					
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	5,178	281,430	413,957	525,376	939,333
Buadon	2,473	113,900	250,420	266,482	516,902
Julanore	2,066	138,913	232,933	269,707	502,640
Tributary Estates	16,184	253,284	349,155	409,294	758,449
Total for Orissa	23,901	817,547	1,326,295	1,460,859	2,787,154
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
Chota Nagpore Division.					
Hazareebaugh	7,021	150,493	263,750	257,539	521,289
Lohardugga	12,144	240,813	317,612	390,211	707,823
Singbhoom	4,503	84,416	119,409	129,840	249,249
Saunbhoom	4,914	195,665	295,433	330,264	625,697
Tributary Estates	15,419	80,470	120,742	121,284	242,026
Total for Chota Nagpore	43,991	752,287	1,116,946	1,229,134	2,346,080
ASSAM.					
Assam Division.					
Goalpara	4,433	71,655	145,919	145,850	291,769
Kamrup	3,631	103,908	185,461	173,681	359,142
Darrang	3,413	43,559	83,770	78,280	162,050
Nowgong	3,643	41,050	83,490	78,418	161,908
Naogaong	2,413	55,764	98,718	90,246	188,964
Luckimpore	3,145	28,399	42,028	36,292	78,320
Naga Hills	6,900	...	...	...	...
Khet and Jynteah Hills	6,157	...	39,882	44,238	84,120
Garo Hills	3,990	...	...	...	...
Total for Assam	35,130	346,173	679,333	643,470	1,322,803
Total country included in census	250,832	11,573,513	20,668,332	22,808,369	43,476,702
Waste and country not censused	17,399	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	268,231	...	...	...	...

of Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

PULATION.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square milo.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
270,493	240,403	510,896	761,677	767,761	1,529,438	742
264,576	216,760	481,336	954,129	905,621	1,859,750	413
312,717	273,276	585,993	835,374	808,600	1,643,974	393
813,399	697,606	1,511,005	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	891
389,780	353,524	743,304	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	778
270,605	236,255	506,860	747,529	703,286	1,450,815	408
2,402,216	2,117,937	4,520,153	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	533
243,091	201,134	444,225	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	468
25,054	192,851	217,905	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	422
247,731	255,155	502,886	878,319	834,475	1,712,794	346
269,551	242,800	512,351	699,716	619,671	1,319,387	229
1,292,835	1,105,976	2,398,811	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	354
3,694,861	3,219,810	6,914,671	9,797,649	9,938,422	19,736,071	465
271,071	244,075	515,146	715,790	769,454	1,485,244	470
118,629	127,743	246,372	389,449	380,225	769,674	311
10,144	121,448	131,592	1,077	161,165	172,232	373
2,000	217,810	219,810	61,205	637,000	1,288,208	79
811,700	717,000	1,528,700	2,140,061	2,177,638	4,317,699	180
163,295	117,000	280,295	297,045	371,800	668,845	110
273,906	225,000	498,906	621,518	615,575	1,237,093	103
88,617	77,257	165,874	207,926	207,007	414,933	92
265,503	18,000	283,503	600,946	494,634	1,095,580	203
85,781	78,771	164,552	215,915	200,165	416,080	76
816,534	661,653	1,478,187	1,943,240	1,892,191	3,835,431	87
83,435	60,724	144,159	229,574	211,287	440,861	100
167,227	97,000	264,227	392,688	368,993	761,681	155
4,067	17,912	21,979	122,837	113,172	236,009	69
4,067	41,860	45,927	134,107	123,283	257,390	70
55,222	51,404	106,626	154,949	141,649	296,598	123
22,000	20,276	42,276	68,892	66,575	135,467	30
19,611	28,947	48,558	68,593	73,245	141,838	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....
3,682,804	3,488,834	7,171,638	1,068,331	992,394	2,060,725	68
12,439,272	10,465,765	22,905,037	33,399,605	33,274,074	66,673,679	290
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General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.
BENGAL.				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
Burdwan Division.				
Burdwan	2,034,743	326	207	357
Bancoorah	526,772	28	5	37
Beerbhoom	695,921	86	5	158
Midnapore	2,540,963	122	95	396
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,488,556	798	601	1,184
Total	7,286,957	1,360	913	2,132
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				
Presidency Division.				
24-Pergunnahs	2,210,017	3,842	1,326	8,599
Calcutta	447,601	7,265	12,315	1,776
Nuddea	1,812,795	152	61	5,764
Jessore	2,075,021	112	29	1,001
Total	6,545,464	11,371	13,731	17,140
Rajshahye Division.				
Moorshedabad	1,353,626	194	117	226
Dinajepore	1,501,321	21	.....	250
Maldah	676,426	26	11	6
Rajshahye	1,310,729	101	.....	2
Rungpore	2,149,972	28	13	32
Bogra	689,467	15	4	3
Pulna	1,211,594	29	3	66
Total	8,893,738	414	148	585
Cooch Behar Division.				
Darjeeling	94,712	419	1	136
Jalpigoree	418,665	26	6	4
Cooch Behar	532,565	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,045,942	445	7	140
EASTERN DISTRICTS.				
Dacca Division.				
Dacca	1,852,993	209	5,752	1,883
Farrukpore	1,012,589	63	21	379
Ruckerjunge	2,377,433	27	127	4,698
Mytensing	2,349,917	31	67	26
Sylhet	1,719,539	43	8	108
Cachar	205,027	236	22	151
Total	9,517,498	609	5,997	7,245

NOTE 1. The figures for the Christian population are taken from the Census tables, though it may be quite possible that for some districts the Christians have been under-stated.

of Bengal arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Boodhist and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
1,679,363	348,024	...	6,168	347,809	313,295	Bengalee.
487,786	13,500	...	25,416	81,366	84,758	Ditto.
576,308	111,795	...	6,969	156,366	62,364	Ditto.
2,285,568	157,047	...	97,735	586,937	212,524	Ditto.
1,186,435	299,025	...	513	233,977	244,182	Ditto.
6,216,060	929,391	...	137,101	1,406,455	917,123	
1,307,087	887,553	113	1,197	356,693	420,986	Bengalee.
291,194	123,131	869	1,051	6,626	255,451	Ditto.
821,032	984,106	...	1,680	346,548	199,561	Ditto.
915,413	1,151,936	...	6,530	430,740	244,567	Ditto.
3,314,726	3,157,026	1,012	10,158	1,140,607	1,120,565	
733,956	603,564	...	16,469	187,774	220,841	Bengalee.
702,235	793,215	295	5,908	368,923	113,813	Ditto.
356,298	310,890	...	9,195	135,487	68,262	Ditto.
286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	247,497	141,074	Ditto.
857,298	1,291,465	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.
130,644	556,620	...	2,181	171,426	45,274	Ditto.
561,311	847,227	...	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.
3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,550	1,871,357	902,534	
69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects.
182,375	114,980	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengalee.
...	...	...	...	160,960	15,436	Ditto.
252,296	151,228	1,376	17,295	273,859	72,706	
793,789	10,50,131	4	1,225	300,704	248,738	Bengalee.
420,988	588,299	...	2,839	198,555	119,363	Ditto.
827,393	1,540,965	4,049	174	498,690	239,329	Ditto.
817,963	1,519,635	...	12,195	514,667	212,949	Ditto.
859,234	854,131	...	6,015	347,248	179,458	Ditto.
128,219	74,361	49	1,989	40,462	29,074	Ditto.
3,847,586	5,627,522	4,192	24,437	1,900,726	1,028,911	

NOTE 2.—785,678 agricultural labourers, not classed under agriculture in the Census table (having been there put in 'Miscellaneous' under 'Labourers'), are here classed as agriculturists.

General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.—(Continued.) WESTERN DISTRICTS. Chittagong Division.				
Chittagong	1,127,402	143	899	42
Noakhally	713,934	36	191	325
Tipperah	1,533,931	35	16	95
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	69,607	30	...	1
Hill Tipperah... ..	35,262	...	...	...
Total	3,480,136	244	1,106	463
Total for Bengal	36,769,735	14,443	21,902	27,705
BEHAR. Patna Division.				
Patna	1,559,638	1,620	600	480
Gya	1,949,750	102	19	82
Shahabad	1,723,974	257	146	58
Tirhoot	4,384,706	181	36	499
Sarun	2,067,860	95	29	83
Chumparun	1,410,815	85	8	1,214
Total	13,122,743	2,340	838	2,416
Bhagulpore Division.				
Monghyr	1,812,986	510	438	194
Bhagulpore	1,826,290	136	33	363
Purneah	1,714,795	181	130	92
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	120	92	180
Total	6,613,358	947	693	829
Total for Behar	19,736,101	3,287	1,531	3,245
ORISSA. Orissa Division				
Cuttack	1,494,784	192	212	1,910
Pooree	769,674	8	16	552
Balasore	770,282	31	50	449
Tributary Estates	1,283,309	1	...	302
Total for Orissa	4,317,990	232	278	3,213

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Continued.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
301,138	795,913	30,119	18	161,755	125,893	Bengalee.
180,253	533,053	61	15	151,619	58,323	Ditto.
540,156	993,564	...	65	338,530	111,111	Ditto.
598	1,378	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,284	Burmese dialects.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookio dialects.
1,022,145	2,323,008	78,085	19,823	666,614	341,614	
18,100,438	17,909,135	84,941	252,664	7,259,618	4,383,453	
1,363,291	192,988	...	659	214,709	276,685	Hindoostanee.
1,729,899	219,332	...	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.
1,590,643	132,671	...	199	272,781	249,873	Ditto.
3,851,991	528,605	...	394	973,767	408,998	Ditto.
1,829,048	241,590	1	11	428,028	178,869	Ditto.
1,240,264	199,237	...	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.
11,901,136	1,514,423	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954	
1,613,546	182,269	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindoostanee.
1,639,949	169,426	19	16,364	336,890	228,241	Ditto.
1,022,009	690,149	...	2,234	281,752	266,817	Ditto and Bengalee.
650,210	79,786	...	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthalee, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.
4,925,714	1,121,630	53	563,192	1,115,945	912,603	
16,526,850	2,636,053	54	565,081	3,613,231	2,489,577	
1,430,040	40,013	19	22,398	267,360	185,997	Oriya.
739,636	11,586	8	17,868	142,201	197,619	Ditto.
738,396	18,878	1	12,427	150,391	82,542	Ditto.
879,655	3,995	1	389,355	258,299	130,866	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
8,787,727	74,472	29	452,048	819,251	507,044	

General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total popu- lation.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
Chota Nagpore Division.				
Hazareebaugh ...	771,875	1,351	52	170
Lohardugga ...	1,237,123	91	8	12,687
Singbhoom ...	415,023	20	2	830
Maunbhoom ...	995,570	39	14	589
Tributary Estates ...	405,980	...	.....	...
Total for Chota Nagpore...	3,825,571	1,501	71	14,226
ASSAM.				
Assam Division.				
Goalpara ...	444,761	27	16	98
Kamroop ...	561,681	53	31	120
Durrung ...	236,009	55	6	195
Nowgong ...	256,390	12	2	165
Sebsaugor ...	296,589	75	7	201
Luckimpore ...	121,267	137	9	170
Naga Hills ...	68,918	.....	.....	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills...	141,838	.....	.....	...
Garo Hills ...	80,000	.....	.....	...
Total for Assam ...	2,207,453	359	71	949
Grand Total ...	66,856,859	19,822	28,853	49,338

NOTE.—The details of population according to religion of Cooch Behar, Dooars, Hill Tipperah, Naga, Garo, and Khasi Hills, are not shown in this statement. The total, therefore, of the details does not agree with the total population.

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Concluded.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
647,991	72,338	...	49,978	197,625	36,125	Hindoostanee.
741,952	58,211	...	424,179	280,219	67,893	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
209,632	2,487	...	202,052	74,666	44,643	Ooriya and aboriginal tongues.
827,936	33,622	...	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengalee and aboriginal tongues.
139,781	2,348	...	263,851	106,099	14,643	Aboriginal tongues.
2,567,292	163,006	...	1,073,475	836,134	280,712	
311,419	89,916	...	6,238	103,662	42,257	Bengalee and Indo-Chinese tongues.
515,024	45,823	182	448	157,914	27,547	Assamese and Indo-Chinese tongues.
221,389	13,859	397	108	74,908	7,862	Ditto ditto.
245,615	10,066	291	239	79,243	4,217	Ditto ditto.
282,969	12,619	153	565	77,480	22,238	Ditto ditto.
115,638	3,826	449	1,038	32,877	9,146	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga languages.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Khasi ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Garo ditto.
1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,636	526,084	113,267	
42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904	13,054,318	7,774,088	

Statement showing the population of each of the divisions of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.

Race or Nationality.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics.	17,135	3,305	239	1,517	412	22,608
Europeans ...	18,419	1,477	271	53	59	20,779
Non Indian Asiatics ...	99,590	2,863	6	3	2,020	103,991
Aborigines, pure	387,157	693,618	367,308	1,290,700	651,765	3,390,578
Semi-Hindooised Aborigines	5,110,989	2,993,483	573,595	797,176	614,248	10,089,491
Hindoo ...	12,425,750	13,299,908	3,231,799	1,514,277	672,522	31,154,256
Mahomedans ...	17,608,720	2,638,053	74,466	189,006	178,195	20,664,450
Native Christians ...	27,705	3,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	49,423
Others ...	416,763	102,619	68,102	24,613	9,69	624,276
Grand Total ...	36,111,228	19,736,101	4,317,999	4,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,352

NOTE.—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Doocars nor in the Hill districts of the Eastern Frontier hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindoo origin not recognising caste, such as the Baisnabs, Saivasis, Nanukshahis. The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.

Occupations.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture ...	7,259,613	3,613,231	819,251	836,134	526,846	13,054,518
Public service ...	135,368	55,362	28,021	8,632	3,990	231,474
Professions ...	272,465	61,302	47,406	7,395	4,152	392,720
Private service ...	631,139	344,653	63,318	42,502	25,341	1,106,943
Commerce and trade ...	861,236	253,379	60,956	32,037	20,012	1,216,750
Manufactures, including Artizans ...	1,421,655	590,025	205,349	88,416	16,594	2,321,968
Labourers not classed as agricultural ...	679,841	1,014,851	71,691	88,120	20,016	1,974,023
Miscellaneous ...	423,025	170,913	41,108	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists	4,424,649	2,489,805	507,044	280,860	119,937	7,822,405
Grand Total ...	11,684,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1,116,994	646,051	20,876,723

NOTE 1.—There were a certain number of boys under twelve years of age returned as having a separate occupation of their own. These boys were reckoned in the statement of "Occupations of male" adults. The occupations of persons in the Hill districts of the Eastern Frontier were not shown in the census returns. The net result of these two discrepancies is as follows:—

Total adult males ...	...	...	...	...	20,868,333
Minus ditto as per this Statement ...	...	...	...	...	20,576,723
Difference ...	...	...	...	...	2,890
Being the number of boys returned as having occupations ...	...	...	...	...	48,372
Less the male adult population of Khasi Hills of which no details of occupations could be given ...	...	...	...	...	39,982
	...	...	...	...	8,390

NOTE 2.—Under "Agriculture," labourers returned as agricultural are included.

NOTE 3.—It is probable that a large proportion of the labourers not specifically classed as agricultural are really employed as agricultural servants.

NOTE 4.—The male adult population of Cooch Behar other than agriculturists, and the whole of the male adult population of Western Doocars, are included in "Miscellaneous," as no details of occupation for them are shown in the Census Statement.

Madras.

The first attempt made to ascertain the population of the Province of Madras was in 1822, when it had been 20 years under our settled administration. The number was then returned at 13,476,923 including North Canara, since transferred to Bombay, but omitting Kurnool. Fifteen years after, in 1836-37 the people seem to have increased by only half a million. In the year 1818 epidemic cholera appeared, if not for the first time within this Province, certainly for the first time within the memory of the then oldest inhabitants. From the time of this invasion until 1826 or 1827, a large number of the people fell victims to the disease, and in the year 1833-34 a more deadly epidemic than any former one swept over the land. In this latter period a terrible famine preceded the cholera, and in the Guntoor District alone it was estimated at the time, by competent local observers, that more than one-half of the people had perished from famine and disease. The census returns of the district for 1822 show a population of 454,754, but in 1836-37 the number had decreased to 267,426. Admitting that the census returns of zemindary tracts were defective in 1836-37, it is quite certain that the calamities of adverse seasons, famine, and pestilence, during the preceding ten years, had powerfully affected the normal increment inherent to an Indian population. The first regular quinquennial census of the Province was taken in the official year 1851-52, or fourteen years after the census of 1836-37. The population on this occasion was found to have increased from 13,967,395 to 22,031,697. It seems clear from the great increase in particular districts that the census of 1836-37 must have been badly taken, and the population of many zemindary estates omitted. On this occasion the population of the Kurnool District (273,190) was for the first time included with the Madras Presidency.

The following table shows the gross results of the periodical enumerations compared with the results of the 1871 census.*

The increase in these twenty years was:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
From 1851 to 1856	... 3.7	From 1861 to 1866	... 7.6
" 1856 to 1861	... 7.8	" 1866 to 1871	... 16.1†

* Severe famines afflicted the people of this Presidency in 1733, 1782-83, 1805 to 1807, 1824, and 1832-33. In the latter famine, the loss of life was not confined to the Guntoor District, but spread over a great portion of the Presidency. It was computed at the time that Government and the ryots, between them, lost in revenue and produce about 2½ millions of pounds sterling in consequence of the famine. (*Dalyell's Memorandum on the Madras Famine of 1866.*)

† Excluding the places the population of which was not included in the returns of previous years.

Madras Population according to

Districts	Census of 1851-52 (Fuel 1261.)			Census of 1854-57 (Fuel 1266)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjam	475,446	451,486	926,930	Not available.		949,747
Vizagapatam	645,323	608,949	1,254,272	670,272	612,971	1,283,243
Godavery	514,702	497,353	1,012,055	547,216	524,487	1,071,703
Masulipatam	282,178	239,088	520,866	328,455	285,352	613,807
Guntur	290,025	279,657	569,682	302,113	291,100	593,213
Nellore	485,418	450,272	935,690	499,947	452,055	951,992
Cuddapah	759,121	692,800	1,451,921	704,362	646,789	1,351,151
Bellary	643,371	586,228	1,229,599	618,207	562,880	1,181,087
Kurnool	140,629	132,681	273,310	Not available.		287,728
Chingleput	202,705	279,757	482,462	314,964	290,357	605,321
North Arcot	762,715	722,158	1,484,873	811,834	776,270	1,588,104
South Arcot	532,067	473,918	1,005,985	605,195	520,766	1,125,961
Tanjore	841,120	834,956	1,676,076	821,883	835,462	1,657,345
Trichinopoly	360,325	248,871	609,196	418,803	304,977	723,780
Madurai	893,123	873,668	1,766,791	897,720	895,017	1,792,737
Pinnevelly	636,723	632,492	1,269,215	663,885	670,639	1,334,524
Combatore	577,125	578,734	1,155,859	600,817	576,114	1,176,931
Nilgiris						
Salem	608,872	585,505	1,194,377	610,218	621,354	1,231,572
North Canara	612,769	513,554	1,126,323	581,848	515,090	1,096,938
South Canara						
Malabar	763,937	750,977	1,514,914	822,180	790,724	1,612,904
Total	11,050,111	10,751,511	21,801,622	10,846,557	10,523,825	21,370,382
Madras Town (estimated population) ... ..	...	...	450,000	...	...	450,000
Add population for which sex particulars were not furnished by collectors—						
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinnevelly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puducottah Territory ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	22,631,622	...	...	22,367,857

Different Censuses. 1851 to 1871.

Census of 1851 (Fossil 1871.)			Census of 1856-57 (Fossil 1876.)			Census of 1871 (Fossil 1881.)		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
584,047	532,879	1,116,926	650,482	585,808	1,236,290	779,112	740,976	1,520,088
746,859	668,794	1,415,652	1,008,606	920,838	1,929,444	1,110,084	1,049,163	2,159,247
694,227	670,604	1,364,831	732,712	704,769	1,437,481	802,608	769,336	1,571,944
615,436	578,985	1,194,421	664,083	632,564	1,296,647	737,493	714,879	1,452,372
527,035	472,219	999,254	605,955	563,708	1,169,663	707,399	669,419	1,376,818
567,238	487,908	1,055,146	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	694,400	657,794	1,352,194
647,675	586,999	1,234,674	690,698	624,300	1,314,998	860,173	807,838	1,668,011
577,556	548,218	1,125,774	597,479	573,376	1,170,855	490,883	468,767	959,650
549,934	525,456	1,075,390	413,366	390,017	803,383	475,008	462,216	937,224
849,999	804,567	1,654,566	Not furnished by the Collector.			1,020,678	994,600	2,015,278
891,466	823,976	1,715,442	668,184	603,662	1,271,846	886,622	860,595	1,747,217
817,384	800,786	1,618,170	831,655	879,764	1,711,419	983,968	1,010,763	1,994,731
481,635	477,767	959,402	504,241	502,581	1,006,822	588,134	612,274	1,200,408
927,734	929,964	1,857,698	963,115	978,274	1,941,389	1,112,066	1,164,649	2,276,715
654,444	685,977	1,340,421	754,391	766,777	1,521,168	836,615	857,444	1,694,059
619,425	496,497	1,115,922	725,376	705,366	1,430,742	874,976	869,298	1,744,274
764,307	728,914	1,493,221	519,215	800,015	1,319,230	27,192	22,309	49,501
401,464	395,675	797,139	426,780	412,958	839,738	469,729	468,633	938,362
887,180	851,901	1,739,081	931,040	928,386	1,859,426	1,134,669	1,128,331	2,263,000
12,092,920	11,513,648	23,606,568	12,375,190	11,928,726	24,303,916	15,627,630	15,356,998	30,984,628
...	...	450,000	...	...	450,000	194,676	207,876	402,552
...	...	300,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	151,929	164,766	316,695
...	...	24,446,569	...	...	26,539,637	15,876,235	15,722,647	31,598,882

Table showing the Number of Hindoos, Mussulmans,

Districts.	Hindoos.				
	1851-52 (Fusli 1261).	1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).
Ganjam ...	921,832	944,662	1,133,496	1,230,106	*1,513,678
Vizagapatam ...	1,238,590	1,266,541	1,400,056	1,915,463	†2,135,432
Rajahmundry, Goda- very ...	991,210	1,060,275	1,335,177	1,394,453	1,555,981
Masulipatam } Kistna {	497,796	595,735	1,126,982	1,220,942	1,365,709
Guntoor }	534,725	556,063			
Nellore ...	894,034	908,248	951,869	1,110,942	1,308,014
Cuddapah ...	1,355,804	1,253,803	974,611	1,055,674	1,242,317
Bellary ...	1,139,216	1,096,331	1,143,297	1,209,717	1,534,228
Kurnool ...	228,082	237,702	645,394	683,876	847,805
Chingleput ...	564,575	586,440	655,144	769,763	899,686
North Arcot ...	1,413,838	1,513,857	1,578,353	1,770,556	1,913,020
South Arcot ...	966,998	1,075,692	1,087,639	1,211,493	1,676,462
Tanjore ...	1,538,191	1,521,542	1,518,075	1,589,274	1,808,787
Trichinopoly ...	538,054	742,569	867,876	939,339	1,115,776
Madura ...	1,593,931	1,629,605	1,678,850	1,765,527	2,062,768
Tinnevely ...	1,133,648	1,193,866	1,211,446	1,343,980	1,506,621
Coimbatore ...	1,127,914	1,143,270	1,180,522	1,386,915	1,715,081
Nilgiris† ...					42,451
Salem ...	1,164,076	1,230,886	1,446,259	1,567,146	1,901,060
Canara ...	947,082	1,003,936	679,617	722,948	777,587
Malabar ...	1,112,212	1,165,174	1,244,050	1,347,708	1,637,914
Total ...	19,901,808	20,726,197	21,858,713	24,172,822	28,555,367
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	308,611
Pondicherry Territory ...	...	...	...	...	296,829
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	29,160,807

* includes 13,185, the population of Nishah Villages.

† The cities 314,439, the population of Mysore.

‡ separated from the Coimbatore District in 1868

Growth of each Religious Community.

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and Christians at each Census, 1851 to 1871.

Mahomedans.				Christians.			
1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).	1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).
4,536	2,874	4,491	4,826	549	556	1,193	1,048
16,489	14,857	17,787	21,030	1,213	789	1,908	2,185
20,998	80,868	31,496	85,178	430	1,316	1,523	1,488
{ 27,831	{ 62,050	68,778	78,941	{ 742	{ 5,389	6,932	7,670
{ 33,629				{ 3,521			
42,916	45,768	56,418	65,670	868	1,617	1,304	3,012
96,839	74,528	87,521	103,676	509	965	1,564	4,973
82,715	87,703	92,394	127,783	2,043	3,674	2,887	5,545
49,282	78,790	83,488	107,920	742	1,584	3,498	3,855
11,491	14,065	20,933	23,192	7,290	6,181	13,587	15,156
69,782	71,712	74,444	86,741	4,465	4,492	5,134	7,438
40,890	26,703	31,490	44,567	19,379	14,088	18,863	30,817
86,417	80,613	85,211	102,703	49,326	53,482	57,134	66,409
30,756	27,619	24,529	32,024	36,255	43,905	42,958	52,222
109,088	114,958	119,181	132,833	54,044	62,598	61,681	70,941
80,850	76,214	81,782	84,753	64,658	82,561	95,406	102,576
{ 22,815	25,067	28,274	{ 36,026	10,746	10,331	15,549	{ 12,067
			{ 1,936				{ 5,070
32,809	37,595	41,558	52,312	4,505	9,867	10,529	13,338
79,235	70,384	74,114	83,178	43,767	38,041	42,626	49,258
414,126	437,492	478,245	581,609	23,614	27,539	30,425	41,642
1,352,992	1,379,330	1,502,134	1,806,893	328,666	368,425	414,096	496,898
...	...	...	50,964	...	...	...	37,067
...	...	...	8,506	...	...	...	11,860
...	...	...	1,866,363	...	...	...	545,120

Note.—(1.) For Fusli 1261 (1861-62) the Mahomedan and Christian populations were not separately shown in the original returns received.
 (2.) In the year 1871-72, besides the population classed under the above three main divisions, there were 21,354 Goodhuists and Jains, and 4,328 persons were classed as 'others'.

This table is unfortunately incomplete, inasmuch as the population of the city of Madras could not be classified as Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Christian prior to the census of 1871, and in the 1850-51 census the Mahomedan and Christian populations were not distinguished. But omitting the population of the city of Madras, and without taking into account the census returns of the year 1851-52, we see that the Hindoo population has increased during the fifteen years 1856 to 1871 by 37 per cent., the Mahomedan by 33 per cent., and the Christian by 51 per cent. The increase in the Christian population is chiefly due to the spread of Christianity amongst the natives of India, and not to any considerable additions to the European or Eurasian populations.

Of the whole population 28,863,978 are Hindoos, 1,857,857 Mahomedans, 490,299 Native Christians, 14,505 Europeans, 26,374 East Indians or Eurasians, 21,254 Jains, and 6,910 individuals are undistinguished as to their nationality or religion. The twenty-one districts of the Presidency are divided into one hundred and fifty-six revenue subdivisions or *talooks*, the average population of each talook being 200,520. The 156 talooks are further subdivided into 55,421 villages, and there are 355.3 villages to each talook on the average. The great majority of these villages have their own communal officers, such as magistrate, accountant and watchmen. Each village on the average contains 564.4 inhabitants, but the average varies from 251.6 persons per village in Vizagapatam to 523.4 in Malabar. In this latter district, the villages consist of large tracts of country called *amshoms*, and the houses are mostly isolated and surrounded by gardens or fields. The villages are large also in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, where, as a rule, a number of detached hamlets surround the parent villages. The average number of houses to a village varies from 57 in Vizagapatam to 1,008 in Malabar, and the mean of the whole is 112.4. On the average about five persons inhabit each house, but the proportions vary in different districts, from 3.55 in the Nilgiris and 3.98 to a house in Cuddapah, to 7.67 in South Arcot and 7.68 in the town of Madras. There are 226.2 persons to each square mile in the territory, and the proportions vary from 66 per square mile in the Nilgiris and 117.7 in Vizagapatam, to 540.1 in Tanjore, and 1472.1 in the city of Madras.

Of the whole number of persons included in the census returns, 23,714,578 reside in Government villages or *luam* lands, 7,566,599 on estates permanently settled or *zemiudaries*, and 316,695 in the State of Pudoocotta.

The particulars of the population of each district are shown in the following statement :—

Statement showing the Area in Square Miles of the Madras Province. Number of Talooks, Villages, Houses, and Population with Average of the same.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	No. of Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Villages to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Talooks to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Villages to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Talooks to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Villages to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Talooks to a Square Mile.
Ganjam	8,313	3	4,562	811,404	1,520,068	41.1	54.8	113.701	1,204.6	182.9	4.45	333.2	504,896	333.2
Vizagapatnam	18,341	9	8,381	4,941,9	1,520,068	20.7	57.0	443,769	4,290.5	117.7	4.41	251.6	1,078,899	251.6
Godavery	6,224	9	2,202	3,9,712	1,520,068	62.6	177.0	243,301	244.5	255.9	4.08	723.4	176,898	723.4
Kistna	8,036	11	2,110	2,2,358	1,4,23,34	37.1	131.3	25,369	194.5	180.7	5.14	678.7	182,084	678.7
Nellore	8,462	9	2,174	2,63,220	1,376,811	71.1	121.3	29,313	241.5	162.7	5.21	633.3	152,979	633.3
Cuddapah	8,367	11	1,337	339,983	1,331,194	49.5	253.6	30,824	121.5	151.5	3.98	1010.6	122,886	1010.6
Bellary	11,007	15	2,568	351,943	1,684,996	32.0	137.0	25,463	171.2	151.5	4.78	649.5	111,200	649.5
Kurnool	7,358	8	787	205,884	959,640	28.0	261.6	25,735	98.3	130.4	4.66	1219.4	119,555	1219.4
Chingput	2,738	6	2,362	141,434	398,184	51.4	59.0	23,721	393.6	240.7	6.03	397.2	156,364	397.2
North Arcot	7,189	9	5,292	329,844	2,011,275	46.9	62.3	36,541	588.0	282.3	6.11	380.8	223,920	380.8
South Arcot	4,874	8	3,198	224,751	1,755,817	46.9	71.6	98,595	399.7	360.3	7.67	549.0	219,477	549.0
Tanjore	3,654	9	3,932	369,984	1,573,731	101.3	94.0	41,169	437.9	540.1	5.33	501.6	219,808	501.6
Trichinopoly	3,515	5	1,644	210,690	1,260,408	59.9	128.2	42,138	328.8	341.5	5.63	730.1	240,081	730.1
Madurai	9,502	6	5,459	443,513	2,266,613	46.7	81.2	73,919	369.8	238.5	5.11	415.2	377,769	415.2
Tinnevely	5,176	9	1,824	463,803	1,693,959	74.0	221.4	44,867	202.7	337.3	4.19	928.7	188,217	928.7
Coimbatore	7,432	10	1,575	361,109	1,763,274	45.6	229.3	36,111	157.5	237.3	4.58	1119.5	176,827	1119.5
Nilgiris	749	1	17	13,922	48,501	14.6	818.9	13,922	17.0	66.0	3.55	2911.8	49,501	2911.8
Salem	7,483	9	4,021	391,519	1,966,995	52.3	97.4	43,502	446.8	262.9	5.02	489.2	218,565	489.2
South Canara	3,902	5	1,288	184,563	918,362	47.3	143.3	36,914	257.6	235.4	4.97	713.0	183,672	713.0
Malabar	6,002	10	432	435,462	2,261,250	72.6	1008.0	43,546	43.2	376.7	5.19	528.4	226,125	528.4
Madras City	27	1	23	51,741	397,55	1916.3	2249.6	51,741	23.0	14724.1	7.68	17284.8	397,552	17284.8
Total	188,318	156	55,421	6,229,954	31,281,177	45.0	112.4	89,935	355.3	220.2	5.02	564.4	290,590	564.4
Pondicherry	1,880	3	1,279	77,638	316,695	56.2	60.7	25,879	426.3	229.5	4.07	247.6	105,565	247.6
Grand Total	199,698	159	56,700	6,307,592	31,597,872	45.2	111.2	89,670	356.6	226.2	5.01	557.3	198,729	557.3

Statement showing the Number of Children, Adults and

Districts.	Children.		ADULTS.		TOTAL.	
	Boys under 12 years.	Girls under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Ganjam ...	309,609	251,448	469,508	489,538	779,112	740,976
2. Vizagapatam*	370,235	306,506	570,890	597,080	1,110,084	1,049,165
3. Godavery ...	310,898	256,223	492,705	533,113	808,608	789,836
4. Kistna ...	271,008	233,490	466,487	481,889	737,495	714,879
5. Nellore ...	248,862	213,811	459,030	455,608	707,392	669,419
6. Cuddapah ...	237,325	205,334	456,075	452,460	693,400	657,794
7. Bellary ...	299,477	255,059	560,696	552,774	860,173	907,833
8. Kurnool ...	175,358	148,269	315,525	320,488	490,883	463,757
9. Chingleput...	183,370	165,662	292,598	296,554	475,968	462,216
10. North Arcot	385,495	345,292	635,183	649,308	1,020,678	994,600
11. South Arcot	344,384	310,806	541,538	559,589	885,922	869,895
12. Tanjore ...	355,990	317,259	597,978	702,504	953,968	1,019,763
13. Trichinopoly	219,777	197,754	368,357	414,520	588,134	612,274
14. Madura ...	430,264	380,984	681,802	773,565	1,112,066	1,154,549
15. Tinnevely...	311,876	273,981	524,639	583,463	836,515	857,444
16. Coimbatore...	338,298	302,560	536,677	585,739	874,975	888,299
17. Nilgiris ...	9,032	7,734	18,160	14,575	27,192	22,309
18. Salem ...	382,087	343,524	593,415	647,969	975,502	991,493
19. South Canara	165,322	137,470	294,407	321,168	459,729	458,638
20. Malabar ...	436,982	355,789	697,907	770,572	1,134,889	1,126,361
21. Madras ...	56,678	47,211	137,998	155,665	194,676	202,876
Total ...	5,841,827	5,055,661	9,711,570	10,357,631	15,722,306	15,558,871
Pondicherry Territory ...	55,644	50,861	96,285	113,905	151,929	164,766
Grand Total ...	5,897,471	5,106,522	9,807,855	10,471,536	15,874,235	15,723,637

* Note - In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (Males 163,909 + Females 166,379 = Total 314,131) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and "adults."

Nationalities of the Population of the Madras Provinces.

Hindooes.	Mahome- dana.	Native Chris- tians.	Euro- peans.	Eura- sians.	Bood- hiets or Jains.	Others.	Total.
1,518,673	4,826	679	149	205	45	511	1,520,088
2,135,432	21,080	882	378	810	91	576	2,159,199
1,555,981	35,173	585	451	385	39	325	1,592,989
1,865,709	78,941	7,380	77	208	.....	59	1,452,374
1,808,014	65,670	2,653	101	237	.....	136	1,376,811
1,242,317	108,676	4,608	93	109	4	387	1,351,194
1,534,223	127,783	3,354	1,213	978	327	128	1,668,006
847,805	107,920	3,644	40	160	2	69	959,640
899,686	23,192	11,480	2,090	1,571	147	18	988,184
1,913,020	86,741	6,316	336	666	7,889	310	2,015,278
1,676,462	44,567	30,219	123	370	3,861	215	1,755,817
1,803,787	102,703	65,262	389	522	239	829	1,973,781
1,115,776	32,024	50,822	623	630	143	390	1,200,408
2,062,768	132,838	70,445	175	166	13	215	2,266,615
1,506,621	84,753	102,249	197	130	.....	9	1,698,989
1,715,081	36,026	11,443	153	442	56	73	1,763,274
42,451	1,936	2,935	1,389	796	.....	44	49,501
1,901,060	52,312	12,684	256	377	28	278	1,966,995
777,587	83,178	48,938	180	190	8,339	.....	918,362
1,637,914	581,609	32,280	2,579	5,409	31	1,428	2,261,250
308,611	50,964	21,441	3,613	12,018	.....	910	397,552
28,863,978	1,857,857	490,299	14,505	26,374	21,254	6,910	31,281,177
296,829	8,506	11,328	8	24	.....	.....	316,695
29,160,807	1,866,363	501,627	14,513	26,398	21,254	6,910	31,597,872

Density.—The average number of persons to a square mile throughout the Province is 226·2, but in the Tanjore District the average number was 540·1, while in the Nilgiri Hills the population was only 66 per square mile. The densest population of all is of course in the Madras Town District, where the 27 square miles of area have an average population of 14724·1 per mile. Even within the town of Madras the several municipal divisions show very different ratios of population. In the 2nd division, the population is in the ratio of 98,732 per square mile, while in the 4th municipal division there are only 2,500 to a square mile. Population on the whole is most thickly distributed in the southern districts, thus Chingleput has 340·7 to a square mile, South Arcot 360·3, Tanjore 540·1, Trichinopoly 341·5, Tinnevely 327·3, and Malabar 376·7. Nearly the whole of the Tanjore District is a huge rice field, irrigated from the Canvery river, and the density of population is a direct result of the productiveness of the soil. In this district the cultivation is not dependent on local rainfall. The Canvery river takes its origin in the Western Ghauts in the province of Coorg, where the rainfall of the south-west monsoon is always abundant, and the waters of this stream and its tributaries are nearly all expended in the irrigation of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

Dwellings.—The population of the Madras Province are accommodated in 6,229,954 houses, and on the average there are five persons to a house. Of these houses 371,960, or six per cent., were either places used as shops, and without inhabitants on the night of the Census, or they were simply empty houses. Of the three classes of buildings the following numbers are shown in the Census returns:—

Terraced ...	...	...	...	...	492,279
Tiled ..	...	...	...	...	447,420
Thatched ..	...	...	...	...	5,180,146
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	110,109
Total					6,229,954

The thatched houses, as a rule, are about five to one of all other descriptions of dwelling place.

The Indian population live an essentially out-of-door life, and on this account perhaps they care very little for the embellishment or decoration of their houses, within or without. While the people of Southern India have, for the most part, cared but little for domestic architecture, they have been lavish in the construction and embellishment of their religious houses and water reservoirs. The temples of Southern India are mostly constructed of cutstone, gneiss or granite, though the *gopurams*, or towers over the entrance gates, are generally built of brick-

work and plaster decorations. The stone-work is often richly decorated with carvings, and many of the masonry tanks, as at Madura, and Mannargudy in Tanjore, are magnificent works. The best of these works are of ancient date, and some of them must have been constructed before the art of rock-sculpture of the Buddhist era had died out amongst the people.

Of the total number of houses 4,424,534 are in towns or villages of which Government is the landlord; 1,603,285 houses are located on permanently settled estates belonging to zemindars, and 202,135 are situated on endowed or free lands.

Sex.—Of the total population of the Province (31,597,872) there were enumerated 15,874,235 males and 15,723,637 females. In other words of every 1,000 persons counted 502 were males and 498 females. In the Bellary District the females are returned in the proportion of only 93·9 to 100 males, in Vizagapatam 94·5, in Ganjam 95·1, in Cuddapah 94·9. In some other districts, *i. e.*, Malabar, South Canara, and South Arcot, the proportions of the sexes are given as nearly equal (99·2, 99·8 and 98·2 respectively). In Tanjore the females are returned as 106·9 to 100 males, and in Poodoocotta as 108·4. The proportion for the whole Province is 99 females to 100 males. Among the Hindoos the proportion of females is only 99 to 100 males. In the Mahomedan population, the females are in the proportion of 100·3 to 100 males, in the Eurasian 102 to 100, and in "others" 102·4. In eleven districts the returns show Mahomedan females in excess of males. The European population is peculiar in regard to the proportion of the sexes. It is made up largely of men in the prime of life who are in military or other Government service, and of men who come to India as a field of independent enterprise. In the army only twelve per cent. of the men are allowed to marry, and in other callings the natives of Britain do not usually burden themselves with family ties until their social position is in some degree assured. Hence in the European population of 14,561, there are 9,957 males and only 4,604 females. The proportion of females to males is only 46·2 per 100.

Age.—The tables showing the age are full of errors, but, as in other Provinces, they show that the young children below ten years of age are numerically greater than in Great Britain, while above the age of fifty the Indian population has scantier numbers than the British population, and in ages above sixty the Madras population is not one-half so strong as the British. More boys are born into the world than girls, but fewer survive to adult ages. In the large Lying-in Hospital at Madras, the records tell us that 112 boys are born to every 100 girls, and, Dr. Cornish remarks, probably this proportion obtains throughout India.

The following abstract shows the population according to age:—
Ages of the population in Quinquennial Periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 5	2,804,112	2,878,039	5,682,151
5 to 10	2,309,560	2,158,112	4,467,672
10 to 15	1,427,802	1,160,232	2,588,034
15 to 20	1,635,368	1,871,488	3,506,856
20 to 25	1,298,768	1,389,455	2,688,223
25 to 30	1,458,582	1,555,273	3,013,855
30 to 35	827,794	706,018	1,533,812
35 to 40	1,132,714	1,112,467	2,245,181
40 to 45	517,332	430,074	947,406
45 to 50	777,113	803,319	1,580,442
50 to 55	278,673	233,460	512,123
55 to 60	517,214	564,645	1,081,859
Above 60	482,697	501,052	983,749
Ages unknown. ...	254,577	195,247	449,824
Total	15,722,306	15,558,871	31,281,177

The figures in this table do not include the Poodoocotta results.

Religion.—The numbers of each great religious class of the community are as follows:—

Hindoos	28,863,978
Mahomedans	1,857,857
Christians	533,760
Buddhists or Jains	21,254
Other religions (unspecified)	4,328
Total	31,281,177

The Hindoos are thus divided—

Sivaites	16,159,610
Vishnavaites	11,657,311
Lingayets	154,989
Other Hindoos (1)	892,068

Total Hindoo Population ... 28,863,978

Although for census purposes the sects of the Hindoos have been classified as Sivaites, Vishnavaites, and Lingayets, the great bulk of the people are practically worshippers of the powers of evil, in one or another shape, or of the deified heroes associated with the incarnations of Vishnu. Dr. Cornish, who compiled the Census Report, remarks that "the general decay of Hindoo temples throughout the country is but the visible sign of the waning vitality of the religion itself. Among the classes already influenced by western ideas, Hindooism is practically dead. Neither Deism nor Christianity has yet stepped in to fill the void in the religious life of the educated people."

(1) These include a number of Hill tribes of the Northern Districts, of whom no information as to religious profession was given.

The Mahomedans are thus divided—

	Population.	Per cent.
Soonees	1,654,529	89.0
Shceas	69,302	3.7
Wahabees	3,954	0.2
Sect unspecified	130,072	7.1
Total	1,857,857	100.0

The Mahomedans of Southern India are in great part an aboriginal people. During Mahomedan rule forcible conversion was not uncommon, and to this day proselytism is going on among the lower orders of society. It is especially active in Malabar, where the slave castes of Hindoos are numerous, and treated with the utmost contumely by the superior castes. Conversion to Mahomedanism in their case means a distinct advance in the social scale.

The Christian population of Southern India is numerically important. It is made up of the following classes :—

Europeans and East Indians	40,879
Natives of India	490,299
Christians of nationality unspecified	2,582
Total	533,760

Besides these numbers, the Poodoocottah territory contains 11,360 Christians. It is known also that Christians are numerous in the French territories of Southern India, while in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, Christian communities, numbering many thousands of persons, through the tolerance of the old Perumal rulers flourished for many centuries before the Portuguese established themselves in Western India. It is worthy of notice that in the districts where the prevailing Hindoo faith has assumed the form of Vishnu worship, Christianity has made but little progress, while in those parts of the country into which the comparatively modern Vishnu worship has not penetrated as a popular cult, as in the extreme south and west of India, the converts to Christianity mostly abound. Nearly one-fifth of the whole Christian population is to be found in the Tinnevely district, and next to this they are numerically strongest in Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Malabar. Of the Europeans and East Indians 23,538 are Protestants and 17,341 are Roman Catholics, while of the Native Christians 93,228 are classified as Protestants and 397,071 Roman Catholics. Among the Christians whose nationality is unspecified, 926 are Protestants and 1,956 Roman Catholics. Taking the whole population, we find that 117,692 persons are enrolled as Protestants, and 416,068 as Roman Catholics. In this classification, 13,763 persons of the Malabar district, described as Mussulmans and known locally as *Nazaranies*, are classed amongst the Roman Catholics. This sect of Christians is found chiefly in the southern extremity of Malabar. The great bulk of

them reside in the States of Cochin and Travancore. The fact of their being classed as Mussulmans would seem to indicate a foreign origin, and their fair complexion and regular features tend to confirm the supposition that they are not natives of that part of the country. Mr. Burnell's conjecture, that colonies of Persians, or Manichæans, were formed on the Western Coast, derives support from the fact that this Christian community was in high favour with the rulers of Travancore in the ninth century, and that the Christians elected their own chief or ruler, who had to acknowledge the supremacy of the Cochin Rajah.

Occupations.—The adult male population of the Presidency, excluding all children under 12 years of age, is 9,660,973. The number classified as following some occupation is 9,930,012, or 63·1 per cent. of the whole male population. In many cases boys under 12 years of age have been entered in the occupation column of the schedules. The number of females in Madras who are pursuing some occupation is 27,973, and if the same proportion of employed women exists in other parts of the country, there must be a total of 2,222,824 females who pursue some occupation beyond their domestic duties.

The number of males engaged in the classified occupations is as follows :—

	Number.	Proportion of each Sub-Division.	Proportion of Major Groups.
1. Government Service, Civil ...	57,251	or 0·4	} ... 2·0
2. " Military and Police ...	54,827	" 0·3	
3. Learned Professions ...	37,249	" 0·2	
4. Minor Professions ...	172,116	" 1·1	} ... 3·3
5. Personal Service ...	519,350	" 3·3	
6. Trade and Commerce ...	521,662	" 3·4	
7. Conveyance of men, animals, and goods ...	48,108	" 0·3	} ... 3·7
8. Cultivators ...	4,878,890	" 31·1	
9. Employments connected with dress or textile fabrics ...	540,061	" 3·4	
10. Employments connected with food, drink, and stimulants ...	335,287	" 2·1	} ... 7·72
11. Workers in metals ...	126,117	" 0·8	
12. Workers in constructive works, buildings, &c. ...	121,036	" 0·8	
13. Employments connected with paper and books ...	3,421	" 0·02	} ... 13·1
14. Household goods ...	71,803	" 0·5	
15. Combustibles ...	13,189	" 0·1	
16. Labourers for hire (unskilled) ...	2,071,602	" 13·1	} ... 2·2
17. Persons subsisting on property, or of independent means ...	176,580	" 1·1	
18. Unproductive, such as mendicants, strollers, &c. ...	103,778	" 0·7	
19. Persons unclassified under any of the foregoing heads ...	64,683	" 0·4	
Total ...	9,930,012	" 63·1	

Nearly one-half of the whole number of persons employed (4,878,890) or 31·1 per cent. of the males, are cultivators, that is, either peasant proprietors holding land directly under Government, or under zemindars. It has been ascertained that the number of holders, under lease (puttah) from Government, is 2,392,064, but the holdings are frequently subdivided, or the land is worked jointly by the several members of a family. In addition to the great body of small farmers, there are upwards of two millions of adult males (2,071,602), or 13·1 per cent. of the male population, classed as "Labourers," and probably more than three-fourths of these find employment in connexion with the land. They represent in some degree the classes of the community who were formerly predial slaves, bound to labour for their masters, and remunerated, for the most part, even to this day, by payment in kind.

Education.—Out of a total of 30,835,577 persons respecting whom this information was sought, 1,530,150, or five per cent. of the whole only, were so far instructed in the rudiments of education as to be able to read and write. There is a wide difference in the condition of the several districts as regards education. The town district of Madras naturally stands highest in this respect, and here 18·3 per cent. of the population are able to read and write. The District of Tanjore comes next with a percentage of 8·8; Tinnevely ranks third in order, with 8·2 per cent. of its population educated. The Nilgiri Hills have 8·1 per cent., and Chingleput district has 7·9. The northern districts are the most backward in regard to education. Excluding the population of the hilly ranges, Ganjam and Vizagapatam have only 2·5 and 2·3 per cent. respectively of the people instructed. Salem district in the south is backward also, only 2·8 per cent. of the people being able to read and write. The proportion of instructed strikes one as being unusually small, but it is accounted for by the almost total absence of education amongst the female sex. If we take the male population alone (exclusive of the Madras Town), we shall find that 9·3 per cent. of them are able to read and write, while on the other hand, only sixteen women out of ten thousand are instructed to the same extent.

The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the population able to read and write in the several districts.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of persons able to read and write:	Percentage of Column 3 to 2.
Ganjam	1 888,976	35,362	2.5
Vizagapatam	1,844 711	42,449	2.3
Godavery	1,592,939	47,202	3.0
Kistna	1 452,374	58,173	4.0
Nellore	1 376,811	55,588	4.0
Cuddapah	1,351,194	44,179	3.3
Bellary	1,668,006	69,576	4.2
Kurnool	959,640	35,918	3.7
Chingleput	938,184	74,492	7.9
North Arcot	2,015 278	109 038	5.4
South Arcot	1,755,617	93 920	5.3
Tanjore	1,973,731	173,349	8.8
Trichinopoly	1 200,408	72,086	6.0
Madura	2,266 615	134 567	5.9
Tinnevely	1,693,959	138,074	8.2
Coimbatore	1,763,274	63,213	3.6
Nilgiris	49,601	3 990	8.1
Salem	1,966,995	55,133	2.8
South Canara	918,362	31,995	3.5
Malabar	2,261,250	119,071	5.3
Madras	397,552	72,865	18.3
Total	30,835 577	1,530,150	5.0
Poondocottah Territory	316,695	19,857	6.3
Grand Total	31,152,272	1,550,007	5.0

Infirmities.—Amongst the total population, exclusive of the Hill tribes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the following numbers of infirm were noted:—

INFIRMITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Insane	4,088	3,447	7,535
Idiots	3,491	2,991	6,482
Deaf or Dumb	21,373	19,596	40,969
Blind	27,984	32,869	60,853
Lepers	9,240	4,607	13,847
Total	66,176	63,510	129,686

The insane and idiots number in round figures 14,000 persons. There are about 45 persons of unsound mind in every one hundred thousand of the population, and this proportion would appear to be decidedly low, as in European countries the proportion is more than one in a thousand. It is just possible, however, that a large number of those of unsound mind in India are not included in the schedules.

Towns.—Omitting the villages of the Jeypore country, and uninhabited village areas in other districts, there are 45,098 townships or villages with populations as follow :—

				Number of Villages.
Less than 200 inhabitants	...	...	...	14,509
From 200 to 500	...	...	...	13,408
" 500 to 1,000	...	...	...	9,508
" 1,000 to 2,000	...	...	...	4,999
" 2,000 to 3,000	...	...	...	1,310
" 3,000 to 5,000	...	...	...	862
" 5,000 to 10,000	...	...	...	403
" 10,000 to 15,000	...	...	...	52
" 15,000 to 20,000	...	...	...	14
" 20,000 to 50,000	...	...	...	27
" Above 50,000	...	...	...	6

This abstract is sufficient to show that the people are mainly collected in small villages. More than four-fifths of the villages have less than 1,000 inhabitants. The number of villages with populations from 3,000 to 10,000 is much swelled by the inclusion of those peculiar divisions of the Malabar country called *amshoms*, which, properly speaking, are not villages at all. There are 99 towns with more than ten thousand inhabitants.

Cost.—The total charges for taking the census amounted to £17,303. On the 15th July 1871 the real work of the census began in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the violence of the south-west monsoon rains renders out-door work impracticable. The final enumeration took place at daylight on the 15th November. Mr. C. E. Gover, who was appointed to tabulate and report on the results, died, to the regret of all, while engaged on the work which was most satisfactorily completed by Dr. Cornish.

North-Western Provinces.

Of all the enumerations of the population of India in Provinces, the Census of the North-Western Province is the most scientific and suggestive. The census of 1853 and that of 1865 had prepared the people for the numbering of the 18th January, 1872. The two latter, moreover, were superintended by the same official, Mr. W. C. Plowden, F. S. S., while such a question as female infanticide led to most careful and detailed inquiries

into the ages and the proportion of the sexes. But under the most favourable circumstances it will probably never be possible to dissociate, in the minds of the ignorant, the two ideas of a census and new taxation. In a district like Mynpoory it was imagined that Government had ordered a conscription to assist in repelling the Afghans as well as the Russians when invading the Punjab. Allowing for slight changes of territory the increase of the people in the seven years from 1865 to 1872 is shown to have been 3·65 per cent. or at the rate of 0·52 a year, raising the total number to 30,781,204. As this is very nearly the annual rate of increase in the United Kingdom, where it was 0·56 in the decade ending 1861, we have for the first time arrived at a law of the normal increase of our native subjects. This increase has an important political meaning. In 1865 there were 859 Hindoos to 141 Mahomedans in every thousand of the population. In 1872 the Hindoos were 26½ millions to 4½ Mahomedans, or 863 to 137. To every 1,000 Hindoos there are 599 agriculturists; to every 1,000 Mahomedans there are only 351 on the soil. The entire population returned at the Census of 1872 as inhabiting the territory under the North-West Government consists of 30,781,204 persons, of whom 16,413,642 are males, and 14,367,562 are females. The non-Asiatic element, including Europeans, Americans, Australians, and Africans, is represented by 12,433 persons, of whom 7,502 are males, and 4,931 are females. There are in addition 2,701 Eurasians, of whom 1,213 are males, and 1,488 are females; and the returns also show 7,648 Native Christians, of whom 4,000 are males, and 3,648 are females. The Hindoo population numbers 26,569,074, composed of 14,217,360 males, and 12,351,714 females. The Mahomedans muster 4,189,348, of whom 2,183,567 are males and 2,005,781 are females. Including Kumaon, the area occupied by these thirty and three-quarter millions of people is 81,403 square miles. The density of population is therefore 37 persons per square mile, and the figures show that of these, 201 are males, and 177 are females. The great density of the population in many of our Indian provinces has now become patent.

Density.—The North-Western Province takes a high position in any table of countries ranked according to population; and even among Indian provinces it stands out conspicuous for the number of persons it supports on each square mile,—having the highest density of population of any of the five Indian Governorships or Lieutenant-Governorships. Compared with European population, it stands third in rank, being higher than all but Belgium and England with Wales. It is almost exactly on a par with

Saxony, and is considerably greater in density than any of the other countries noted in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	Year.	Population.	Square miles.	Population per square mile.
Belgium ...	1870, ...	5,087,105	11,372	447
England and Wales ...	1871, ...	22,704,108	58,320	389
Saxony ...	1871, ...	2,556,244	6,777	377
Netherlands ...	1870, ...	3,915,956	13,464	291
Great Britain and Ireland ...	1871, ...	31,817,108	119,924	265
Italy ...	1871, ...	26,796,253	112,677	237
German Empire ...	1871, ...	41,058,189	212,901	193
Prussia ...	1871, ...	24,693,066	137,066	180
Switzerland ...	1870, ...	2,669,147	15,233	175
Ireland ...	1871, ...	5,402,759	31,874	169
Bavaria ...	1871, ...	4,861,402	29,347	167
Austria, Hungary ...	1869, ...	35,904,435	226,406	158
France ...	1872, ...	36,102,821	201,900	150
Denmark ...	1870, ...	1,784,741	14,553	111
Scotland ...	1871, ...	3,358,613	30,685	109
Portugal ...	1868, ...	3,995,152	36,510	108
Spain ...	1860, ...	16,301,850	182,758	90
Greece ...	1871, ...	1,457,894	19,941	73
North-Western Provinces ...	1872, ...	30,781,204	81,403	378
Bengal ...	1872, ...	66,856,859	248,231	269
Madras ...	1872, ...	31,312,150	141,766	221
Punjab ...	1868, ...	17,611,498	101,829	173
Bombay ...	1872, ...	13,983,998	87,639	159

If the tract termed the Kumaon Himalayas, which is essentially different in character from the plain districts, be excluded from consideration by excising the districts of Gurhwal, Kumaon and Dehra, we find the plain districts of the North-Western Province exceeding in density of population every other country but Belgium, and supporting 434 persons on every square mile. This figure, however, is surpassed by the adjoining Oudh territories which exhibit a density of 474 persons to the square mile. The Province contains no districts which come up in density to the high figures of Hooghly and the Presidency counties of Bengal, both comprising large areas. Benares, Jounpore and Ghazeeepore are the only districts with a rate above 600; Benares, however, (797), comes within three of 800. There are ten districts ranging between 600 and 500. Bengal, on the other hand, has fifteen districts with between 800 and 500, against 13 districts in the North-West. In the Benares Division the area of cultivation is increasing quite in proportion to the growth of the population, but the actual produce of food is doubtless *proportionally* smaller as poorer land is resorted to and commons disappear.

General Statement of Area and Population.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.		Number of Villages, Mouzas, or Townships.	Number of Enclosures.	Number of Houses.	Total Population.
		Miles.	Acres.				
Meerut.	Dehra ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744	116,945
	Saharunpore ...	2,217	...	1,736	79,734	197,235	884,017
	Mousuffernuggur ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012	690,107
	Meerut ...	2,380	261	1,673	131,563	268,650	1,276,104
	Booldundahur ...	1,310	...	1,566	17,313	182,694	936,687
	Allypore ...	1,963	455	1,750	114,196	211,446	1,078,333
	Total ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781	4,977,173
	Bijnour ...	1,902	603	2,002	72,147	158,553	737,153
	Moradabad ...	2,371	683	2,452	121,931	255,344	1,122,437
	Budaon ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589	934,846
Bohlikhand.	Bareilly ...	2,992	110	3,343	174,348	296,441	1,507,130
	Shahjehanpore ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,926	188,958	949,579
	Terrai ...	919	633	591	24,808	41,732	165,658
	Total ...	11,805	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647	5,436,314
Agra.	Muttra ...	1,611	499	972	92,494	188,975	887,689
	Agra ...	1,907	339	1,291	138,078	191,080	1,096,367
	Farruckabad ...	1,744	473	3,974	127,277	150,888	918,850
	Mynpoore ...	1,686	186	3,750	91,696	128,707	783,845
	Kanwar ...	1,691	...	3,529	85,978	146,866	669,641
	Etah ...	1,612	...	2,620	73,132	...	703,627
	Total ...	10,163	216	10,036	609,655	1,028,784	5,040,919
Jhansi.	Jaloun ...	1,553	...	840	65,404	88,677	404,447
	Jhansi ...	1,567	...	607	50,831	74,795	317,826
	Lullitpore ...	1,947	264	646	32,336	46,773	213,661
	Total ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,345	934,934
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,436	534	1,965	182,220	272,232	1,166,055
	Futteeপুর ...	1,585	445	2,741	126,929	152,777	663,877
	Banda ...	2,908	439	1,374	114,733	160,862	697,684
	Allahabad ...	2,747	190	3,502	258,742	308,900	1,396,24
	Munneerpore ...	2,366	364	744	79,645	121,011	529,137
	Jounpore ...	1,358	...	3,221	179,845	20,428	1,025,961
	Total ...	13,411	64	13,568	941,814	1,211,320	5,468,966
Farrukh.	Asimgurh ...	2,505	...	5,071	280,728	314,377	1,331,492
	Mirzapore ...	1,717	313	4,104	176,710	219,059	1,015,826
	Kanwar ...	996	121	1,819	12,561	156,200	794,330
	Ghaseepore ...	2,167	6-0	3,725	279,464	285,077	1,345,570
	Goruckpore ...	4,578	5-3	7,697	380,949	381,237	2,019,361
	Buxtee ...	2,759	...	6,911	247,673	248,298	1,473,029
	Total ...	18,314	263	28,827	1,425,064	1,604,098	8,179,307
Kumaon.	Grand Total ...	69,903	529	82,134	4,329,273	6,224,176	30,037,603
	Kumaon ...	6,000	...	4,606	80,668	77,621	438,216
	Gurhwal ...	5,500	...	3,944	37,887	57,295	310,286
	Total ...	11,500	...	8,550	88,556	134,917	748,602
	Grand Total of N. W. P.	81,403	429	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092	30,781,204

The area of Kumaon and Gurhwal is not accurately known, that given is approximate only.

Creed.—The portion of the community entered under the head "Christians and Others" is extremely small, and comprises generally Native Christians, Eurasians, and the few Europeans who have been recorded in the returns, together with the sprinkling of Chinese, Parsees, Afghans, Armenians, Kashmerees, Nepalese. The entire number of persons distinguished as other than Hindoos and Mahomedans is only 10,640, of whom 5,909 are males, and the remaining 4,731 are females.

The Hindoos number 26,569,068, while the Mahomedans muster 4,189,348. Thus, out of every 1,000 inhabitants in the Province it may be said 863 are Hindoos and 136 are Mahomedans, while one person will be found in every 3,000 who is not Hindoo or Mahomedan. From the Census of 1872 there would appear to be 100 Mahomedans to every 634 Hindoos, against 100 Mahomedans to every 613 Hindoos in 1865. Considered in reference to locality, the Mahomedans are most numerous in the Northern Divisions. Rohilkhund and Meerut contain more than half (2,309,549) of the entire Mahomedan population. In the Benares and Agra Divisions another million and a quarter will be found, the great bulk residing in the former Division; where are the homes of 889,935 Mahomedans.

Distribution of the Hindoos and Mahomedans by Divisions.

Division.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos.	Percentage of Mahomedans on total population.
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
Meerut ...	2,915,735	2,126,748	1,786,387	1,058,206	556,778	501,428	100 to 370	21.3
Rohilkhund ...	4,182,728	2,262,889	1,919,840	1,251,349	652,710	598,639	100 to 234	23.0
Agra ...	4,607,946	2,526,145	2,081,801	427,834	223,300	204,534	100 to 1,077	8.6
Jhansi ...	891,492	473,742	418,850	42,727	22,777	19,950	100 to 2,087	4.6
Allahabad ...	4,852,791	2,601,687	2,251,104	511,950	259,028	252,922	100 to 967	9.4
Benares ...	7,296,415	3,846,426	3,449,977	889,935	464,866	425,069	100 to 819	10.9
Kumaon ...	724,361	380,749	343,612	7,268	3,106	4,162	100 to 9,967	1.0
N. W. Provinces.	26,569,068	14,217,367	12,351,711	4,189,348	2,183,667	2,005,681	100 to 634	13.7

Agricultural and non-Agricultural Sections.—The agricultural community, including under this term only landowners and cultivators, is represented as 17,376,967 out of a total population of 30,769,056, or in the proportion of 56.5 to every 100 of the population. For other Indian Provinces the figures are—

Total population, both sexes.		Agricultural, both sexes.	Percentage.
Central Province ...	9,104,511	4,879,431	53.6
Punjab, ...	17,611,498	9,683,580	55.0
Oudh ...	11,188,095	6,542,870	58.4
Benar ...	2,231,565	1,269,576	61.4

Throughout the Province, to every 1,000 Hindoos there are 599 agriculturists; to every 1,000 Mahomedans, there are only 351 of the same creed.

Sex.—The proportion is found to be 533 per thousand males to 467 females; the females rising to 479 among Mahomedans and falling to 424 among Hindoos. Mr. Plowden has abandoned the physiological theory which he adopted in 1865 to account for this equality—that the warmer the climate and the greater the disproportion of age between father and mother, as in southern Europe and Asia, the greater the number of boys. The comparative paucity of girls among the higher castes of Hindoos only, leads to the inference that the neglect, as well as murder, of girls in infancy causes the disproportion. To that Sir W. Muir would add the greater vitality of males in a tropical climate, which this census supports, due chiefly to the unfavourable effect of early marriage on girls. Again, in provinces and countries where infanticide is rare or unknown, the disproportion of the sexes is less or reversed. Thus to every 10,000 females in the North-Western Province, there are 11,424 males—against 10,037 males in Bengal, 9,845 males in the average of 15 European countries, 10,707 in Greece, and 10,029 males in Italy.

Proportion of Females to every one thousand Males.

Provinces.	Year of Census.	In the total population.	In the Hindoo population.	In the Mahomedan population.
North-West Province ...	1872	875	869	919
	1865	865	861	894
Bengal ...	1872	996	1,002	989
Punjab ...	1868	835	816	856
Oudh ...	1869	928	923	981
N.-W. Province, agricultural class ...	1872	858	853	911
Ditto ditto ...	1865	852	848	883
Ditto non-agricultural class ...	1872	899	893	923
	1865	884	880	901
Oudh, agricultural class	1869	912	907	984
Ditto non-agricultural class ...	1869	954	948	985

Age.—The feature which most prominently distinguishes the present enumeration from its predecessors here or in other Indian Provinces, is the attempt which has on this occasion been made to classify the ages of the population. The great importance of information on this head cannot be over-estimated in connection with all inquiries relating to the physical well-being of the people. Other Indian enumerators had attempted

to distinguish merely between adults and minors, those below 17 years of age being taken as minors:—

Number of Children under 12 in one thousand of

	Total population.	Male population.	Female population.
North-Western Province, 1865,	356	370	339
Punjab	355	353	356
Oudh	360	376	342
Bengal	345	375	315
North-Western Province, 1872	331	339	323

These were so opposed to European experience, and yet if correct pointed to so fearful a waste of life, that in the report for 1865, being without other corroborative testimony as to the accuracy of the figures, Mr. Plowden remarked,—“The large proportion of children under twelve in the total population in these Provinces would indicate a waste of life in later years, which I am not prepared to believe in until we have further information on this subject.”

Looking to the abstracts of ages in quinquennial periods, we find that, while there are in England 354 children of both sexes in every 1,000 of the population, in the North-West Province there are 382. Taking each of the first three quinquennial periods separately, it appears that, while in England there are 134 children of both sexes between 0 to 5, here there are 165. Between 5 to 10 this Province still shows an excess over England, the figures being for the North-West Province 126 against 116 in England. In the third period there is a falling off, the figures for England being 104 against 91 in the North-West Province. If we go on with the examination we see the population of both sexes between 15 to 20 is considerably above the number in England for the same term, the figures for the Province being 111 against 96 in England; and again, between 20 to 30, and 30 to 40, the figures for the North-West Province are steadily higher than those for England. Now, if we turn to the decennial period 10 to 20, we find that in both sexes the number of individuals in every 1,000 is higher out here than in England; but while the male population here maintains this excess at this period of life, the female population shows a much less proportion of women between 10 to 20 than is to be found at the same age in England. The absence of females in the term of life which may be called for India the nubile age, is made more conspicuous if the decennial term 10 to 20 be divided into two

unequal portions, the former comprising all girls between 10 and 13 the latter between 13 and 20.

The report establishes with care and force the conclusions to be drawn from this large proportion as to the high rate of mortality which prevails in the North-Western Province. Something must be set down to infanticide and neglect of infant life, something possibly to the concealment of girls, or some other reason which makes the numbers of females between 10 and 15 years to fall off sensibly; but the main cause of the disproportion is undoubtedly "the high birth-rate, with a higher rate of mortality and a lower average duration of life, than any country of Europe for which we have figures, except Austria and Russia." For the causes of this high mortality Mr. Plowden points to the poor and insufficient food of the people, their inadequate clothing, and the prevalence of the epidemics of small-pox and low fever. Elliottson says—"The average life of all ranks in the peninsula of India falls one-eighth below what it is in Europe, and the sixtieth year is seldom attained there." Now, the average of the duration of life in the seven countries, England, France, Holland, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Russia, is a little below 35 years. If, therefore, Elliottson is correct, and India is one-eighth below the average, we get a mean duration of life of 30 years and 8 months, or a term shorter by a year and two months than is the average duration of life in Italy.

The Infirm—There can be little doubt that the information now put on record in regard to the numbers of the insane, idiots, deaf and dumb, blind, and lepers, is not in any way to be taken as a correct representation of the extent to which persons afflicted with these infirmities are to be found in the various localities of the Province. It can only be looked upon as a commencement of the work which has yet to be completed. Nor can the figures showing the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans who are so afflicted, be taken as a truthful statement of facts.

		Hindoo.	Mahomedans.
<i>Insane.</i>	—Both sexes,	2,248	492
	Males,	1,547	324
	Females,	601	168
<i>Idiots.</i>	—Both sexes,	1,818	243
	Males,	1,317	155
	Females,	501	88
<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	—Both sexes,	6,929	1,013
	Males,	4,832	674
	Females,	2,097	339
<i>Blind.</i>	—Both sexes,	57,273	9,478
	Males,	31,961	5,399
	Females,	25,312	4,079
<i>Leprosy.</i>	—Both sexes,	9,011	1,088
	Males,	7,262	898
	Females,	1,749	190

Mr. Plowden and Dr. J. Cleghorn attribute insanity to starvation among the lower orders. Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner, notes in his annual reports year after year the existence in different parts of the country of an amount of poverty which it is sad to contemplate. Sir William Muir believes that during the period of thirty-five years, over which his experience extends, the improvement in the status of the agricultural population, in all matters affecting their comfort and prosperity, has been very considerable.

Castes.—A really scientific and sound classification is hardly possible in the face of the general ignorance of this subject which prevails among the people themselves, the frequency with which the same caste is called by different names in different places, and the tendency to confuse caste with occupation in the lower classes. But the attempt to distinguish castes reveals those to whom the stigma of infanticide can with the greatest certainty be affixed :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentages.
Total population of N.-W. P., ...	4,828,791	3,992,481	45.1
Brahmins	528,215	434,660	45.1
Bunnyas,	158,398	136,685	46.3
Rajpoots	342,185	255,243	42.7
Jats,	138,601	100,115	41.9
Goojurs,	71,631	53,387	40.6

The castes predominant in numbers are not numerous. Those which are most conspicuous from this point of view are shown on the next page. It will be seen from this that 50 out of the 304 designations comprise the main body of the persons classed under "other castes." Two great castes, the Chamars and Aheers, contain nearly one-third of the whole, and the Chamars by themselves compose more than one-tenth of the entire population and almost one-sixth of the Hindoos. Nearest in number to the Aheers, who exceed two millions and a quarter, come Kurmees (945,959), Kahars (726,160), Jats (724,096), Kolees (707,183), Kachhis (674,071) and Lodhas (642,334). After these well-known agricultural castes come—Gadarias (587,838), and next to them Hajjams (465,381), the barbers and "match-makers of Indian life."

List of the Castes containing large numbers.

Chamar,	2,870,801	Sunar,	196,605
Aboers,	2,246,933	Bharbhunga,	157,167
Kurmeo,	915,959	Khatik,	132,893
Kabar,	726,160	Ahar,	104,159
Jat,	721,086	Morai,	104,099
Kolee,	707,183	Taga,	99,259
Kachhee,	671,071	Gond,	93,530
Lodha,	642,334	Dhanak,	92,025
Gadariah,	587,848	Darzi,	86,286
Hajjam,	465,381	Jogee,	72,050
Telee,	452,163	Bata,	71,627
Mallah,	451,852	Goshain,	67,720
Kumhar,	436,517	Sauce,	63,867
Satwar,	41,639	Duadd,	61,686
Kisan,	382,193	Tamolee,	61,330
Lohar,	373,345	Bairagee,	61,282
Barhai,	361,511	Dhuna,	53,522
Kaith,	342,829	Bind,	53,519
Maloe,	339,123	Mahajan,	51,515
Khaktohe,	334,599	Orh,	45,336
Dhobee,	333,122	Khasee,	41,184
Kalal,	291,675	Asakhi,	41,135
Pasi,	277,119	Julaha,	41,134
Gujar,	258,855		
Bhut,	243,462		
Karee,	242,706		
Nunera,	211,139		
		Total,	18,824,148

The religious mendicants and devotees number 242,086 against 195,656 shown under the same class in 1865. It must not, however, be understood from this that the numbers of these several castes have increased. It is more probable that the classification in the two enumerations has not been uniform. Twenty-four separate tribes are shown of whom Jogees, Goshains, and Bairagees alone attain high numbers. The first caste contains 72,050, the Goshains 67,720, and the Bairagees 61,282. All over the Province 21·2 per cent. of the Hindoos are returned as Brahmins, 9 as Rajpoots, 3·9 as Bumyas and 7·49 as of other castes.

Occupations.—Of 10,352,592 males not less than 15 years of age, the six great classes of occupation into which Dr. Farr's classification divides the people contain the following numbers:—

Professional (class I.)	..	..	122,030
Domestic (class II.)	..	...	973,072
Commercial (class III.)	..	..	417,786
Agricultural (class IV.)	...	..	5,937,274
Industrial (class V.)	...	...	1,247,004
Indefinite and non-productive (class VI.)	..	..	1,625,426

It thus appears how largely the agricultural interests predominate over all others in this country. On examining the state-

ment in detail, we find the orders composing these classes to come thus :—

CLASS I.— <i>Professional.</i>			
Order	I.—Government servants ...	...	8,717
"	II.—Engaged in defence of the country ...	...	11,097
"	III.—The learned professions—literature arts, and sciences, &c., ...	...	113,308
CLASS II.— <i>Domestic.</i>			
"	IV.—Midwives (omitted)		
"	V.—Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men ...	...	973,072
CLASS III.— <i>Commercial.</i>			
"	VI.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds...	...	347,708
"	VII.—Engaged in conveyance of men, animals, and goods ...	...	99,083
CLASS IV.— <i>Agricultural.</i>			
"	VIII.—Persons possessing or working the land ...	...	5,891,502
"	IX.—Persons engaged about animals ...	...	45,772
CLASS V.— <i>Industrial.</i>			
"	X.—Arts and mechanics ...	...	116,686
"	XI.—Textile fabrics and dress ...	...	492,292
"	XII.—Food and drink ...	...	229,781
"	XIII.—Dealers in animal substances ...	...	26,023
"	XIV.—Dealers in vegetable substances ...	...	140,772
"	XV.—Dealers in minerals ...	...	241,110
CLASS VI.— <i>Indefinite and unproductive.</i>			
"	XVI.—Labourers and others; branch of labour undefined ...	...	1,150,517
"	XVII.—Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation ...	...	2,274
"	XVIII.—Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation ...	...	172,645

This last order comprises, in the present Census, occupations which would not be proclaimed in other countries. Some of these observed in the returns of 1865 have, however, disappeared from the statement for 1872. There are no "flatterers for gain" or "sturdy beggars" recorded on this occasion, and the vagabond who announced his calling as such in the Agra District has disappeared; but there are still 3,677 alms-takers, 1 gambler, and 30 bad characters, who, it is gratifying to find, are considerably reduced in numbers since 1865. The pimps, on the other hand, have increased their numbers to 558. There are 10 pedigree-makers, 75 jesters, 29 mimics, 98 astrologers, 41 charmers, 8 snake-charmers, 69 wrestlers, 1 diver, 405 tomb-keepers, 279 devotees, 359 almanac-makers, and last on the list comes 1 speech-maker in the Benares District.

The entries in order I. are worthless so far as giving any indication of the number of Government servants in the Province;

but this accurate official table shows 95,258 persons in this order :—

Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, and establishment,	...	7,082
Land Revenue, Settlement Charges,	...	4,391
Excise or Abkaree,	... } Commissioners, &c., }	479
	... } Collectors, &c., }	
Assessed Taxes,	...	46
Salt,	... } Collectors, &c., }	3,428
	... } Assistant Commissioners, &c., }	1,033
Stamps,	...	60
Administration,	...	382
Commissioners,	...	180
Currency Office,	...	12
Meteorological Department,	...	22
Botanical Gardens,	...	132
Law and Justice,	...	5,025
Ecclesiastical,	...	171
Political Agencies,	...	7
Inspector-General, &c.,	...	20
Central Jails,	...	651
District Jails,	...	1,007
Registration Department,	...	494
Government Railway Police,	...	482
Education,	...	1,050
Medical,	...	750
Police and Village Chowkedars,	...	67,754
Total		95,258

It was thought possible to secure some information in regard to the employments of the women of the country, but the returns are too worthless for publication.

Rural and Urban Population.—There are now 204 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 inhabitants against 198 in 1865. The population of these towns is 3,093,941 (males 1,621,119, females 1,472,822). In 1865, the urban population, excluding Ajmere and the six grants erroneously shown in Goruckpore as towns, was 2,910,303. There has, therefore, been an increase of 183,638, or 6·3 per cent, in the seven years that have elapsed since the Census of 1865 in the urban population of these Provinces, while the total population has increased 37 per cent. Thirteen of these towns have populations exceeding 50,000 : in fourteen the inhabitants vary from 20,000 to 50,000 : in fifteen the population is within the limits 15,000—20,000. In twenty-six it varies between 10,000—15,000, and in the remaining 137 cases the towns have populations less in numbers than 10,000, but exceeding 5,000.

Benares still heads the list as the most populous city in the Province with 175,188 inhabitants against 173,352 in 1865. The remainder of the cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants come in the following order :—

	1872.		1865.
	Population.	Against	Population.
Agra,	149,008		142,661
Allahabad,	143,693	"	105,926
Cawnpore,	122,770	"	113,601
Barcelly,	102,982	"	105,649
Meerut,	81,386	"	79,378
Furruckabad,	79,204	"	73,110
Shahjohanpore,	72,186	"	71,719
Mirzapore,	67,274	"	71,849
Moradabad,	62,417	"	57,304
Muttra,	53,281	"	51,540
Allypurb,	53,539	"	48,403
Goruckpore	51,117	"	50,853

In Mirzapore, which shows a decrease, the diminution is no doubt attributable to the decreased commercial activity of the town.

Progress of the Population.—Allowing for the exclusion of Ajmere, the total population of the province recorded in 1872 has increased 3·6 per cent. The males have not increased so much as the females, the figures being males 3·2 per cent., females 4·3 per cent. The only two Divisions in which the numbers have decreased are Allahabad, where the fall has been ·99, and Jhansie, where it has been 6·98 per cent. In the Doab Districts, Cawnpore and Futehpore, the decrease is not easy to be accounted for; in the Bundelkhund Districts it is due to the famine of 1868-69.

Houses.—The number of persons per enclosure continued much the same now as was shown in 1865, the average for the Province being 7. It varies, however, considerably in different parts of the country. Excluding Kumaon, the number of houses classed as of the better sort is 400,886, and the number of persons living in them is 1,846,313; of the inferior sort the number is 5,823,289, and the number of residents in them is 28,179,573. It would thus appear that the average number of persons residing in each house of the better kind is somewhat less than the average number of persons residing in each house of the inferior sort, or 4·6 to 4·8.

Cost.—The census was taken by 84,277 enumerators and the cost did not exceed, in all, £17,000.

The Central Province.

The Second Census of the Central Province was taken on the night of the 25th January 1872. More than five years had elapsed since the first Census was taken on the 5th November 1866.

The intervening period had been marked by changes the influences of which in connection with the fluctuations of population were likely to be apparent both in towns and rural tracts. A main line of Railway was completed through the whole length of the Province, stimulating the advance of old centres of trade in some cases, modifying their importance in others, and tending to establish new centres in places hitherto unimportant and comparatively unknown. Then, as regards the rural population, the Census figures might be expected to show the effect in different localities of the unequal pressure of the famine in 1869, and of the ravages caused by the severe visitation of epidemic cholera which prevailed in the same year. In 1872 the population stood at 9,251,229, compared with 9,066,038 as returned in 1866. The returns therefore show an increase of 185,191. The figures, however, do not indicate any general facts in connection with the increase of the population. In some cases, as in certain districts of the Jubbulpore Division, a decrease in the population is accounted for by the severity both of famine and cholera in 1869.

Separating the Khalsa or British territory from the Feudatory Chiefships, the area, population, and average number of persons per square mile are:—

	Square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.
British Territory ...	84,963	8,201,519	96.53
Feudatory States ...	28,834	1,049,710	36.41

The area and population of the five Divisions of the Province are given in the following Table:—

Statement of Area and Population.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Area.	Persons per square mile.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivation on culturable area.
Nagpore plain, and Wurdha valley ...	1,550,612	10,635	154.55	6,837	4,405	64.42
Nerbudda Division ...	1,199,576	8,880	135.09	5,162	3,397	65.81
Vindhyan Division ...	906,231	7,980	113.56	5,146	2,228	43.30
Chattisgarh plain ...	1,808,903	19,684	91.90	11,870	5,423	45.69
Satpore Division ...	1,415,308	18,367	74.62	9,912	4,050	40.76
Province ...	8,201,519	84,963	96.53	50,748	22,274	43.86

Statement of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

District.	Total population.	Total agricultural population.*	Adult male agriculturists over 20 years	Area in square miles.			Incidence of land revenue and cess per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of rent per acre of cultivation.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist over 20 years of age.	Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of acres cultivated per head of population.
				Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.					
						Total.					
Narsinghpur	379,265	214,010	44,298	71	368	938	1,916	177	14	46.96	77.76
Nasore	631,109	378,739	60,442	1,671	5,792	1,755	3,724	1,097	10	47.54	69.34
Naroda	564,473	329,515	63,152	1,549	1,070	1,343	3,272	144	0.11	34.34	25.66
Jabalpur	528,439	340,692	69,345	1,244	1,274	1,556	3,918	134	0.09	34.41	21.54
Saugor	537,725	324,638	67,692	1,239	1,549	1,187	4,005	131	0.07	29.14	42.76
Seoni	407,338	412,254	91,879	1,57	746	2,095	4,407	118	0.08	47.40	72.69
Bhindwara	469,186	360,957	91,707	2,041	879	1,079	3,606	102	0.07	39.71	62.29
Bhopal	1,093,405	691,865	144,749	3,966	749	714	2,752	96	0.03	26.56	49.44
Bilaspur	713,898	671,865	103,642	4,013	4,434	3,435	11,885	92	0.00	28.84	43.67
Bilaspur	316,095	193,747	44,309	2,737	649	1,035	7,796	91	0.01	25.46	49.54
Chhindwara	185,068	184,904	23,671	1,778	535	421	3,918	80	0.02	28.43	61.46
Salaghat	173,032	173,032	34,111	1,778	1,778	1,778	2,686	14	0.01	13.96	76.04
Batal	311,176	311,176	64,111	1,341	1,341	1,341	3,246	63	0.02	23.23	59.81
Chanda	524,431	303,778	67,134	3,616	1,041	1,041	9,760	64	0.01	10.75	16.82
Chandrapur	213,018	163,931	29,628	1,653	2,552	88	4,719	45	0.01	11.27	17.34
Upper Godavary	52,120	31,665	9,431	1,87	892	52	1,971	28	0.01	4.16	9.25
Province	4,911,319	3,366,874	1,075,093	34,215	27,471	23,375	84,905	96	0.01	27.25	45.86

* This includes agriculture labourers.

The proportion of acres cultivated to each person is thus only 1·8, and the proportion of acres cultivated to each male agriculturist over 20 years of age 13·82; while the agricultural population forms 64·46 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of acres cultivated to each person is smallest in the most backward and sparsely populated districts, in the Upper Godavary, Chanda, Balaghat and Mundla; it is highest in Sumbulpoor, Betool, Wurdha, Hoshangabad, Raipoor and Chindwara,—a result which in the case of Betool is somewhat surprising. The proportion of agriculturists is again highest in Sambalpoor, Bilaspoor, Betool, and Mundla and Wurdha, in all of which it is above 70 per cent. of the entire population.

As a rule the villages and townships are small. Only 39 towns contain more than 5,000 inhabitants; 26 of them have less than 10,000 inhabitants; 5 between 10 and 15,000; 3 between 15 and 20,000; three Boorhanpoor, Saugor and Kamthee, between 20 and 50,000, and only two, Nagpoor and Jubulpoor, more than 50,000. The former has a population of 84,441, and the latter 55,188. These 39 towns have together 547,137 inhabitants. The only district in which there is a considerable town population is Nagpoor, which alone has 132,756 of the 547,137 souls noted as dwelling in towns with not less than 5,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the population dwell in villages of very small size. The entire number of towns and villages in the Khalsa is 31,555; 39 of these are towns with 5,000 inhabitants and upwards; of the remainder 55 have between 3 and 5,000; 119 between 2 and 3,000; 581 between 1 and 2,000; 2,545 between 500 and 1,000; 9,243 between 200 and 500, and 18,973 less than 200 inhabitants. In this last class are included many hamlets with one or two houses only, and not a few with a single house; and distributing the population roughly among these villages, it may be said that 1 million of the population dwells in villages with less than 200 inhabitants, about 3 millions in the next smallest with between 200 and 500 inhabitants, and another ²2 millions in villages with between 500 and 1,000 inhabitants, or say about 6 millions of the 8,200,000 in villages containing not more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Taking next the number of persons per house the provincial average is 4·9, the highest number being in Sumbulpoor 5·33; and 5·32 in Betool, Bhundara and Sumbulpoor (in three different divisions) the lowest in Bilaspoor 4·2. A knowledge of the way in which the five human beings per house are in the habit of sharing their dwelling with buffaloes, cows or goats, which not only occupy the verandahs but frequently lodge with the family shar-

ing their dwelling on equal terms, might suggest a doubt whether any deduction drawn from the average number of persons per house could be accepted as throwing light on the standard of comfort among the people.

It is clear from this that there is ample room for the population to expand, and that the land could support a population three or four times as large as the present number.

Religion.—Distributed according to religion the population of the Central Province, excluding the Feudatory States, consists of—

5,879,950	Hindoos
233,247	Mahomedans
36,569	Boodhists and Jains
10,477	Christians, and
2,041,276	"Others" who belong chiefly to the aboriginal or hill tribes.

The Hindoos thus form 71·69 of the total population; the Mahomedans 2·54; the Boodhists 0·45; Christians 0·13, and the other religions 24·89. In the Feudatory States the Hindoos are proportionately to the "other religionists" less numerous, though they still form the bulk of the population. Mahomedans do not constitute one per cent. of the population, though a few are found in every state, and the Boodhists and Christians are confined, the first to the State of Khaingurh, and the latter to one single individual in the Khaingurh, and four in the Sonpoor State. The numbers and percentages in the total population are:—

			Percentage.
Hindoos	...	638,187	60·80
Mahomedans	...	7,718	0·73
Boodhists	...	14	0
Christians	...	5	0
Others	...	403,786	38·47

Returning to the Khalsa we may say that the population consists of three parts Hindoos and one part aboriginal, hill or forest tribes, and dissidents from the Hindoo religion, such as Satnamees, who are numerous in Chuttisgurh. But as the density of the population varies greatly in different parts of the Province, so does the proportion of Hindoos to professors of other religions. The rule is that where population is densest there the Hindoo element is proportionately larger; where population is scantier the proportion of Hindoos to the whole decreases. Taking the areas according to the distribution of population generally the Hindoos form in the—

Nagpoor plain and Wurdha Valley	85 per cent. of the entire population.
Vindhyan Division	85 "
Nerbudda "	77 "
Chuttisgurrh "	61 "
Satpoora "	57 "

This coincides exactly with the density of the population except in the case of the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions. The latter is more densely peopled, though the former contains a more powerful Hindoo element. But this is again what might be expected from what we know of the course which colonization took. The Vindhyan districts were the first occupied by Hindoo settlers coming from the North. They were their earliest seats, whence they gradually extended South and East, while the Nerbudda Valley remained long under the dominion of Gond Chiefs of Garha, Mundla and Deogurh, the Mahomedan rulers of Bhopal and Mundla and the Moghiul Foujdars of Handia having held but partial and transitory dominion over the valley, which owes its Hindoo population to immigration from Bundelkhund, Marwar and Khandesh, the two former sources being the most prolific. From Bundelkhund the immigration came by way of Saugor and thence south and south-westward, and was therefore of later date than that into Saugor itself. Colonists from Marwar again came from a north-westerly direction. Much more rapid than the colonization of the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions has been that of the Nagpoor plain, effected chiefly by the Marathas; for even the remote Chanda district, the southern limit of the old Nagpoor Province, has a population consisting of 74 per cent. of Hindoos, although the old Gond kingdom of Chanda maintained itself till the middle of the 18th century. Chuttisgurrh would show a larger proportion of Hindoos, were it not for the defection from the Hindoo faith of the Satnamees, who have made their home in that part of the country, where they constitute 12.7 per cent. of the population.

The 2.8 per cent. of Mahomedans are proportionately most numerous in Nimar, where they form a tenth of the population; and after Nimar, in Nagpoor, where they form one-twentieth; in Jubbulpoor, Saugor and Hoshungabad, where they form rather more than 4 per cent.; in Wurdha, Seoni, Chindwara and Nursinghpoor where they are more than 3 per cent. of the total inhabitants. The comparative preponderance of the Mahomedan element in Nimar is occasioned by the large number of those of that faith in and about the town of Burhanpoor,—a seat of Government under the Moghiul Emperors and a city of wealth and importance, which is now, however, fast decaying. That Mahomedans in considerable numbers should have settled in Nimar during the Moghiul period is indeed not to be

wondered at; but in addition to settlers from Upper India the Mahomedan element embraces a certain number of Bheels, who were converted when the Mahomedan power was dominant.

Boodhists there are none, and Jains are nowhere numerous; but it is worthy of notice that they are proportionately most numerous in the Saugor and Damoh districts, which are the districts of the Vindhyan range. In the former district they are more than 3 per cent. of the population, in the latter nearly 2; while in no other district is the proportion as high as 7 per cent., and in the Sumbulpoor and Upper Godavary districts there is not a single individual professing these religions.

Scr.—Omitting the Feudatory States the total number of males is 4,172,201, and of females 4,029,318. The population thus consists of 50·87 per cent. of males, and 49·13 per cent. of females, or 96·6 females to every 100 males. This proportion is slightly different from that which the figures of the Census of 1866 gave, *viz.*, 95·3 females to 100 males. The proportions in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Province, as ascertained at Census of 1872, are —

		Males.	Females.
Bengal	...	50·8	49·7
North-Western Province	...	53·3	46·7
Oudh, as ascertained at Census of 1869	...	51·8	48·2
Berar	„ Census of 1867	51·7	48·3

Bengal is therefore the Province in which the proportions of males and females most closely approximate to the Central Province. All the other Provinces show a larger, and the North-Western Province a very considerably larger proportion of males. These proportions are of males and females of all ages. Taking adults, those above 12 years of age, and children—

		Adult males to adults.	Male children to children.
The Central Province	Census gives	50·1 per cent.	52·
Bengal	...	47·7	54·5
North-Western Province	...	52·6	54·5
Oudh	...	50·5	54·3
Berar	...	51·2	53·1

These figures would show that in the Central Province the proportion of males and females is less unequal than in any other.

The rule that males exceed females in number holds good in this as in all other Indian Provinces; and in the same way, the predominance of males over females is much greater in the case of infant than of adult males; but it is extraordinary to notice

in the Central Province that, taking the population as a whole, the predominance of males over females is apparently due not so much to the greater number of male births, as to the comparatively superior vitality of males.

The following table shows the percentage of males to the total population of each division according to ages :—

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1—6	Above 6—12	Above 12—20	Above 20—30	Above 30—40	Above 40—50	Above 50—60	Above 60
50.4	50.2	51.5	49.1	49.4	52.6	52.8	48.	43.7

Mr. J. W. Neill, who reports on the Census, holds that the figures in both the Central and North Western Provinces show the superior vitality of male life in India after infancy at any rate and up to the age of 30 years.

Age.—In the Province, exclusive of the Feudatory States, there are 3,120,282 children under 12 years of age, of whom 1,624,645 are boys and 1,495,637 are girls. The percentage of children on the total population is therefore 38.1; of male children on total males 39; of female children on total females 37.2. Comparing this with results in other Provinces we find the following :—

	Boys on males.	Girls on females.	Children on total population.
Central Province ...	39.	37.2	38.1
North Western Province (1865)	37.	33.9	35.6
Oudh, (1869) ...	37.6	34.2	36.
Bengal ...	37.5	31.4	34.5

It thus appears that the proportion of children is larger in this than in any of the other Provinces cited, but the proportion tallies with what was ascertained at the last Census in 1866. As in Bengal we find the general proportion of children of all classes to the total population to be 38.1 per cent.; but taking the Hindoo population only, the proportion is 37.5 per cent., while among the aboriginal tribes who are classed as "others" it is 39.7. The districts in which the aboriginal tribes form a large or the largest section of the population are Betool, Chindwara, Sconi, Mundla and Balaghat; and in them we find the percentages of children to total population to be 41.6, 40.8, 40.6, 40.3 and 41.8 respectively.

Showing the percentages separately for the Hindoo and aboriginal population they would stand thus :—

Percentage of children on total population of the

	Hindoos.	Aborigines.
Betool ...	39.9	44.4
Chindwara ...	40.1	42.2
Seoni ...	40.1	41.9
Mundla ...	38.9	41.5
Bulaghat ...	41.3	42.3

The proportion per cent. of children in each religious class of the population is as follows:—

Hindoos ...	...	37.5
Mahomedans ...	...	32.4
Buddhists ...	...	30.8
Christians ...	...	28.5
Others ...	...	40.3

The proportion of men, women, boys and girls in every hundred of the population is:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Hindoos ...	31.49	30.98	19.56	17.97
Mahomedans ...	34.89	32.69	16.88	15.54
Buddhists ...	35.49	33.71	16.34	14.46
Christians ...	47.64	23.79	14.09	14.48
Others ...	29.24	30.42	20.95	19.30

Nationalities, Castes and Sects—The main divisions under which population is arranged in the Statement are:—Non-Asiatics, Mixed races, and Asiatics, and the totals of these three divisions are exhibited below:—

	Non-Asiatics.	Mixed races.	Asiatics.
British Territory ...	4,376	1,422	8,195,721
Feudatory States ...	.....	4	1,049,706
Total ...	4,376	1,426	9,245,427

The non-Asiatics, numbering 4,376, are almost all Europeans, —only six being returned as Americans and one as an African. Of the Europeans 2,570 are shown as military, the remainder representing the European civil population of the Province. By mixed races must chiefly be understood Eurasians, and they are only 1,426; while of them only 4 are found in the Feudatory portion of the Province. The majority of the Eurasians reside in the towns of Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor. The number of Eurasians is altogether small, and it may be thought that

many have been included among the Europeans. Asiatics are further subdivided into "Natives of India" and "others than Natives of India." It is in the former that we are chiefly interested. The latter number only 296, and are made up of 6 Armenians, 1 Arab, and 289 Afghans. These last were returned from Jubbulpoor and Hoshungabad, and seem to belong to the class of Cabulee traders who are found all over India.

Natives of India are grouped under the following principal heads:—(1.) Aboriginal or hill tribes. (2.) Hindoos. (3.) Persons of Hindoo origin not recognising distinctions of caste. (4.) Mahomedans. (5.) Others. The first two of these are from their numbers entitled to be ranked as the most important. Under the 3rd class, the most noteworthy subdivisions are the Satnamees and Kabeerpunthees. Under the 5th head are shown a few Parsees (74), and Jews (2.) To begin with the aboriginal or hill tribes: In the Central Province they number in all 2,014,731, in the Khalsa 1,669,835, and 344,896 in the Feudatory States. In the Khalsa therefore they form more than a fifth of the total population, and in the Feudatory States more than a third.

The aboriginal tribes are 1st, Bheels, Bhilals, Kols, Koorkoos, and Baigas, all belonging to the so-called Kolarian or Northern group of aborigines, the last being so classed only conjecturally: 2ndly. Gonds, Marias and Khonds, all coming under the Dravidian or Southern group of aborigines. Of the former group the Bheels and Bhilals are met with chiefly in Nimar, where the number of the former is 18,420, and of the latter, who are descendants of Bheels that have intermixed with Hindoo tribes, 4,589. The remaining Bheels are met with in the Betool, Hoshungabad and Upper Godavary districts; and Bhilals are found in small numbers in nearly all districts of the Jubbulpoor, Nebudda and Chuttisgurrh Divisions and in the Upper Godavary District. A single Bhilal is returned from Nagpoor. The Koorkoos who live on and around the Mahadeo hills, are principally confined to the districts of Hoshungabad and Betool, and number in the former 29,968 and in the latter 19,295. They are found scattered over the northern, western, and central part of the Province. The Kols are chiefly found in the Jubbulpoor district, where they count 21,918 souls. The Baigas are almost entirely confined to Mundla, 6,679; 800 are met with in Jubbulpoor and 751 in Balaghat. Of the Southern group of aborigines, the Marias are met with in Chanda where their number is 30,020. In no other district do they exceed more than a few hundred. The Khonds are only 1,216 in all, and are found scattered in very small numbers over nearly all the districts of the Province.

The tribe that embraces the bulk of the aboriginal population here is the Gonds. They form 86.21 per cent. of the total aborigines of the Province excepting Sumbulpoor. This 86.21 per cent. is distributed over the several parts of the country in these proportions :—

Physical Division.	Total Gond population.	Proportion to total Gonds.
Vindhyan Division	65 178	3.91
Nerbudda do.	154,220	9.25
Satpoora do.	506 063	30.37
Chhattisgarh Plain	398 806	23.93
Nagpoor Plain with Wurdha Valley.	154,907	9.30
Other parts	157,500	9.45

The Satpoora Division, containing the districts of Seoni, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Betool and Mundla, is the chief stronghold of the Gonds. Next to the Satpoora country comes in this respect the plain of Chhattisgarh. The Nerbudda Division (including the districts of Jubbulpore except Murwara, Narsinghpore and Hoshungabad) and the Nagpoor Plain with the Wurdha valley (containing Wurdha, Nagpoor and Bhandara) contain each of them only a third of the Gond population of the Satpoora Division. The same is the case with Chanda and the Upper Godavary taken together, while the Gond element is weakest in the Vindhyan districts of Damoh and Saugor.

The total Hindoo population of the Khalsa, excluding Sumbulpoor, is 5,534,816 and the number of separate castes which have been found to exist in the Central Province probably do not fall short of 500.

All the castes that number more than 100,000 souls are noted below, with the percentage each bears to the total Hindoo population :—

Caste.	Percentage on Hindoo population.
Kunbee and Kurmee	11.84
Dher	10.64
Teloo	7.81
Abeer and Gaules	6.64
Chamar	5.32
Brahman	4.37
Dhimar	4.31
Malee or Marar	4.06
Lodhee	4.02
Rajpoot	3.13
Kalar	1.99
Kachhee	1.84
Koshlee	1.56

Some of the chief castes divided according to sex and age, are seen in this table:—

Castes,	Percentage on total of Caste.			
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Brahman	37.47	12.43	31.48	14.22
Kunhee and Kurmee	31.41	19.20	31.84	17.55
Lothwe	32.12	19.20	31.25	17.43
Ponwar	29.17	20.48	30.57	19.78
Bushamee	27.7	23.04	29.02	20.27
Aheer	30.81	21.01	29.88	18.80
Libel	29.64	20.83	29.7	19.46
Valayas or traders	34.69	13.97	31.1	14.27
Sanjara... ..	23.22	20.35	29.49	16.93

Infirmities.—Of the persons shown as lunatics or idiots, the males were more than double the females; but the whole number seems surprisingly small,—855 males and 401 females, or only 1 in every 10,000 of the population. The Feudatory States, while showing the same proportion between male and female lunatics, show proportionately 3 lunatics or idiots for every 1 in the Khalsa. In the different districts, too, there is considerable variation in the numbers shown. The deaf and dumb are shown to give 1 in every 2,500 of the population, and in the Feudatory States 1 in every 2,000. Here the proportion between males and females is not disparate,—1,986 males being shown against 1,662 females. The deaf and dumb appear to be most numerous in the Nimar district, and then in the Upper Godavary, Wurdha, Chindwara, Nagpoor and Narsinghpoor districts. The blind are 1 in every 769 of the population, and 1 in 1,250 in the Feudatory States, and here the females exceed the males, the numbers being 5,275 males and 5,786 females. The most blind are returned from Nimar, Chanda, Wurdha and Narsinghpoor. Lepers are shown as 30 in 130,000 persons in the Khalsa and 60 in 100,000 in the Feudatory States. The males are considerably more numerous than the females, Nimar, Wurdha and Chanda showing the largest proportion of lepers.

Education.—The information obtained regarding the progress of education among the people is confessedly inaccurate. The returns of the Education Department, on which reliance can be placed, show nearly 80,000 males as under instruction, whereas the Census figures fall far short of this. Taking the males above 20 years of age 3 per cent. only have been returned as able

to read and write. This may be within the mark, but there can be no doubt that everywhere the general population is entirely illiterate, so that the schools which have been opened in so many places have a great task before them in preparing the rising generation to exercise an appreciable effect on the ignorance which prevails on all sides. But even this proportion is not much lower than what is found in some other parts of India, for in the last report on Public Instruction in Bengal it is stated that,—“A Census of 35,000 souls in a rural tract of the 24-Pergunnahs showed that $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read, write and count. A Census of 178,000 souls in the Nuddea district showed that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read and write.” The Census Statements give 4,341 females as able to read and write or under instruction, while the departmental return already referred to shows 6,756 girls under instruction.

Occupations—The occupations of 2,532,342 males are shown. The great majority of these are engaged in agriculture, the numbers being 1,342,297. The next largest class consists of those engaged in making or dealing in fabrics or articles of dress; they numbered 219,736, the weavers being the most numerous, 174,363. Persons in service or performing personal offices are 119,031. The people live chiefly by agriculture, and the numbers of this class are increasing rather than diminishing since the weaving and spinning trades have become so much less profitable than they used to be.

Towns.—The population of towns shows a tendency to decrease, except in the case of those on the line of Railway. In the Nerbudda Valley, through which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line passes, the towns are described as “flourishing and growing in size,” illustrated by Gadarwara, Harda and Sohagpoor, which are no doubt every year increasing in importance, and in each of which a large trade in country produce is now carried on. But wherever trade is not attracted the population must decline, owing to new opportunities which offer elsewhere, while the increased expense of living in towns attracts to the country the class of persons on small fixed incomes, and is calculated to limit town residence to the classes whose occupations require them to stay.

The rate of municipal taxation per head of population varies from Rs. 1-12-4 a year in Tumsar, in the Bhandara district of Nagpoor and Rs 1-10-5 in Kamtbee with a military cantonment, to 3 annas 1 pie in Pamee, also in Bhandara.

Table of Towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5000, arranged according to Population.

Division.	District.	Names of Towns.	Number of Inhabitants.
Nagpoor	Nagpoor	Nagpoor ...	84,441
		Kantheo ...	48,831
		Umrer ...	11,394
		Khapa ...	8,007
		Narkher ...	7,159
		Ramtek ...	7,045
		Mohapa ...	5,572
		Saoner ...	5,295
		Bela ...	5,012
	Bhandara	Bhandara ...	11,433
		Pownee ...	8,973
		Tumsal ...	7,367
		Mohdeo ...	6,183
Jubbulpoor	Chanda	Chanda ...	16,233
		Atmorea ...	5,271
	Wardha	Hinganghat ...	9,415
		Aiveo ...	6,782
		Deolee ...	5,558
	Jubbulpoor	Jubbulpoor ...	55,188
	Saugor	Saugor ...	45,655
		Gadha Kota ...	9,085
	Damoh	Damoh ...	8,189
		Hatta ...	6,251
	Seoni	Seoni ...	9,557
Nerbudda	Chindwara	Chindwara ...	8,626
		Lodhikheta ...	5,219
		Pandhurna ...	5,218
	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad ...	11,613
		Haida ...	9,170
		Seoni ...	7,579
		Sohagpoor ...	7,552
	Nursinghpore	Nursinghpore ...	7,554
		Gadarwara ...	6,068
	Nimar	Burhanpoor ...	29,303
		Khandawa ...	14,119
South-Central	Raipoor	Raipoor ...	19,116
		Dhamtaree ...	6,028
	Bilaspoor	Ratanpoor ...	5,111
	Feudatory State	Kawarda ...	6,590
	Sambalpoor	Sambalpoor ...	11,020

Mode and Cost of Census.—The people showed little more than childish curiosity as to the object of the enumeration. The only spot where any feeling of disquiet was excited was in a part of the Balaghat district. Some of the wilder Gonds thought that Government intended to throw the Census papers (with the names of the parties written thereon) afterwards into the tanks or rivers, and that thus those whose names were recorded would die. Again in other places an idea prevailed that, owing to the Census being taken, the population would eventually decrease and die off. The number of returns received in the Census Office for compilation was 196,120, written in English, Hindce, Marathec, Oordoo and Teloo goo. The most numerous returns were those written in Hindce, after them came the Marathec returns, then the Oordoo, English, and Teloo goo.

The total cost of the Census was £3,195-9.

Berar.

The first and, as yet, only Census of Berar was taken during the night of the 7th November 1867. In that year the following was the population. The areas marked* are only approximate :—

DISTRICTS.	Square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses	Population.	Average No. to each square mile.	Average number in each house.
1. Akolah ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	619,134	191	3
2. Mehkur ...	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4
3. Oonraottoo ...	*2,643	911	87,841	497,276	154	4
4. Woon ...	*5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4
5. { Ellichpore ...	*1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4
{ Melghat... ..	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5
Total ...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4

Density.—The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Province, though far below the average of the North-West Province. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area.

The distribution of the population is shown thus :—

DISTRICTS.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1. Akolah ...	1,805	27	9	3 { Akolah ... Akote ... Ballapore ... }	1,844
2. Mehkur ...	915	50	2	... ..	867
3. Oomraottee ...	836	63	4	2 { Oomraottee ... Karanjah ... }	911
4. { Ellichpore ... Melghat ... }	640 324	44 ...	8 ...	2 { Ellichpore ... Paratwara Military Cantonment ... }	514 324
5. Woon ...	1,584	50	...	... ..	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Sex.—The proportion between the sexes was 48·3 females to males of all ages, 48·8 of adults and 46·9 of children.

Creed.—The principal divisions of the peoples as to creed and caste were:—

Christians ...	...	...	...	...	903
Jews... ..	...	...	...	...	16
Parsoes ...	...	...	...	...	75
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	154,951
Brahmins ...	...	...	...	...	49,843
Kashatriya ...	...	...	...	...	36,881
Vaishya ...	...	...	...	...	28,018
Sudra ...	...	...	...	...	1,441,271
Out Castes, ...	...	...	...	...	30,379
Aborigines ...	...	...	...	...	163,059
Hindoo Sects ...	...	...	...	...	55,219
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,231,599

The Mussulmans constitute only 6·94 per cent. of the whole population. The Brahmins, who belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra, number 49,843 souls. Many Marathas of no particular family claim the honour of a Rajpoot descent. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Melghat and Satpoota range, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of a mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Koorkoos elevated by generations of a clan-chieftainship. The

bulk of the population of course falls under the general head of Sudras, in which the industrial classes are included. But the paucity of the Khakrobs or Bungees (scavenger caste), the total number of whom is only 503, and who are often so strong elsewhere, is a serious sanitary evil; and efforts to induce any immigration of this caste from the neighbouring provinces have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Occupations.—The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional	Government Servants ...	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country ...	6,208
	The learned professions, &c. ...	1,178
	Total	10,142
II. Domestic	Domestic ...	...
	Engaged in performing personal offices ...	19,247
	Total	19,247
III. Commercial	Persons who buy or sell ...	42,526
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals ...	13,127
	Total	55,652
IV. Agricultural	Persons possessing or working the land ...	439,672
	Persons engaged with animals ...	8,601
	Total	448,273
V. Industrial	Artizans and Mechanics ...	38,058
	Textile fabrics and dress ...	22,246
	Food and drink ...	2,396
	Dealers in animal substances ...	5,527
	Dealers in animal substances ...	2,898
	Total	71,725
VI. Indefinite	Labourers ...	76,928
	Persons of property ...	805
	Persons supported by the community, &c. ...	48,380
	Total	126,108
Grand Total		781,142

Oudh.

There has been but one Census in Oudh; it was taken on the night of the 1st February 1869, and gave the following results:—

DISTRICTS.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					
	No. of masonry buildings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Lucknow ...	4,100	134,120	138,310	282,678	259,476	133,277	113,029	789,460	709
Unao ...	...	...	201,028	303,956	307,673	177,730	154,596	945,955	636
Bara Banka ...	930	246,936	247,866	359,304	360,685	213,698	181,568	1,118,253	627
Total ...	5,120	381,056	386,176	948,938	927,812	524,705	440,213	2,850,668	654
Sitapur ...	2,785	108,245	111,030	209,815	277,734	177,562	150,046	921,107	433
Hardul ...	...	...	180,590	318,210	278,869	184,744	151,561	931,377	406
Kheroe ...	...	...	197,658	262,803	223,962	130,079	115,770	738,604	242
Total ...	2,785	108,245	319,278	589,828	719,565	493,325	423,380	2,591,088	360
Faizabad ...	7,005	178,042	185,047	322,078	331,058	201,692	167,844	1,022,770	608
Bharach ...	82	132,935	133,017	256,146	237,337	150,776	130,378	778,640	256
Gonda ...	102	217,847	217,949	352,701	354,472	253,161	209,181	1,168,515	425
Total ...	7,809	318,884	326,693	930,925	922,867	605,629	507,403	2,968,925	439
Bara Banka ...	...	...	247,259	206,297	326,487	196,733	169,119	988,636	536
Bara Banka ...	22	2,337,9	2,338,1	207,648	331,040	197,356	159,752	995,816	554
Bara Banka ...	526	136,250	1,677	240,497	249,388	160,130	134,139	784,154	543
Total ...	548	378,627	626,436	844,622	906,915	554,199	463,010	2,668,606	554
Grand total	16,262	1,476,774	1,493,036	3,614,173	3,637,147	2,179,861	1,843,106	11,174,787	476

LATION.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
CHRISTIAN.			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsees	Buddhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.				
European.	East Indian & other classes.	Native.											
4,322	706	...	617,299	167,179	...	...	...	231,655	507,805			1,128
12	2	...	883,830	61,906	...	...	...	519,060	426,030			993
61	9	...	902,977	151,667	...	...	...	610,572	504,691			101
4,301	771	...	2,464,107	331,152	...	.	...	1,411,285	1,439,176			2,322
774	31	9	715,451	204,210	...	380	252	701,201	210,906			...	
89	9	...	145,293	85,694	.	...	...	699,696	331,681			...
75	18	...	664,610	73,635	...	..	...	474,810	263,794			...
89.	8	9	2,225,351	263,531	.	380	252	1,778,707	812,381			...	
1,267	30	25	922,556	100,410	...	...	...	673,652	349,118			2,159
36	6	...	676,317	93,124	...	...	...	491,751	278,889			...
12	25	2	1,049,397	117,073	...	...	...	754,720	412,795			...
1,316	64	30	2,618,070	315,604	...	...	...	1,923,123	1,040,802			2,169
31	26	37	919,020	69,520	..	...	...	621,376	467,260			...
11	35	3	911,346	84,471	1	...	..	608,736	387,08			631
15	24	7	713,946	70,159	...	...	...	654,874	225,286			100
64	84	47	2,544,312	224,149	1	...	...	1,688,986	1,079,620			731
6,573	977	36	9,981,840	1,234,436	1	380	252	6,907,103	7,481,979			3,106	

	Population.	Area.	Number of houses per square mile.
Lucknow, ...	970,625	1,392	696
Unao, ...	724,949	1,349	537
Bara Bunkee, ...	875,376	1,348	649
Sitapoor, ...	930,224	2,250	417
Hardul, ...	930,977	2,292	406
Kheroe, ...	737,732	3,046	243
Faizabad, ...	1,437,009	2,382	616
Bharailch, ...	774,437	2,710	286
Gonda, ...	1,167,816	2,629	444
Roy Bareilly, ...	782,874	1,350	579
Sultanpore, ...	930,023	1,569	593
Pratabgurb, ...	936,053	1,724	543

Density.—To this total of 11,198,095, which represents the native population, have to be added

Military (Native), ...	7,689
Prisoners, ...	8,017
Europeans, ...	5,446
Eurasians, ...	985

making a grand total of 11,220,032. At the time of taking the census the area of Oudh was supposed to be 23,665 square miles, and it was therefore calculated that there were 476 persons to each square mile; the area has since been ascertained more accurately to be 23,930 square miles and there were therefore 469 persons to each square mile.

Creed.—Following the classification adopted in the Census Report the population is shown below in nine great divisions:—

1. Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, ...	6,481
2. Higher Castes of Mahomedans, ...	436,747
3. Mahomedan converts from the higher castes of Hindoos, ...	12,607
4. Lower Castes of Mahomedans, ...	661,836
5. Higher Castes of Hindoos, ...	2,480,414
6. Lower Castes of Hindoos, ...	7,235,188
7. Aboriginal Castes, ...	90,490
8. Religious Mendicants, ...	130,548
9. Miscellaneous, ...	155,188

Hindoos form the majority of the population, their numbers being 10,002,278. The Brahmins are the most numerous caste; they number 1,397,808 and form 12·5 per cent. of the entire population.

Towns.—Lucknow, by far the largest city in the Province, has a population of 284,779; Faizabad comes next with only 37,804 inhabitants and no other town has 20,000.

Languages.—The common language throughout Oudh is Oordoo, but the dialect differs somewhat in the various districts; in some Persian, and in others Hindoe words prevail. The Tharoos, of whom there are rather more than 6,000, have a language of their own.

The Punjab.

The first reliable census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st January 1855, when the Province was found to contain 12,717,821 inhabitants; but this was exclusive of the Delhi territory subsequently added, which, according to a census taken in the North-Western Provinces in 1853, contained a population of 1,798,783 souls, exclusive of Bhattiana (Sirsa), of which no regular census had been taken, but which, from an approximate enumeration made at the settlement of the district in 1846, was calculated to contain 151,683 inhabitants. The British possessions now under the Government of the Punjab contained, therefore, at the beginning of the year 1855, not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants. On the 10th January 1868, a second census of the Punjab was taken, showing a total population of 17,596,752 souls, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions. No later census has been taken, but, presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past 5 years as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the Province at the end of 1872 amounted in round numbers to 19,000,000 souls. Of the total population of 17,596,752 shown in the 1868 census, 9,581,292 were males and 8,015,460 females, 10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 youths and young women and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindoos, 9,331,367 Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 of other classes. Agriculturists numbered 9,430,868, and non-agriculturists 8,165,884. The Mahomedans form 53·02 per cent. of the total population, Hindoos 34·78 per cent., and Sikhs 6·5 per cent.

The proportion of Mahomedans is largest in the districts of the Peshawur, Derajat, Rawulpindee and Mooltan divisions, in the first of which they compose 92 to 94 per cent. of the whole population, and smallest in the Delhi division, the Hissar and Rohtuk districts of the Hissar division, and the Kangra district of the Jullundhur division. The Hindoo element is strongest in the Kangra district (where 93 per cent. of the population are Hindoos) and in the Dehli division and Rohtuk and Hissar districts, and weakest in the Peshawur, Derajat, Rawulpindee, and Mooltan divisions. The Sikhs are chiefly found in the Lahore, Umritsur, Jullundhur and Umballa divisions. In the Ferozepoor district they compose 29 per cent. of the population, and in the Umritsur district 24 per cent.

Creeds.—The principal tribes and castes are—Jats, 1,309,399 Mahomedan, inhabiting chiefly those divisions where Mahomedans predominate, except the Peshawur division, and 1,876,091 Hindoo and Sikh, found in all districts (except Kangra) where Hindoos and Sikhs predominate. Brahmins, 800,547, found in all districts, but chiefly in those where Hindoos predominate. Rajpoots, 658,083 Mahomedan, found throughout the Province east of the Indus, and 334,292 Hindoo, of whom 213,163 are Hill Rajpoots of the Kangra, Hoshiarpoor and Goordaspur districts, and 121,129 Plains Rajpoots, found chiefly in the districts east of the Ravee. Pathans, 703,612, chiefly in the Peshawur and Derajat divisions. Beloochees, 235,123, chiefly in the Derajat division. Syuds, 212,540, found in all districts. Goojurs, 424,095 Mahomedan, found in all districts, but chiefly between the Chenab and the Sutlej, and 112,319 Hindoo, chiefly to the east of the Beas. Aroras, 477,269 Hindoo and Sikh, found chiefly to the west of the Ravee and in the Mooltan and Derajat divisions. Kashmeerees, 230,853, Mahomedan, of whom about 80,000 are in the Umritsur division, 40,000 in the Lahore division, 68,000 in the Rawalpindce division, and 23,000 in the Peshawur and Hazara districts. Bunnias, 267,953, Hindoos, in all districts, but chiefly in the Delhi and Hissar divisions. Meos, 130,385, Mahomedans, chiefly in the Goorgaon district. Kanais, 86,269, Hindoos, confined almost entirely to the Kangra district.

Density.—The most populous districts are Umballa, Sealkote, Hoshiarpoor, Gurdaspur and Umritsur. The average population per square mile of the whole Province was 173 in 1868. The most thickly populated districts (omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional) were—

Jullundhur ...	586 per square mile.	Delhi ...	490 per square mile.
Umritsur ...	535 ..	Hoshiarpoor ...	450 ..
Sealkote ...	514 ..	Loodianah ...	429 ..
Gurdaspur ...	497 ..		

The most sparsely populated districts were—

Kohat ...	51 per square mile.	Montgomery ...	64 per square mile.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	56 ..	Sirsa ...	68 ..
Jhang ...	61 ..		

Occupations.—The agricultural classes compose 55 per cent. of the population of the Province, and the non-agricultural classes 45 per cent. Of the agricultural population, the proportion of proprietors to tenants is among Sikhs as 100 to 23, among Hindoos as 100 to 55, and among Mahomedans as 100 to 61.

Towns.—The Punjab contains 35,740 villages in all, of which 5 have upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, 14 of from 20,000 to 50,000, 8 of from 15,000 to 20,000, 21 of from 10,000 to 15,000, and 99 of from 5,000 to 10,000. The principal towns are—

Delhi	...	154,417	Peshawur	...	58,555
Umritsur	...	133,925	Jullundhur	...	50,067
Lahore	...	98,924	Mooltan	...	45,602

Languages.—The language of the people of all the districts east of the Indus (except the Trans-Himalayan pergunnahs of Lahoul and Spiti in the Kangra district) is Hindec or Punjabee, the dialect varying in more or less degree in almost every district and often in different parts of the same district. The language spoken in Lahoul and Spiti is a dialect of Thibetan. Trans-Indus Pushtoo is the language of the villagers near the frontier in the northern districts, and Beloochee of those on the southern Derajat border. Persian is generally spoken by the upper classes in the city of Peshawur, and Oordoo in the other large cities of the Punjab.

Vital Statistics.—The year 1872 was far from healthy. Between May and December epidemic cholera prevailed more or less in all the more populous districts lying on or near the main routes of pilgrims from Hurdwar between the Grand Trunk Road and the Himalayas, carrying off 8,727 lives; cholera was followed by a very severe form of fever, which proved fatal in 264,711 cases—upwards of 50,000 in excess of the preceding year; small-pox caused 23,728 deaths, chiefly among children; and lastly, dengue, which prevailed extensively in the Punjab under other names in 1869-70, became epidemic in the tract between the Jumna and Sutlej. Altogether the recorded death-rate of the Province rose from 21 per thousand in 1871 to 24 per thousand in 1872, and in some of the towns the mortality was excessive. In Delhi and Lahore it exceeded 50; in Peshawur it exceeded 60; and in some smaller towns it was upwards of 70 per thousand. These ratios give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the mortality amongst the urban populations, as they are calculated upon the census returns of 1868, since which period the population of many of the towns has considerably increased. In the cases of rural circles the exaggeration resulting from increase of population is probably more than made up by omissions due to defective registration, but in towns where the mortuary returns are fairly accurate and the increase of population greater, the recorded death-rate is probably considerably in excess of the reality. Still there can be no doubt that, compared with the preceding year, the mortality in towns in 1872 was great.

Population of the Punjab

DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPUL.	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Goorgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Kurnal ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtuk ...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Loodiana ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hoshiarpoor ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kangra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Umritsur ...	43,305	154,741	198,046	272,889	220,649
Sealkote...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Goordaspoor ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,075
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozpoor ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Goojranwala	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Rawulpindoo ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,240
Goojrat ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Shahpoor ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,235	93,539	111,774	157,275	129,875
Jhung ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzafferghurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Derah Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Derah Ghazee Khan...	4,253	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawur ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohat ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,290	39,912
Hazara ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
TOTAL ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

according to Census of January 1868.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.			
Youths.	Young Women.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.		Total.	No. per Square Mile.	CHRISTIANS.			
		Males.	Females.			Euro- peans.	East Indian and other mixed Class- es.	Natives.	
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362	
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1	
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...	
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	187	51	62	9	
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	81	16	1	
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...	
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	894	1,195	111	80	
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127	
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	23,995	1,885	2,312	283	87	
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101	
38,878	24,029	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5	
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26	
31,033	15,416	161,156	131,607	834,750	535	358	37	129	
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214	
31,214	16,115	179,288	150,693	906,126	497	109	...	10	
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98	
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	909	10	24	
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57	
27,591	17,785	144,213	12,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61	
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3	
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3	
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1	
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72	
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...	
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3	
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	235,547	98	24	6	...	
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33	
9,612	5,950	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2	
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4	
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...	
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...	
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,780	367,218	122	49	5	...	
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,518	

Population of the Punjab

DISTRICT.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.—(Concluded.)				
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahome- dans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi	582	447,079	183,912	87,859	621,675
Goorgaon	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Kurnal	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissar	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtuk	253	422,302	71,295	87,329	531,227
Sirsa	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Loodiana	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur	114,933	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hoshiarpoor	79,400	415,753	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kangra	1,814	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Umritsar	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,835	832,750
Sealkote	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,005,004
Goordaspoor	79,387	803,107	802,296	101,227	906,126
Lahore	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Ferozpoor	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gojranwalah	88,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Rawalpindoo	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gojrat	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Shahpoor	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhung	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzafforgurh	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Derah Ismail Khan	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Derah Ghazee Khan	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawur	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohat	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazara	973	18,563	846,112	1,516	867,218
TOTAL	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,753

according to Census of January 1868.—(Concluded.)

OCCUPATION.		PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
277,491	844,184	Urdu, Hindoo.
399,826	290,469	Ditto.
305,974	302,963	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabee, Jatoo, Bagree.
312,522	218,705	Urdu, Hindoo.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabee, Bagree, Bhattoe.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindoo, Punjabee.
320,633	262,612	Urdu, Punjabee.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Puharoo.
403,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabee.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Urdu, Puharoo, Lahaoole.
272,672	560,078	Urdu, Punjabee.
433,617	571,387	Ditto.
516,656	389,470	Ditto.
334,075	455,591	Ditto.
340,842	268,411	Ditto.
213,514	337,422	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	189,114	Ditto.
363,664	252,697	Ditto.
177,781	191,015	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Punjabee, Mooltanee.
119,619	228,408	Urdu, Punjabee,
153,401	206,036	Ditto.
205,799	89,748	Urdu, Punjabee, Mooltanee.
215,333	178,931	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
173,420	135,420	Urdu, Punjabee, Beloochee.
204,411	83,136	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
267,736	255,416	Urdu, Pushtoo.
100,257	45,162	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
267,484	93,714	Ditto.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Mysore.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

*Area and Boundaries.**—The Province of Mysore lies between $113^{\circ} 6'$ and $15^{\circ} 0'$ north latitude, and $74^{\circ} 42'$ and $78^{\circ} 37'$ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south 190 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the Madras Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot; and on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats which separate Mysore from Malabar and the two Canaras. On the eastern frontier of Mysore, the nearest point is about 120 miles from the sea, and owing to a deflection in the line of Ghats, the western frontier is at one point only 120 miles from the sea. The area of the Mysore Province has been variously computed in the absence of any systematic survey of the country. By a rough topographical survey carried out by Colonel Mackenzie between 1800 and 1807, the extent was estimated at 27,004 square miles. This estimate will continue to be accepted for statistical purposes until a more accurate computation is arrived at by the trigonometrical and revenue surveys.

That portion of the Mysore Province which is above the Ghats is often called the table land, but this denomination does not accurately represent the character of the country, which, although everywhere considerably above the level of the sea, is almost entirely free from the level tracts which characterize the greater part of Hindostan. One striking physical feature of Mysore consists in the huge piles of rocks known as "doorgs," some solitary, others in piles and ridges which are everywhere visible. Many of these doorgs have been fortified from time immemorial and have doubtless afforded safe shelter to many a robber chieftain. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which Mysore is separated from the British Carnatic provinces. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though very gradual. On the north-west beyond the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhoodra near which is the station of Hurrybur, (probably the lowest point in Mysore), the altitude of which above the sea is only 1800 feet. To the south-west by Seringapatam,

* This section should have appeared in Chapter I, but the Mysore Administration Report had not been received when that passed through the press.

there is a more marked descent which is abruptly terminated by the Western Range of Ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg Hills, and further north, the Munjarabad and Nugur Ranges.

The loftiest elevations in Mysore are:—(1) Sivagunga (about 30 miles from Bangalore) which reaches the height of 4,400 feet above the sea. (2) Nundydoog, a doorg about 36 miles from Bangalore and 4,700 feet above the level of the sea. This bold rocky cliff is in itself a fortress and is further fortified by art. It was one of the most trusted strongholds of Hyder and Tippoo, who used it as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, and a precipitous rock known as "Tippoo's Drop," from the summit of which European captives were hurled, is pointed out. To all appearance Nundydoog even with modern Artillery is impregnable, but it was taken by escalade in 1791 by a British Force belonging to Lord Cornwallis's Army, with the loss of only thirty killed and wounded. A few European houses are situated on the summit, whence the river Pennar takes its rise. (3) The Bellakalrangam Hills (in the Ashtagam Division) which vary in elevation from four to five thousand feet. These hills are clothed with rank vegetation, uninhabited, save by a rude jungle tribe known as Soligars. (4) Kuduremukha (in the Nugur Division) which is probably the highest hill in Mysore, and is a remarkable land-mark from the sea as well as from above and below the ghats. (5) The Baba Budan Mountains in the Nugur Division) which take their designation from a Mahomedan saint whose tomb is on one of the peaks. These hills are inhabited and contain several coffee plantations, some of which are probably the oldest in Mysore.

Rivers.—The principal rivers in Mysore are the following:—The Tunga and Bhodra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting form the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kavaree rises in Coorg and passes through Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemavatee, the Lokavatee, the Shamsa, and the Arkavatee from the north, and the Lakshmantirtha and the Kapiwee from the south. The Kavaree and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks and their course through Mysore is marked by a green fringe of cultivation. The Vedavatee rises near the Bababudan hills, flows due north with a shallow stream and joins the Tungabhadra. The Pennar, the Palar, and Pennar rise in the eastern part of the Province. In their short course through Mysore their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are navigable.

Forests.—The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the western mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows spontaneously throughout the Province.

Reservoirs.—There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs or tanks, some of which are of considerable magnitude. Owing, however, to the undulating nature of the country, they are as a rule inferior in size to the tanks below the ghats. The largest is the Sulikere Tank in the Shimoga District.

The Climate of Mysore is temperate, but not so healthy as might be expected, owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87°, and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°. The Province is favoured by two monsoons termed respectively **Mungare** and **Hingare**. The former or south-west is considered by the natives to commence at the end of March or beginning of April. But in reality it seldom breaks before the 1st of June, and the rain in April and May consists of the thunder showers which usher it in. These showers are generally very heavy and often fill the tanks before the south-west monsoon arrives. The south-west monsoon closes at the end of August, the Hingare or north-east monsoon which is also preceded by thunder showers, setting in at the beginning of October and generally ceasing about the middle of November. Thus, from the close of April to the beginning of December, when heavy dews complete the growth of the crops, the Province does not remain long unvisited by rain in a propitious year.

DISTRICTS.		Rainfall in Inches 1872.			
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
Bangalore	...	3 52	22 75	14 18	40 45
Kolar	...	6 44	11 11	8 98	26 48
Toomkoor	...	2 94	21 75	6 36	31 5
Mysore	...	5 76	14 46	6 6	26 28
Hassan	...	4 24	18 8	11 11	33 38
Shimoga	...	5 66	52 98	5 82	64 46
Kadoor	...	4 83	36 23	7 63	48 69
Chitaldroog	...	4 60	9 14	6 46	20 21
Average	...	4 75	23 80½	9 57	36 41½

The term *Mysore* is a contraction of the Sanskrit word *Ma-hishasura*, the buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by Kallee, another name for Chamundee, which is the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's family, and which is worshipped both in the Palace of Mysore and on the "Chamundee" Hill in the vicinity of the town.

THE CENSUS.
According to the last census, taken in November 1871, the following was the population of Mysore:—

Districts.	IN HABITED HOUSES.		POPULATION.					CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		
	Number of masonry houses.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		No per square mile.	(Christians.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Foodstuffs and Jains.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
						Male.	Female.								
Bangalore	2,228	17,439	19,667	2,71,794	2,71,928	1,42,749	1,41,873	284	17,612	7,56,692	63,488	1	662	1,45,825	7,82,809
Kolar	98	1,64,794	1,64,892	2,06,322	2,06,366	1,03,453	1,03,918	240	612	6,92,652	25,038	...	651	1,22,872	4,86,007
Tumkoor	1	1,22,390	1,22,401	1,99,808	2,02,716	1,16,632	1,15,083	178	709	6,00,320	20,635	...	1,476	1,21,769	8,00,479
Mysore	206	1,74,635	1,74,841	2,87,175	8,08,437	1,80,387	1,67,188	222	2,249	8,98,897	38,780	37	2,214	1,71,042	7,72,140
Hannan	96	1,47,148	1,47,244	1,89,967	2,16,104	1,29,122	1,24,989	202	2,670	6,40,232	14,460	...	1,964	1,61,783	5,26,694
Shimoga	24	1,01,825	1,01,849	1,70,267	1,55,485	68,179	68,045	131	964	4,98,261	25,980	1	4,642	1,28,617	2,70,299
Sader	...	75,646	75,646	1,09,648	1,02,660	60,664	59,928	145	568	2,70,028	12,017	...	1,312	68,294	2,68,691
Chitaldroog	4	1,18,354	1,18,358	1,68,657	1,58,407	1,02,730	1,00,166	118	270	6,12,192	18,048	6	826	1,14,806	4,16,944
Total	2,732	18,62,725	18,64,457	16,12,908	16,22,196	8,32,898	8,04,290	167	22,676	48,07,667	2,04,991	43	12,025	10,84,602	26,949

The following are the principal towns in the Province:—

	Population.
Bangalore, including the Cantonment	142,513
Mysore	57,765
Kolar	9,924
Toomkoor	11,170
Hasan	6,805
Shimoga	11,084
Chitaldroog	5,812

The bulk of the population may be conveniently divided under Brahmins, Vaisayas, Sudras, Mahrattas and Mahomedans.

Brahmins.—The Brahmins are Maharatta, Karnataka, Teloogoo and Dravida, according to the reputed derivation of their ancestors. In respect of doctrine they are divided into three schools, viz., the Smarta, the Madhva and the Srivaishnava. The Smarta is said to be the oldest sect of the three, and its distinctive doctrine is pantheism; while the essential tenet of the Madhvas is that the Creator and the creature are essentially and eternally different from each other. The Smarthis use a horizontal, and the Madhva a perpendicular, mark on their foreheads. The Madhva also stamp themselves on their arms, head and back daily after ablution, with sandalwood paste. The Srivaishnava school while adopting the more rational doctrine of the two, that of the Madhvas, adds that after salvation the creature obtains the form of the Creator. This sect which is subdivided into Vada-gale and Tengale is said to have been founded by Ramanuja Chariar, who being persecuted by the Chola Kings, fled to Mysore and settled at Melkote. The Srivaishnavas are distinguished by a trident mark on the forehead.

Vaisayas (commonly called Komatis) are exclusively employed on trade and monetary transactions. Like Brahmins, the Vaisayas are supposed to be strictly vegetarian in their diets and to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.

Sudras are very numerous. The principal sects are the Vakkaligars, who are agriculturalists by profession; the Kumbhars and Gollars, who are shepherds and herdsmen, the Beders, who are huntsmen, and the Lingayats, who are the worshippers of Isvara, wear a silver box in which is their "Lingam," suspended by a thread round their neck; a large number of the Mysore ryots belong to this class.

The *Mahrattas* and *Mahomedans* became naturalized in Mysore at a more recent date than any of the castes above referred to, and owe their introduction to foreign invaders. The Mahomedans of Mysore do not exhibit the energy which is possessed by the class in Northern India, and there

is no doubt that since the days of Tippoo, continued depression and poverty have told greatly on their morale.

The prevailing language of the Province is Kanarese; but Tamil, Telooogo, Hindustanee and Maharatta are also spoken. Mussulmans ordinarily converse in Hindustanee. As regards primary education, Mysore already compares very favourably with other Provinces, as the following statement, which relates to 1871-72, will shew:—

	Average daily attendance at all Schools.	Ratio to Total Population.
North-Western Provinces	173,569	1 in 170
Central	49,085	1 in 164
Punjab	72,148	1 in 244
Madras	185,192	1 in 231
Oude	84,664	1 in 349
British Burma	1,976	1 in 1,265
Mysore	44,750	1 in 113

Coorg and Ajmeer.

Coorg.—The Census, taken in November 1871, shows the following results:—

Races.	No. according to the Census.
Coorgs	26,389
Hindoes	124,197
Mahomedans	11,304
Christians	2,410
Others	12
Total	168,312
Old Computation	113,689
Increase brought to light	54,623

The most important indigenous tribes which for centuries have been in the relation of masters and slaves are the Coorgs (Kodagas) and the Holeyas, who together form a comparatively small proportion of the whole population. The other tribes who originally migrating from Mysore, Malabar, Wynaad, &c., settled in the Province, outnumber the aboriginal Coorgs as may be seen from the abstract statement given above of the last census. The prevailing languages are Coorg. (which from being a more spoken dialect was first reduced to writing by Captain Cole, late Superintendent, who has published a grammar of it) Kanarese, Ma-

layalam, Tamil, Tooloo, and Hindustanee. Of the population 94,454 were males and 73,858 females. The only towns of any importance are Mercara, the capital of Coorg and a Military station, of which the native town is known as Mahadevpet, and Virajendrapet. Fraserpet, which is the monsoon head quarters of the Superintendent, is a town of smaller extent situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands.

Ajmeer—No returns have been published referring to a later date than 1865, when the area was stated at 2,672 square miles and the population at 426,268 of whom 269,482 were males and 156,786 females. The town of Ajmeer had then 34,763 inhabitants.

Bombay.

The census of this Province was taken by the Sanitary Commissioner on the night of the 21st February 1872 at a cost of £14,407. Independently of Native States the total area is given as 124,943 square miles, and the total population as 16,352,623 souls. The average density is 131 persons per square mile, but it varies from a maximum of 29291·13 in Bombay city to 1·420 in Thur and Parkur. The number of houses is 2,164,388, and the average number of persons per house is 4·99. The proportion of inferior houses to those of the better sort is as 29·66 to 10·34. The collectorates of Satara, Rutnagiri, and Khandesh each return a population exceeding one million. The total population is made up as follows :—

12,440,650	Hindoos	= 76·08 per cent. on total population.
2,847,756	Mahomedans	= 17·41 " " "
192,245	Buddhists	= 1·17 " " "
106,133	Christians	= 0·65 " " "
67,115	Parsees	= 0·41 " " "
603,836	Aborigines*	= 3·69 " " "
94,879	All others	= 0·53 " " "

16,352,623

Sex.—There are 8,547,100 males to 7,805,523 females, the proportion being as 52 to 48, except in the Rutnagiri Collectorate, where it is 51·81 females to 48·19 males. This singularity is owing to the large number of males who seek employment in Bombay city. The percentage of the total number of children on the entire population is 13·65. The proportion of girls to total females is nearly equal to that of boys to total males.

Creed.—More than three-fourths of the population are Hindoos. Their maximum is in Satara, their minimum in the

* Such as Bheels, &c.

Upper Sindh Frontier Districts. The Mahomedans preponderate in Sindh, and their minimum number is in the Punch Mahals. Except in Sindh the Boodhists are widely scattered through all the collectorates. The Christians are chiefly in Bombay city and Yanna. The Indo-Portuguese and Native Christians form nearly one-half of the entire Christian population. The European Christians are mostly in Bombay city and Poona Cantonment: there is not one Native Christian returned from Kanara, Punch Mahals and Thur and Parkur. Two-thirds of the total Parsee population is in Bombay city alone, and of the remaining third one-half is at Surat city. The aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khandesh and Nussick.

Occupations.—The agriculturists and non-agriculturists are respectively 3,835,103 and 7,341,514; under the former head are entered. (a.) Proprietors and sub-proprietors. (b.) Tenants. (c.) Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money. The proportion is 34·31 to 65·69. These figures would, however, probably be reversed were all those included in the first class who derive their support indirectly from agriculture, as, for instance, the families of the farmers.

Bombay Island.—The first census of Bombay Island was taken on the 1st February 1864 in the height of the prosperity created by the export of cotton during the American Civil War. The area of 15·62 square miles was then covered by 816,562 inhabitants or 42,104 the mile. The inhabited houses were then 24,206 in number. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited out-houses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. As the detailed report of the census of 1872 has not yet (1st May 1874) appeared it is not possible, in this volume, to contrast the results of the two enumerations. In Bombay city, with its geographical position in the East and its population of 644,405 persons, according to the census of 1872, a greater variety of languages is spoken than is probably to be found in any other city of the world. Among the languages and dialects more or less naturalized, there are all those belonging to the Province; all those of the Punjab, North-West Province and Rajpootana; most of those of the Aryan family connected with Bengal and Orissa; all the principal Dravidian languages of Madras; most of the languages of the east coast of Africa, as the Sowahili, the Somalee, the Galla, &c.; the languages of the countries of Asia contiguous to India, as the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, Burmese, Malay, Chinese; and a good number of the European languages, as English and Portuguese.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		POPULATION.					
	Number of Masonry Dwellings (of the better sort.)	Number of all other kinds (of the inferior sort.)	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Number per square mile.
					Male.	Female.		
Khandesh ...	12,048	217,851	350,698	322,806	179,913	165,726	1,028,642	101.22
Nasick ...	6,377	127,571	245,481	231,795	131,370	125,740	735,386	90.49
Ahmednagar ...	10,530	131,132	278,462	261,804	116,674	126,798	773,938	116.43
Poona ...	8,729	133,968	311,172	293,426	155,684	147,063	907,235	182.07
Satara ...	5,927	166,576	401,422	393,862	166,976	164,790	1,116,080	207.53
Sholapur ...	6,308	103,616	247,806	229,837	92,422	91,919	662,986	170.06
Belgaum ...	7,774	180,403	330,102	315,565	148,801	144,289	938,750	204.48
Dharwar ...	2,792	202,280	359,517	336,723	146,508	145,291	968,037	216.44
Koladgee ..	1,029	142,672	285,881	276,135	131,757	123,264	816,037	149.29
Kanara ...	6,204	63,399	139,458	129,230	66,859	62,759	398,406	94.07
Ratnagiree ...	5,818	221,472	310,260	287,370	180,866	170,650	1,019,126	269.97
Kolaba ...	2,340	70,469	111,628	112,616	68,509	59,742	350,409	236.44
Bombay City ...	23,889	5,809	237,363	182,379	67,363	62,410	644,408	29,291.12
Tanna ...	8,316	129,847	280,420	248,403	188,756	149,845	847,424	209.14
Ahmedabad ...	71,517	189,453	293,953	266,410	144,801	124,468	829,637	215.82
Broach ...	26,947	69,776	124,128	119,986	64,363	54,825	350,322	257.02
Kaira ...	65,655	182,911	261,216	236,323	157,927	128,263	787,730	501.43
Punch Muzale ...	7,482	49,440	78,575	68,184	50,729	46,259	240,743	129.56
Surat ...	20,391	138,976	246,337	246,904	122,621	118,074	730,936	662.19
Kurrachee ...	19,116	78,709	170,481	120,656	69,666	62,603	422,694	30.08
Hyderabad ..	8,274	132,804	287,481	239,051	110,319	85,096	721,947	74.32
Thur and Parkur ...	118	39,574	73,252	61,226	30,019	24,284	180,761	14.30
Shikarpoor ...	11,017	123,088	306,244	249,067	118,282	102,422	776,237	88.12
Upper Sind Frontier	1,378	17,594	35,549	27,651	14,916	11,871	89,988	67.96

LATVY.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.							
Christians.							
English, Scotch, Irish and all other Europeans.	Euraiana.	Americans.	Armenians.	Native Christians.	Indo-Portuguese.	All others.	Total Christians.
146	5	...	...	160	215	1	517
104	16	3	1	244	214	483	1,064
100	35	6	...	673	122	.....	961
1,104	185	6	...	260	852	1,510	3,862
191	23	24	2	211	142	2	568
117	64	...	...	146	2	.....	219
486	...	...	...	4,471	1	.....	5,068
128	11	...	...	1,269	110	3	1,521
26	8	...	...	94	18	.....	146
64	16	...	...	.....	11,460	680	12,189
67	...	...	...	3,111	.....	66	3,244
27	136	...	...	2	16	6	208
7,124	2,362	129	22	1,444	23,534	.....	24,706
190	14	1	12	5,661	1,668	39,480	37,029
128	82	...	1	263	84	94	640
56	7	...	...	7	14	2	86
44	13	...	...	243	6	.....	306
11	4	...	...	.....	16	.....	30
244	8	3	...	2	5	13	261
643	323	6	...	94	1,049	306	643
82	69	...	...	163	87	.....	391
13	...	...	...	.....	23	.....	36
90	80	...	...	69	.....	6	238
9	2	...	...	10	1	.....	23

POPULATION.—(Continued.)

District.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.—(Continued.)						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing Languages.	
	Hindoo.	Mahomedana.	Parsee.	Buddhist and Jaina.	Aborigines.	All others.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
Khandesh ..	820,907	79,859	61	5,280	122,092	428	311,277	471,727	Marathoe.	
Nasick ...	572,345	32,148	130	5,049	115,910	7,720	139,418	337,858	Marathoe.	
Ahmednugur ...	710,592	42,435	91	12,547	6,218	1,104	172,576	367,690	Marathoe.	
Poona ...	859,677	39,583	1,343	2,306	192	362	225,444	379,354	Marathoe.	
Natara ...	1,063,100	38,872	84	15,328	...	20	264,195	541,089	Marathoe.	
Sholapoor ...	606,846	43,740	62	7,010	...	9	110,317	368,828	Marathoe and Kanarese.	
Belgaum ...	614,651	71,386	82	47,564	...	9	195,522	450,076	Ditto Ditto.	
Dharwar ...	661,106	114,106	13	11,285	...	7	213,566	462,672	Kanarese and Marathoe.	
Kaladgee ...	725,556	67,401	...	2,932	1	1	175,306	385,706	Kanarese.	
Kanara ...	363,779	21,755	25	1,614	9	35	136,867	151,921	Kanarese.	
Rutnagiree ...	939,572	74,834	9	1,477	...	...	429,843	227,775	Marathoe.
Kolaba ...	329,972	17,184	25	942	...	3,064	93,866	180,358	Marathoe.	
Bombay City ...	408,660	134,816	44,061	15,121	...	2,992	2,527	612,115	Marathoe, Goojarathoe and Kachhee.	
Tanna ...	764,638	38,856	3,188	1,823	25	2,486	284,213	254,610	Marathoe.	
Ahmedabad ...	708,761	81,373	482	25,847	1,429	108	130,761	429,607	Goojarathoe.	
Broach ...	248,348	69,073	31	6	3,986	24,703	1,055	102,899	134,216	Goojarathoe.
Kaira ...	702,635	70,741	60	8,946	...	...	174,467	323,076	Goojarathoe.
Punch Mahals ...	165,474	14,931	17	1,593	68,705	1	54,219	89,560	Goojarathoe.	
Surat ...	602,959	65,959	12,458	11,378	246,831	17	250,782	242,469	Goojarathoe.	
Surathee ...	70,429	247,651	777	4	778	1,312	70,032	221,076	Sindhee.	
Hyderabad ...	98,118	558,272	65	...	4,498	60,626	180,092	346,446	Sindhee.	
Thur and Parkur ...	62,263	96,604	...	...	10,541	11,315	24,972	90,584	Sindhee.
Nikarpoor ...	142,261	628,662	23	62	1,852	3,131	163,903	39,616	Sindhee.	
Upper Sindh Frontier ...	8,674	81,127	9	...	61	62	17,679	43,542	Sindhee.	

Statement showing Details of Population, &c, by the Census of 21st February 1872.

Collectorate.	Area in square miles.	No. of Males.	Population.		No. of Persons per square mile.	No. of Persons per House.	Proportion of Sexes.	
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Khandesh ...	10,162	229,869	530,610	456,032	1,025,642	4.47	51.53	48.43
Nasick ...	8,116	133,848	376,851	357,535	90.49	5.49	51.32	48.68
Ahmednugur ...	6,647	141,652	895,336	378,692	116.43	5.46	51.08	48.92
Poona ...	4,983	142,687	466,757	440,478	182.97	6.36	51.45	48.55
Satara ...	5,378	172,513	567,398	546,652	207.52	6.04	50.84	49.16
Shelapoor ...	3,889	109,826	341,280	321,756	170.04	4.99	51.47	48.53
Belgaum ...	4,591	188,177	478,903	459,847	204.48	4.82	51.01	48.99
Dharwar ...	4,565	205,072	506,023	482,014	216.44	4.82	51.21	48.79
Kaladgee ...	5,695	143,704	417,638	398,399	816.037	5.68	51.18	48.82
Kanara ...	4,235	91,593	206,417	191,989	398.406	4.35	51.81	48.19
Rutnagiree ...	3,789	224,790	491,116	528,020	1,019.136	4.53	48.19	51.81
Kolaba ...	1,482	72,699	178,047	172,358	236.44	4.82	50.81	49.19
Bombay City ...	22	29,691	399,716	244,089	644.405	20.93	62.03	37.97
Tanna ...	4,032	148,161	439,176	408,248	299.113	5.72	51.84	48.16
Ahmedabad ...	3,844	260,970	438,759	390,878	829.637	3.18	52.89	47.11
Broach ...	1,863	96,723	182,511	167,811	350.322	3.62	52.1	47.9
Kaira ...	1,561	218,596	419,142	368,591	501.43	3.58	50.55	49.45
Surat ...	1,653	169,867	368,958	361,978	780.936	4.59	50.46	49.54
Punch Mahala ...	1,731	56,922	126,304	114,439	442.19	4.28	52.46	47.54
Kurrachee ...	14,089	97,824	240,146	183,249	189.08	4.32	56.71	43.29
Hydrabad ...	9,635	147,078	397,800	324,147	74.93	4.91	55.1	44.9
Shikarpoor ...	8,809	144,085	424,528	351,999	776.227	5.39	54.69	45.31
Thur and Partur ...	12,729	89,692	103,271	77,490	180.761	4.55	57.13	42.87
Upper-Sindh Frontier ...	1,913	18,969	50,463	39,222	89.985	4.74	56.1	43.9
Total	124,943	3,238,717	8,547,100	7,806,528	16,352,623	5.06	52.27	47.73

Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.		Executive District.		Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Bombay city.			..	22	644,405	Bombay ... 644,405	...
	Ahmedabad.			..	3,844	829,637	Ahmedabad ... 116,873 Gogo ... 9,571 Dhandhuka ... 9,782 Ranpoor ... 5,796 Dholara ... 12,468 Barwala ... 5,813 Sanand ... 7,229 Viramgaon ... 19,661 Patri ... 6,320 Mandal ... 6,774 Parantel ... 8,341 Morasa ... 7,436 Dholka ... 20,854	881
	Kaira			7	1,561	782,733	Mohmedabad ... 8,065 Kaira ... 12,681 Nerind ... 24,551 Mahuda ... 9,884 Umreth ... 13,954 Anand ... 8,773 Dakor ... 7,740 Borsad ... 12,214 Kaparvajan ... 13,982 Chaklasi ... 7,081 Samarkha ... 5,231 Sara ... 5,218 Od ... 8,423	591
	Punch Mahala.			3 Talookas & 2 Peta Mahala.	1,731	240,743	Godhra ... 10,635 Dohad ... 11,473	719
	Broach.			6	1,363	350,322	Broach ... 36,932 Amod ... 6,125 Jambusar ... 14,924 Ankleshwar ... 9,414 Gojara ... 5,289	425

* The District Judge expresses his inability to give

of the Northern Divisions.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
12	3	...	...	1,402	Ra. 38,783	Ra. 2,31,808	Ra. 14,82,869
7	29	*	*	1,433	2,17,024	20,79,442	26,24,341
17	19	65	39	709	1,26,960	19,77,871	22,82,852
5	11	60	35	860	1,24,033	2,65,229	3,21,477
5	16	24	17	415	77,652	26,69,369	31,89,725

the information required in these columns.

Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.	Executive Districts.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
NORTHERN DIVISION.—(Continued.)	Surat.	8	1,588	730,930	Surat ... 107,149 Balsar ... 11,815 Randar ... 10,280	859
	Khandesh.	10	10,162	1,028,642	Dhulia ... 12,489 Amalner ... 7,564 Parola ... 12,235 Erandol ... 11,071 Dharangaon ... 11,087 Bhargach ... 6,153 Nandabar ... 7,205 Chopra ... 13,699 Sauda ... 7,552 Yawal ... 8,886 Faizpoor ... 8,365 Raver ... 6,558 Bhosawal ... 6,804 Nusrabad ... 9,941 Jalgoan ... 6,893 Ner ... 5,662 Jamner ... 5,309 Sindurni ... 5,350 Borwad ... 5,197 Taloda ... 5,145 Shirpoor ... 6,571 Rukadel ... 5,212	3,447
	Nasick.	10 Talookas and 2 Pettas.	8,116	784,386	Nasik ... 22,436 Sinar ... 10,044 Malignon ... 9,701 Yeola ... 17,461 Vinchur ... 5,321 Chandor ... 5,662	1,449
	Tanna.	11	4,053	847,424	Tanna ... 14,299 Kalian ... 12,804 Bhowndy (Bhiwandi) ... 11,907 Panwel ... 10,886 Bandora ... 7,227 Mahim ... 7,183 Agasi ... 5,997 Uran ... 5,820 Bassein ... 5,293	...

* The District Court

of the Northern Division.—(Continued.)

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
6	30	70	35	773	Ra. 94,022	Ra. 29,16,819	Ra. 37,89,095
33	49	110	...	1,612	2,35,071	39,09,015	50,13,605
8	30	200	*133	721	1,23,419	14,31,318	20,00,946
...	...	...	...	804	1,27,079	14,50,000	21,25,000

Area, Population and Revenue

Northern Division— concluded.	Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
	Kolaba.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Satara.	Rutnagiree.	Sholapoor.	
	5	11	8	13	8	6	
	1,482	6,647	4,983	5,376	3,789	3,599	
	850,405	773,938	907,235	1,116,050	1,019,136	662,986	
	Rewadanda ... 5,910 Alibhag ... 5,473 Pen ... 6,514 Mhar ... 6,631	Ahmednuggur ... 82,841 Sangamner ... 9,978 Pathardi ... 7,117 Khorda ... 6,899 Srigonda ... 6,175 Bhingarh, ... 5,752 Karjat ... 5,535 Sonai ... 5,254	Poona ... 90,436 Juner ... 10,298 Indapoor ... 7,740 Khed ... 6,446 Sasur ... 6,416 Talogaon Dabhade ... 5,040 Talogaon (Kasba) ... 6,547 Utar ... 6,291 Ghornadi ... 5,049	Satara ... 24,484 Wai ... 11,062 Karar ... 11,410 Tasgaon ... 10,523 Ashta ... 9,896 Urun ... 8,390 Raimatpoor ... 7,168	Rutnagiri ... 10,614 Rajapoor ... 5,368 Malwan ... 13,955 Vinguria ... 14,996 Chiplun ... 8,071 Masuri ... 7,308 Harni ... 6,193	Sholapoor ... 53,403 Barsi ... 18,560 Pandharpoor ... 16,275 Karkand ... 7,671 Vairag ... 7,282 Karmala ... 6,739 Madhe ... 5,254	1,064 1,370 1,202 1,420 1,337 647

of the Southern Division.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
3	14	136	86	316	Ra. 51,160	Ra. 7,98,301	Ra. 10,45,888
9	32	80	30	593	1,06,735	17,41,864	22,17,888
9	31	99	53	1,121	1,73,792	13,82,626	22,89,870
8	37	80	31	1,049	1,63,433	25,93,190	31,68,852
9	25	86	43	765	1,17,407	10,33,953	13,94,575
5	16	38	16	470	79,449	9,44,566	13,16,071

Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population in each.	Villages.
SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.	Kaladgee.	8	5,695	816,037	Bagalkot ... 14,002 Bijapoor ... 12,935 Gulatgurrh ... 10,674 Ilkal ... 10,107 Gajandragurrh ... 7,665 Talikot ... 7,459 Kernur ... 7,096 Kaladgee ... 6,591 Mangoli ... 6,038 Amingurrh ... 7,314 Hungunda ... 6,296	1,204
	Belgaum.	7	4,591	938,750	Belgaum ... 26,947 Do. Cantonment, ... 5,330 Hongal ... 9,001 Kitur ... 7,166 Nundigur ... 5,748 Chikodi ... 6,184 Sadalgi ... 6,863 Nopani ... 9,371 Sankeshwar ... 8,905 Hukeri ... 5,864 Sawadati ... 8,180 Manauli ... 6,232 Murgod ... 7,181 Gokak ... 12,612 Athani ... 11,588 Yemhanmardi ... 5,296 Kanganoli ... 5,143	1,132
	Dharwar.	11	4,564	988,037	Dharwar ... 27,136 Hobli ... 6,483 Hubli ... 37,961 Navalgund ... 9,578 Nargund ... 9,931 Annigeri ... 7,098 Shelawadi ... 5,220 Gadak ... 10,819 Betigeri ... 8,716 Kartakoti ... 5,901 Malgund ... 6,844 Bankapoor ... 6,268 Haveri ... 5,465 Ranibanur ... 11,623 Ran ... 5,351 Naregal ... 5,182	1,436

* This number does not include the Asie-

Population and Revenue.

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of the Southern Division.—(Continued.)

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	22	120	50	652	99,787	15,24,490	19,14,128
5	*17	115	62	704	1,07,126	17,93,207	23,33,705
5	31	89	43	753	1,17,974	22,10,594	29,32,328

least Collectors in charge of Talookas.

Area, Population and Revenue

SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>concluded.</i>		SINDH DIVISION.		Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Popula- tion in each.	Villages.
	Kanara.	Upper Sindh Frontier.	Shikarpoor.	Hyderabad.	Kurrachee.	Thur and Parkur.				
	7	8	17	13	13	7	4,235	398,406	Karwar ... 13,263 Kumpta ... 10,932 Honawar ... 5,191 Sirsi ... 5,285 Halial ... 5,071 Bhatkul ... 5,764	1,067
									Jacobabad ... 5,205	1,009
									Shikarpoor ... 38,107 Sakar ... 13,318 Larkhana ... 10,643 Rohri ... 8,580	5,236
									Hyderabad ... 41,152	915
									Kurrachee ... 56,763 Kotree ... 7,949 Tata ... 7,951	711
									Umarkot ... 3,999	1,750

of the Sindh Division.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
5	24	50	10	697	Ra. 1,13,774	Ra. 8,16,487	Ra. 18,85,039
1	8	40	36	116	17,635	2,86,914	8,03,774
5	44	100	52	1,120	2,05,455	22,03,214	27,08,008
5	35	134	66	952	1,72,441	16,02,686	21,16,379
5	41	178	100	1,242	2,41,085	7,19,452	11,58,731
14	18	89	29	485	1,35,068	2,09,259	2,80,474

Languages.—The name of the Maratha country is in Sanskrit *Maharashtra*. Two meanings have been assigned to this designation. The first of these, which is etymologically unobjectionable, is the 'Great Country.' Of the origin of this name, supposing it to be correct, sufficient historical or geographical reasons do not seem to be yet forthcoming. The second meaning proposed is the 'Country of the *Mahars*,' the representatives of whom are to be found, now generally in a depressed condition, in every village of the country. The Marathee is the nearest to the Sanskrit of all the Indian vernaculars. Its boundary line on the west extends along the coast, from the Portuguese territories of Daman on the north to the Portuguese territories of Goa on the south, where the *Konkanee* an allied Aryan tongue, commences.

The largest tribe of the Maratha people is that of the *Kunbis* corresponding with the Gujarati *Kulanbis* or cultivators. They are called *Marathas* by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire,) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or Rajpoots; and though they eat with the cultivating Marathas, they do not intermarry with them. All the Marathas, however, are viewed by the Brahmans as *Shudras*, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the Aryan *Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise. With the Marathas are associated various artisan, working, and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhis*, goldsmiths, etc., have the Aryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them. The Marathas acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various subdivisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Brahminhood*.

The *Wild Tribes* or 'Aborigines' (so called) of the Maratha Country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas*, or *Nuikras*, and the *Gondas*. The Intermingled and Isolated Tribes are *Kuhis* or *Kohis*, of many divisions, the *Dhudias*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Waralis*, the *Katkaris* or *Katodis* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalas* and the *Ramulus* or *Bedars* who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghats south of Poona. The Depressed Tribes, fast rising under the British Government in social importance are the *Mahars* already alluded to, and the *Maungs*, the *Matangs* of the Sanskrit books. The Wandering Tribes and Classes are numerous, comprehending not merely Religious Devotees and Pilgrims recognized in the other provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Manabhavas* and the devotees

of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants, who solicit alms in the names of particular gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadars* (*Odras*), *Beldars* and *Kaikudis* (*Kaikatyas*)

The Castes which are found in the districts in which the *Konkani* appears do not much differ from those of the Kanarese country under which they should be noticed, except, perhaps, in the case of the Brahmans. The Konkani Brahmans are to be distinguished from the *Konkanasthas* of the Maratha country. They have to a great extent secularized themselves and are *Sarasvatas*, of kin to the Shenavis. With them are associated the *Huba* Brahmans, holding land near Katwar originally received from Janas, who have not yet abandoned agriculture either in that part of the country or the Karnatik, giving themselves, however, principally to trade, and using the Kerala Grantha character for their accounts and books.

The *Goojaratee* language, which is supposed to be spoken by six or seven millions of people, is that of the province of Goojrat, comprehending both its peninsular provinces, now called *Kathawar* by the Marathas and English, of old known as *Saurashtra*, the 'country of the Samas' (a name indicating an early Aryan connexion), and the continental provinces more especially denominated Goojrat or *Gujarashtra*. There is no province of India in which the *Brahman Castes* are more numerous and varied than in Goojrat. By their own fraternities they are reckoned at eighty-four; but their lists when examined, compared, and combined, give us no fewer than 160 of the priestly castes, recognizing for themselves various local distinctions. Of these eleven belong to the *Andakhyas* or 'Northerners'; eleven to the *Nagaras* consecrated in connexion with the principal towns of the Hindoo Rajas who reigned at Anhilavada Pattan (still remarkable for their administrative ability in the Native States). The tongue-land of Kuchh is distinctively marked by its natural boundaries on all our maps. It contains a population which in round numbers may be stated at half a million of souls. Its provincial language is nearly identical with the Sindhee spoken on the lower banks of the Indus, from which the immigration of population into Kuchh seems principally to have taken place. The Kuchhee is now but little used in any form in literature or business. The Sindhee in its Hindoo element is of the Aryan family, and is not yet very remote from the Sanskrit, though it is more so than the Marathee and Goojaratee and some of the other northern languages of India. Large infusions have been made into it, through conquest and immigra-

tions, of Arabic and Persian words, which are more applied to common objects by the people than is done elsewhere in the country in similar circumstances. The dialect of Upper differs from that of Lower Sindh, and that of the valleys from that of the Beloochee and other border hills and mountains. The most interesting philological fact connected with Sindhee is the discovery in it, as spoken by the mountaineer *Brahuis* (well known as horsedealers in the west and south of India), of a copious and definite Dravidian element, cognate with the Kanarese, Telooگو, Tamil, &c. The boundaries of the Dravidian tongue, Kanarese, may be designated by a line drawn from Sadashivagadh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Hukeri. The Karnatika Brahmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingayats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

British Burma.

A Report of the special census of this Province taken in 1872 and the Administration Report for 1872-73 have not yet (7th May 1874) appeared. But the regular returns furnished by the revenue collectors for the Capitation Tax supply what is equivalent to an annual census. In 1871-72 the population was 2,562,323 souls, against 2,491,736 souls in the year 1870-71, being an increase of 70,587 souls, or 2·8 per cent. This increase is partly due to natural causes and partly to immigration. The following statement shows the steady increase that has taken place in the population of the Province during the past 10 years:—

Years.	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Per cent.
1861-62	.. 1,897,897	...	...
1862-63	... 2,020,634	122,737	6·4
1863-64	... 2,092,041	71,407	3·5
1864-65	... 2,196,180	104,139	5·0
1865-66	... 2,273,049	76,869	3·5
1866-67	... 2,330,453	57,404	2·5
1867-68	... 2,392,312	61,859	2·6
1868-69	... 2,395,985	3,673	0·11
1869-70	... 2,463,484	67,499	2·8
1870-71	... 2,491,736	28,752	1·16
1871-72	... 2,562,323	70,587	2·8
1872-73	... ..	...	3·45

Of the total population 848,801 were adult males, and 795,875 adult females. Of children above 12 years of age, there were 472,129 boys, and 445,518 girls. The greater part of the population are Boodhists; there were 267,752 aborigines. These are the Karens, Khyens, and other wild tribes who inhabit the Forests and Hills. There were 1,337 Europeans, and 5,192 East Indians. Hindoos and Mahomedans numbered 36,427 and 82,002,

respectively. The majority of the Mahomedans are the descendants of Mahomedan fathers and Burmese mothers. There were 75,690 emigrants, and 97,679 immigrants during the year. There were 1,133 masonry houses in the Province, and 527,274 houses of all other kinds, giving an average on the total population of 4·8 souls to each; such buildings are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground. The population of the three Divisions of the Province as compared with that in 1870-71, was as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Arakan	452,925	461,186
Pegu	1,467,894	1,524,422
Tenasserim	570,947	576,785

In 1872-73 the number of adults assessed for the Capitation Tax was 575,097 yielding £234,568 against 556,035 in the preceding year, an increase of 19,062 persons or 3·45 per cent. The increment in Arakan was 2,176 persons and Rs. 9,804, each district showing a fair improvement; in Pegu 11,356 persons and Rs. 48,631, Rangoon and Thayet showing a large increment, and the other districts a fair average; and in Tenasserim 5,530 persons and Rs. 17,707—a satisfactory increase having taken place in each district.

The rate of land-tax per acre in 1868-69 was Rs. 1-9-5, and in 1872-73 Rs. 1-9-11. This is supplemented by the duty on the export of rice, the great staple of the country. It is the great object of the Administration to make the charges on land as light as possible. Each district, with one or two slight exceptions, shows an improvement in the five years, but some in a much greater degree than others, as will be seen from the following percentages:—

	Area. per cent.	Revenue per cent.
Akyab ... (increase)	5·27	6·35
Northern Arakan ... "	20·90	24·46
Ramree ... "	13·44	17·01
Sandoway ... "	3·32	6·21
Rang on ... "	29·04	29·05
Bassein ... "	5·03	4·82
Henzada ... "	12·48	12·85
Promo ... "	3·09	2·56
Thayet ... "	2·53	2·30
Toungoo ... (decrease)	·78	1·54
Shwe-kyeen ... (increase)	24·21	92·07
Amherst ... "	19·10	19·03
Tavoy ... "	8·27	1·29
Mergui ... "	14·75	16·60

At the close of 1873-74 the prevalence of Famine in a portion of Bengal led the Government of India to appoint a Superintendent of State Emigration to British Burma. Up to the end of April 1874 only 2,541 emigrants had left for Rangoon and Moulmein under the new rules.

It is seen that there was an increase of 4.28 per cent. in towns as shown by the receipts on account of land tax and 1.10 per cent. in rural areas in 1911-12. The following table shows the results of the increase in rate of population in the taxable area brought under cultivation:—

Empire and Government of the Command of the Province of British Burma
for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

THE FEUDATORY STATES.

THE Foreign Department of the Government of India directly supervises all the Feudatory States except those in Madras and Bombay, which it only indirectly controls through the Governors of these Provinces. The number of Chiefs in all India who received Patents from Lord Canning after the Mutiny, as being entitled to draw the revenue of and administer their own territories, subject to a small tribute to the Viceroy, is 153. The names of those who are Mussulmans appear in italics, the rest are Hindoos:—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ayazugh Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhutti ...	Satara.
Akulhote Raja ...	Satara.	Durkote Chief ...	Punjab.
Alpota Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Dutta Raja ...	Bundelcund.
Bandol Chief ...	Surat.	Elm Chief ...	Goozerat.
Banswar Chief ...	Rajpootana.	Farrukhote Raja ...	Punjab.
<i>Banoo Nawab</i> ...	Central India.	Genowlee Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bangh Chief ...	Punjab.	Gharwal Raja ...	N. W. Provinces.
Banoo Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Gomthur Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bat Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Gurkwar ...	Raroda.
Belpore Chief ...	Punjab.	Holkar ...	Central India.
Benares Maharaja ...	Benares.	Jessalnara Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bhanda Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Jaypore Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.
Bhaghol Chief ...	Punjab.	Jhallywar Rana ...	Satara.
<i>Bhopal Deputa</i> ...	Central India.	Jhond Raja ...	Punjab.
Bhoomnagar Chief ...	Kottwar.	Jirwa Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bhar Chief ...	Punjab.	Joodh Chief ...	Punjab.
Bhar Chief ...	Punjab.	<i>Jowagph Nawab</i> ...	Bombay.
Bharat Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.	Joodhpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bijwar Raja ...	Bundelcund.	<i>Jura Nawab</i> ...	Central India.
Bjwa Chief ...	Bundelcund.	Jussow Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bikaner Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.	Katode Raja ...	Central Provinces.
Banoo Raja ...	Rajpootana.	Kelmore Maharaja ...	Punjab.
Bikan Chief ...	Punjab.	Kerthul Chief ...	Punjab.
Banungally Jagheerdar ...	...	Kerowlee Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bassur Chief ...	Mubas.	Kindra Chief ...	Punjab.
Bassur Chief ...	Punjab.	Kishoren Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bat Raja ...	Central Province.	Kolhapore Raja ...	Kolhapore.
Chakpa Chobey, <i>see</i> ...	Bundelcund.	Koonbarsen Chief ...	Punjab.
<i>Chakpa Nawab</i> ...	Bombay.	Koonhar Chief ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Raja ...	Central India.	Koth Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Chakpa Chief ...	Punjab.	Kothur Chief ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Kothur Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Chakpa Raja ...	Central India.	Kunmy Dhana Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Chakpa Raja ...	Bengal.	Kupoorbulla Raja ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Tributary ...	...	Kuton Chief ...	Goozerat.
Chakpa Raja ...	Orissa.	Kotwar Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Chakpa Chief ...	Central India.	<i>Kotwar Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Chief ...	Punjab.	Mahar Chief ...	Central Provinces.
Chakpa Chief ...	Central India.	<i>Mahr Kula Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Raja ...	Rajpootana.	Moodgole Chief ...	Southern Maharratta Country.
Chakpa Chief ...	Bundelcund.	Mundee Chief ...	Punjab.
Chakpa Chief ...	Surat.		
<i>Chakpa Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.		
Chakpurpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.		

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Mungul Chief ...	Punjab.	Radhumpore Nawab	Bombay.
Myhere Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Rajpeela Chief ...	Rewa Kanta.
Mylong Chief ...	Punjab.	Ramdroog Chief ...	Southern Mah-
Mysore Maharaja ...	Mysore.		ratta Country.
Nabha Raja ...	Punjab.	Rampore Nawab ...	Robilecund.
Nagoda Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Rewah Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Nahum Chief ...	Punjab.	Sawunt Waree Chief	Sawunt Waree.
Nalagurh Chief ...	Punjab.	Serohee Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Nimbalkur Jagheer-		Shapoora Raja ...	N. W. Province.
dar of Palton ...	Satara.	Sindia Maharaja ...	Central India.
Nizam of Hydera-		Sirdar Shumshere	
bad ...	Hyderabad.	Sing Sindhanwal ...	Punjab.
Nowanggur Chief ...	Kattiwar.	Sohawul Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Nyagaon Rebai Ja-		Sooket Chief ...	Punjab.
gheerdar ...	Bundlecund.	Sucheen Nawab ...	Bombay.
Odeypore Maharaja	Rajpootana.	Sumphur Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Paharoo Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Sundoor Chief ...	Madras.
Pahulpore Dewan ...	Bombay.	Surooa Chief ...	Punjab.
Patoedre Nawab ...	Punjab.	Tehree Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Portabgurh Raja ...	Rajpootana.	Toj Sing ...	Bundlecund.
Poodocotta Chief ...	Madras.	Tonk Nawab ...	Rajpootana.
Punnah Raja ...	Bundlecund.	Toree Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithoo Nidhoo	Satara.	Travancoro Mahara-	
Punt Suchoo ...	Satara.	ja ...	Travancoro.
Puttiala Maharaja ...	Punjab.	Turoch Chief ...	Punjab.
Patwardhuns, five ...	Southern Mah-	Ulwur Chief ...	Rajpootana.
	ratta Country.		

Besides these there are several great landholders and pensioners. The latest statistical and political information regarding the Native Chiefs is given in the sections under each Province to which they belong :—

In the year 1872-73 the cost of the Political Agencies in the various States was £393,867, in addition to the expense of the military force there. The allowances and assignments out of the revenues of India to Native Chiefs, moreover, amounted to £1,742,890, of which £19,336 was paid to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh in England. Towards this very considerable expenditure from the revenues of the rest of India the Feudatory States paid only £741,465 as tribute.

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873.

INDIA, GENERAL AND POLITICAL.	£	£	£	£
Tribute from Odeypore ...	21,400			
„ Banawara ...	3,913			
„ Doongurpore ...	2,739			
„ Jodhpore ...	20,800			
„ Jeypoor ...	40,000			
„ Kotah ...	27,472			
„ Boondeo ...	12,000			
„ Jhallawar ...	8,000			
„ Amjeerah ...	5,160			
„ Kilchoepoor ...	1,719			
„ Rutlam ...	6,617			
„ Holkar ...	76			
„ Sillana ...	3,244			
„ Sirohee ...	688			
Carried over ...	..	153,828		

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873. —(Continued.)

INDIA, GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—Continued.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	153,828	
Nizam's Government on account of Mah-ratta Chouth ...	...	...	10,811	
Contribution of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy ...	...	18,182		
Contbn. towards cost of United Malwa Contgt. :—From Holkar ...	23,815			
„ Dewas ...	2,064			
„ Jowrah ...	12,775			
		38,654		
Contbn. of Odeypoor towards costs of Mhairwara Battn. ...	...	2,000		
Contbn. of Jochpoo towards cost of Erin-poor Irr. Force ...	...	13,000		
Contbn. of Kotah towards cost of Deoleo Irr. Force ...	...	11,000		
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bheel Corps:—From Dhar ...	1,966			
„ Jobooh ...	148			
„ Burwance ...	393			
		2,507		
Contribution from Alirajpooor ...	...	147		
„ „ Amjeerah ...	...	2,948		
Fees on successions:—			88,438	
From Jagirdar of Tiraon (Indore) on the accession in 1872 of Chaubey Chat-torhoy, 1st instalment ...	...	97		
From Jagirdar of Belut (Indore) ...	...	192		
From Jagirdar of Jigni (Indore) on the accession in 1871 of Lukshman Singh ...	...	237		
			526	
				253,603
CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
Tributes from various Petty States ...	...	...	...	13,059
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
Tributes from various Petty States ...	...	...	1,797	
Fees on Successions:—				
From Tehree State in Kumaon on acces-sion in 1872 of Pertab Sah ...	...	...	3,980	
				5,777
PUNJAB.				
Tributes from Sokeith ...	...	...	1,100	
„ Mundee ...	...	...	10,000	
„ Kupoorthulla ...	...	...	13,100	
„ Chumba ...	...	...	500	
„ Various Petty States ...	...	...	3,346	
Fees on Successions:—				
From Chumba State on accession of Raja Gopaul Singh ...	...	...	2,000	
				30,048
Carried over ...	...	...	...	302,485

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

MADRAS	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	802,485
Tribute from Travancore ...	...	...	78,311	
Contribution from Mysore for the maintenance within Mysore territory of a subsidiary British Force ...	...	245,000		
Contribution from Travancore ...	...	1,332		
Contribution from Cochin for the maintenance of a Battalion of Native Infantry ...	...	22,000		
			268,332	
BOMBAY.				346,643
Tribute from Kattywar ...	...	56,984		
" Joonaghur ...	...	2,205		
" Ballasnoor ...	...	1,115		
" Durumpoor ...	...	900		
" Leonawara ...	...	1,197		
" Various petty States ...	...	1,355		
			61,651	
Subsidy from the Kutch Government ...	...	...	18,695	
Contribution from Jagirdars for Southern Mahratta Horse ...	...	...	7,588	
Fees on successions —				
Amount of fine recovered from Chief of Sawunt Waree ...	...	...	2,000	
				92,337
Total, Tributes, &c. £	...	...	...	741,465

Account of Charges of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services for the year ended 31st March 1873

POLITICAL AGENCIES.	£	£	£
INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL			
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts: Salaries ...	61,528		
Establishments ...	17,798		
Contingent Charges ...	25,365		
Darbar Presents and Allowances to Viceroy, &c. ...	26,071		
Special Political Charges ...	12,692		
Scistan Mission ...	3,741		
Yarkund Expedition ...	2,812		
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...	376		
Sundry Items ...	71		
CENTRAL PROVINCE		147,064	
Darbar Presents ...	342		
BRITISH BURMA.			342
Political Agents: Salaries ...	5,919		
Establishments and Charges ...	1,842		
Darbar Presents ...	423		
Charges on account of State Prisoners ...	1,325		
Miscellaneous ...	1,257		
		9,566	
Carried over	...	...	156,972

*Account of Charges of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services
for the Year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)*

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	156,372
POLITICAL AGENCIES.—(Continued.)			
BENGAL.			
Political : Establishments and Contingent Charges ...	370		
Garrow Hills Expeditions ...	7,837		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakoals, Natives of rank, &c. ...	2,343		
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		10,550	
Salaries of Political Agents, &c. ...	3,082		
Establishments ...	1,302		
Contingent Charges ...	520		
Charges on account of State Prisoners ...	2,930		
Sundry Items ...	369		
PUNJAB.		8,203	
Salaries of Political Agents, &c. ...	2,442		
Establishments and Charges ...	675		
Payments for guarding Hill Passes ...	2,300		
Durbar Presents ...	2,031		
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...	3,051		
Subsidy to Amoor of Cabool ...	20,000		
Sundry Expenses at Frontier Posts ...	6,112		
MADRAS.		36,611	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries ...	5,504		
Establishments and Contingent Charges ...	4,788		
Charges on account of State Prisoners ...	175		
Sundry Items ...	121		
BOMBAY.		10,588	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries ...	51,174		
Establishments and Contingent Charges ...	24,558		
Subsidy to the Khan of Khelat ...	15,000		
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...	2,719		
Durbar Presents ...	3,793		
Travelling Allowances ...	5,070		
Debt of His Highness Syud Foorkee remitted ...	2,285		
Sundry Items ...	16,181		
		120,810	186,762
Total in India		£	343,734
CHARGES IN ENGLAND			
Payments as in Home Accounts ...	...	...	50,133
Total Political Agencies	...	... £	393,867

The most important Agencies maintained are these; the salary of the Resident or Agent being noted against each.

Under India—Bhopal (£1,800), Gwalior (£2,400), Hyderabad (£6,000), Indore (£4,800), Nepal (£4,200).

Under British Burma—Mandalay (£2,400), Bhamo (£1,440).

Under North-Western Provinces—Rajpootana (£5,000), Moywar (£3,000), Jey-pore (£2,400), Marwar (£2,100), Banglekund (£1,800).

Under Madras—Travancore and Cochin (£3,360).

Under Bombay—Kattewar (£3,240), Cutch (£1,920), Aden (£3,600), Barola (£3,000), Persian Gulf (£2,250).

Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	£	£
INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Pension of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh	120,000	
Portion of Pension of Maharaja Dhiru Singh paid in India	1,200	
Pension to Ali Bahadoor, ex-Nawab of Banda, (died 14th August 1873)	3,600	
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan (died 11th August 1872)	1,735	
Pension granted to Nawab Ikbal-ud-dowlah, a member of the late Royal family of Oudh, for life, for services to the British Government	3,000	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Raja of Coorg	412	
Compensation to Holkar for 1/4 share of Revenue of Perganah Kenha Roy Patan which was made over to the Bonde State in 1818	2,948	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances in Coorg	1,389	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	13,940	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	19,114	
Miscellaneous	322	
Total India General and Political	167,639	
Oudh		
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions</i>		
Nawab Mulla Jehan, for life, allowance of former Government continued	5,400	
Nawab Sultan Begum ditto ditto ditto	825	
Mohamud Dowlah Nawab Bahadur for life ditto ditto	1,950	
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	24,500	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	50,527	
Miscellaneous	1,790	
Total Oudh	67,998	
CENTRAL PROVINCE		
Sustank Gond Raja, for life, allowance of late Ruler continued	10,684	
Janooji Rao Bhonsla Raja Ruler and the widows of the late Ruler	9,000	
Durgesa Baee Sahiba Members of the Bhonsla family,	1,500	
Pranbukjee Nana Acheer Rao the pensions are	1,000	
Amunda Baee Sahiba for life	1,500	
Chawut Rao Goegur	4,164	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	7,748	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	32,159	
Total Central Province	71,655	
Cuma Total	309,752	

ments for the year ended 31st March 1873. - (Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward		...	309,752
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS			
BENGAL.			
<i>Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamat</i>			
His Highness the Nawab Nizam's Personal Allowance	73,255		
Munnee and Bahon Begum's Establishments	1,461		
Syed Azim Ali Khan	5,632		
Kats-ul-nissa Begum (widow of Humayoon Khan)	2,982		
Nawab Shams-ul-Jehan Begum (Consort of the late Nizam)			
(reedoonjah)	4,180		
Nawab Mulkummaneeah Begum (second consort of the late Nizam)	4,180		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	6,191		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	9,617		
Amount transferred to credit of the Nizam's Stipend Fund	55,168		
<i>Other Pensions, &c.</i>		170,666	
Raja Bhoop Singh (Great Grandson of Raja Kulyan Singh) Naib Nazam of Soobah Benar	2,550		
Unno-chutter el charges paid in Cuttack	600		
Compensation to the Bhootecahs for the compensation of the Doonars in Assam	5,000		
		8,210	
Syed Mohamed Mendeo, Member of the P. C. S. D. Family, for life		1,254	
Setti Kri son, head of the family of the late Nizam			
Setti, for life		960	
Sool Ahmad Ali, son of the late Nawab Feroz Jung of the Chitpoor family	1,529		
Sool Ashgar Ali ditto	1,415		
Intern Begum, widow of the late Nawab Feroz Jung of the Chitpoor family			
		2,944	
Raja Kintupwar Singh, grandson of the late Raja of Upper Assam		600	
Rajoo Padma Rekha Debee, widow of the late Raja Ghono Kanth Singh		600	
Obhut Koonar of the family of the ex Raja of Jyntia		550	
Raja of Sukhm		550	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum		14,000	
Miscellaneous		4,152	
SALT.			
<i>Compensations</i>			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly applied to them	11,600		
SAYER.			
Compensations	4,178		
		48,778	
Total Bengal	£		550,865
Carried over			309,611

Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage-

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	560,617
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>			
Ishroopersad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares, under treaty with ancestors of Maharaja, dated 27th October 1794, ...	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	7,092		
Raja Beer Bhinder Singh of the family of the Raja of Benares for life ...	2,144		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafco Tenures under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	4,625		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	16,770		
Family of the ex-Raja of Coorg ...	2,165		
		42,796	
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>			
Charitable Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	2,360		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	6,914		
		9,304	
<i>Sayer Compensation</i>			
Raja Mahendra Singh granted in perpetuity, 21st August 1840 ...	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	702		
		3,112	
Total North-Western Province 4			55,212
PUNJAB.			
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions</i>			
Raja Bakht Bili, ex-Raja of Shahgurdh, for life ...	1,680		
Mardan Singh, ex-Raja of Banawal ...	960		
Mahomed Akram Khan, Nawab of Umb ...	500		
Raja Ah Bahadur, son of Raja Ferozullah Khan ...	1,000		
Raja Jodwant Singh ...	786		
Agia Sahib, formerly called Mohun Lall, Sir Alexander Burnes' Moonshee, for good service, in addition to £384 paid in Calcutta ...	600		
Yin Mahomed Khan, for life ...	600		
Sardar Sohtan Sohtander, for life ...	600		
Muzza Ellahoo Bux, hereditary, for good service in 1857 ...	955		
Sirdar Dhurin Koonwar, widow of a member of a chief in Cis-Sutlej States ...	1,000		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafco Tenures ...	27,936		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	15,372		
		52,189	
Carried over £	...	52,189	615,829

ments for the year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued).

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	52,189	615,829
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
<i>PUNJAB.—(Continued.)</i>			
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>			
Pension of Ranoo Kissen Kour of the late Raja of			
Bulhabh Gurh	600		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Singh	600		
Charitable Allowances not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per			
annum	25,487		
		26,687	
<i>Sayer Compensation.</i>			
Allowances to Rajas and others, in lieu of Customs,			
Transit Duties, &c. abolished	2,664		
Commutation of Pensions	130		
		2,794	
Total Punjab £ ...			81,670
MADRAS.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His			
Highness the late Raja of Tanjore, including			
commutation of Pensions, &c.	43,746		
Allowances to the family of the late Raja Pertab			
Singh	737		
		44,483	
Stipends to the family of the late Nawab of Masul-			
patam		3,099	
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the families of			
the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, ex-			
clusive of payments made in Bengal		2,632	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations			
in lieu of resumed Lands Officers and Privileges,			
including Salt Compensations	101,716		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	7,119		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jaghoordars, and Enam-			
indars, &c.	29,400		
		138,295	
Pensions, &c. to the families and dependants of the			
late Nawabs of the Carnatic, and their families			
and dependants, &c.	54,842		
Stipends, &c. to Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor	30,423		
Commutation of Pensions	1,250		
		86,615	
Stipends to the family and dependants of the late			
Nawab of Kurnul		8,032	
Bombay pensions paid		5	
TOTAL MADRAS £ ...			283,161
Carried over			980,600

Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements for the year ended 31st March 1873 — (Concluded.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	980,660
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
BOMBAY.—(Continued.)			
Pensions to the family and dependants of the late Nawab of Surat, being the sum assigned by the E. I. Company for the support of the daughters of Meer Jaffir Ali ...	...	10,000	
Sugona Baosaheb Mahara] ...	...	6,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur ...	...	1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	13,075	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations ...	...	39,103	
Enamdars and Surranjamdars ...	...	485,573	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations ...	...	12,215	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej for loss of transit dues and other considerations ...	...	1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Amirs of Sindh and others ...	...	22,298	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams ...	...	16	
Kristna Rao Wittul ...	...	2,202	
Dowasthan* and Wurshsun† Allowances ...	...	156,415	
Redemption of Huckdars' Bonds, &c. ...	...	385	
Total in Bombay ...	...	£	749,894
Total in India ...	...	£	1,730,554
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.			
Portion of Pension of His Highness Maharaja Dhuloo Singh ...	...	...	19,336
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. ...	...	£	1,749,890

Bengal.

Nepal is the largest State in subsidiary alliance, which borders on Bengal. Its population is estimated at from two to five millions. The Viceroy is represented there by a Resident. In the same position is Sikkim to the east, with an estimated population of 7000. But with that the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling conducts our relations. An annual payment, recently raised to Rs. 12,000, is made to the Sikkimputee or Lord of Sikkim, in consideration of his position as former ruler of the hill territory of Darjeeling and a submontane tract on the plains, called the Morung. Through Sikkim lie the most promising routes for trade with Lhasa and other parts of Tibet.

* Compensation for temple lands resumed.

† Ditto for miscellaneous lands resumed.

Bordering on Sikkim, and bounding the division of Cooch Behar and the Kamroop district of Assam, lies Bhootan, a large independent State with which we have had intercourse from a very early period of our rule in India. Its territory occupies the whole of the Himalayan ranges between Bengal and Tibet for some four degrees of longitude, but its population is estimated at only 20,000. We allow Bhootan an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during good behaviour.

To the east of Cachar lies the native state of Munipore, which is under the direct political control of the Government of India. The tributary states under Bengal are in three groups, those of the Khasi Hills in Assam, of Chutia Nagpore and of Orissa.

Small Protected Democracies in the Khasi Hills.

STATE.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Bhowal	369	16,010	0	0
Cuerra	8,060	8,650	0	0
Chella	5,511	700	0	0
Khyruni	20,504	10,120	0	0
Mylhem	12,266	1,630	0	0
L. netum	1,867	1,030	0	0
Upper Maharam ...	6,157	590	0	0
Lower Maharam ...	6,157	450	0	0
Maosauram	947	330	0	0
Maoyang	1,238	501	8	0
Malai Chamut	299	200	0	0
Morman	2,306	125	0	0
N. G. S. S. S. S. S. S.	261	130	0	0
Nongkhlun	6,324	2,060	0	0
Nongstong	871	100	0	0
Nongstoun	7,765	10,400	0	0
Ramnat	1,737	440	0	0
Jorang	581	1,630	0	0
Dowara Nungtyrmen	378	337	0	0
Maodon	253	...	...	...
Total	85,151	56,193	0	0

Between the Looshai tract and the British district of Tippera on the west, lies the hill territory of the Tippera Raja. This State is under no specific engagement to us, though its Raja is a British zemindar, deriving the greater portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulation district of Tip-

pera. The succession to the chiefship has several times been decided by the result of suits for the zemindary in the Privy Council, and it has now been ruled by Government that the Raja should pay a succession duty to the Paramount Power. The State itself is now surrounded by tracts under our control. A political agent has been appointed there, and it is now practically a feudatory State.

Population.—About 35,000.

Supposed gross revenue.—Rs. 1,45,000.

Military force.—About 400 men. Of these, from 100 to 150 are pretty good soldiers, the rest below the average police.

Turning northward, we have on the plains at the foot of the Bhootan Hills the feudatory State of Cooch Behar, at present, during the minority of the Raja, under the direct management of British officers. This State first sought our aid in 1772, when, in consideration of the cession in perpetuity of half its revenues as then ascertained and an acknowledgment of subjection to the British Government, we drove out the Bhootanese who held possession of its Raja and capital. Cooch Behar has an area of 1,292 square miles. It is surrounded by the districts of Julpigoree, Rungpore, to the latter of which its land-revenue is credited.

Population.—532,565.

Supposed gross revenue.—Rs. 9,20,862.

Military force.—80 sepoys

Tributary Estates of Chutia Nagpore.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.			Population.	Supposed gross-revenue.
		Money.			About.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs.
Sirgoojah	1,891 11 0	...	182,831	2,00,000
Udaipoor	and general service 533 5 0	...	27,707	8,000
Jashpoor	and general service. 775 0 0	...	66,926	20,000
Gangpoor	Pays to Sirgoojah. 500 0 0	...	73,637	20,000
Bonal	and general service. 200 0 0	...	24,832	6,000
Korea	and general service. 400 0 0	...	21,127	7,000
Chang-Bhukar	and general service. 386 3 0	...	8,919	3,000
Seraikolah	In men and general service.	...	53,373	30,000
Kharswan	Ditto	...	23,220	15,000
Total				482,572	3,09,000

Tributary Estates of Orissa.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
	<i>Tribute in money.</i>			
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Killah Talchere ...	1,039 10 5 and service.	38,021	41,473 2 9	493
Ditto Dhenkanal ...	5,099 0 9 and service.	178,072	70,100 0 0	343
Ditto Runpore ...	1,400 13 2 and service.	27,306	6,961 13 3	954
Ditto Mohurbhunj ...	1,067 11 9 and service.	258,638	2,05,156 8 0	512
Ditto Boad ...	800 0 0 and service.	57,058	7,000 0 0	592
Ditto Autmullick ...	480 0 0 and service.	14,536	7,101 4 0	360
Ditto Burumba ...	1,397 15 5 and service.	24,071	26,062 14 2	709
Ditto Nyagurh ...	5,525 4 1 and service.	83,249	54,188 15 5½	741
Ditto Khundpara ...	4,211 8 8 and service.	60,877	22,581 3 7	1,435
Ditto Duspulla Joremoo ...	661 7 11 and service.	31,905	13,494 4 9	897
Ditto Tigiriah ...	882 0 0 and service.	16,420	3,000 0 0	465
Ditto Nilgiri ..	3,900 7 8 and service.	33,944	21,792 2 5	177
Ditto Keonjhur ...	1,976 11 11 and service.	181,871	63,395 15 7	2,949
Ditto Pal Lehera ..	266 10 8 and service.	15,450	1,200 0 0	94
Ditto Hindole ...	551 3 11 and service.	28,025	15,000 0 0	148
Ditto Atgurh ...	2,800 0 0 and service.	26,336	14,939 14 6	341
Ditto Nursingpore ...	1,455 8 3 and service.	24,758	9,849 5 3	84
Total	.....	1,103,457	583,297 7 8½	

Total in Bengal.

—	Population.	Revenue Rs.
Khasi States ...	83,151	56,193
Hill Tippera ...	33,000	1,45,000
Cooch Behar ...	532,563	9,20,662
Chutia Nagpore ...	482,572	3,09,000
Orissa ...	1,103,457	5,83,297 7 8½
Total ...	2,238,745	20,14,152 7 8½

North-Western Province.

Feudatory.	Population.	Square miles.	Gross Revenue. Ra.	Military Force.
<i>Nawab of Rampore</i> ...	485,000	890	10,00,000	1700
<i>Maharaja of Benares</i> ...	Reckoned in Ordinary Territory.			
<i>Raja of Tehree Gurwhal</i> ...	200,000	445	80,000	...
Total ...	685,000	1,335	10,80,000	1700

The census of Rampore, taken in January 1871, shewed that of the population 266,819 were males and 240,194 females. The population is almost equally divided between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There were 8 schools and 4 dispensaries in the State.

Punjab.

The area of the Feudatory States amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; and the tribute received from them to £25,000.

Frontier Tribes.—The tribes inhabiting the British frontier, from Hazara on the north to Sind on the south-west belong to two distinct races;—from Hazara to Derah Ismail Khan they are chiefly Pathan; from Derah Ismail Khan to the borders of Sind they are, with one exception, Belooch. The principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follow:—

Locality.	Tribes.	Race.	No. of Fighting Men.
Adjoining Hazara ...	Hassanzais ...	Pathan ...	8,000
	Jaduns ...		
	Bonerwals ...		
Adjoining Peshawur	Swatis ...	Pathans and Swatis	20,000
	Ranizais ...	(dependent on Swat)	
	Othmankhails ...	Pathan (dependent on Cabul)	12,000
	Mohmands ...	Pathan	20,000
Adjoining Kohat and Peshawur ...	Afridis ...	Pathan	80,000
	Bozotis ...		
Adjoining Kohat, Bunnoo, & Derah Ismail Khan ...	Sipahs ...	"	20,000
	Orakzais ...		
	Zaimusht Afghans ...		
	Turis ...		
Adjoining Derah Ismail Khan ...	Wazirs ...	Belooch	5,000
	Astranis ...		
	Kasranis ...		
	Bozdars ...		
Adjoining Derah Ghazee Khan ...	Khetrans ...	Pathan	3,000
	Kosahs ...	Belooch	12,000
	Lagharis ...		
	Gurghanis ...		
	Murris ...		
	Bugtis ...		
	Total ...		130,000

**Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government,
1872-73.**

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.
1.—Jummoo & Kashmeer ...	One horse, 12 shawlgoats, and 3pairs of shawls, 100 horsemen...	1,337,000	Rs. 84,80,000	26,975
2.—Putiala ...	...	1,586,000	42,77,928	8,637
3.—Bahawalpoor ...	...	472,791	20,00,000	2,679
4.—Jeend ...	25 horsemen ...	189,475	4,00,000	1,379
5.—Nabha ...	...	227,155	6,50,000	1,650
6.—Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7,57,265	2,000
7.—Mundee ...	" 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000	1,750
8.—Sarmoor (Nahan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000	655
9.—Kahloor (Bilaspoor,) ...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000	840
10.—Bassaheer ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000	100
11.—Hindoor (Nalagarh,) ...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000	500
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000	100
13.—Maler Kotla ...	25 horsemen ...	46,200	2,59,000	506
14.—Feroedkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000	800
15.—Chumba ...	Rs. 5,000	110,000	1,85,500	161
16.—Suket ...	" 11,000	44,966	63,400	515
17.—Kalela ...	...	62,000	1,81,500	261
18.—Pataodi ...	...	20,208	92,744	140
19.—Luharu ...	...	19,000	66,000	221
20.—Dujana ...	...	27,000	60,000	130
21.—Baghat ...	Rs. 2,000	10,000	8,000	87
22.—Bhagal ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000	200
23.—Jubbal ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,030	...
24.—Kumharsain ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000	45
25.—Bhujjoe ...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000	100
26.—Mailog ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,600	75
27.—Balsan ...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000	50
28.—Dhameo ...	" 360	5,500	8,000	100
29.—Kuthar ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000	...
30.—Kunhiar ...	" 180	2,500	4,000	20
31.—Mungul ...	" 72	800	700	25
32.—Bija ...	" 180	800	1,000	20
33.—Darkutee ...	...	700	600	...
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000	80
35.—Sangroo ...	...	700	1,000	...
36.—Ratesh ...	...	300	250	...
Total ...	...	5,299,388	1,87,32,917	...

Bombay.

The area administered by Native Chiefs under the supervision of the Government of Bombay is returned at 63,253 square miles, or about one-third of the entire area of the Province; the people are estimated to number about nine and a quarter out of a total population slightly in excess of 25½ millions; and their revenues to aggregate two crores 35 lakhs of rupees. The States form geographically and historically, two main groups: the northern comprising the territories which encircle the Regulation Districts of Goojat; and the southern, less regular and compact, may be roughly described as enclosed by the districts of Satara, Sholapoor, Belgaum and Rutnagur.

The northern group, consisting of these States I.—Kuchh, II.—Pahlanpoor, III.—Mahi Kanta, IV.—Kathiawar, V.—Baroda, VI.—Rewa Kanta, extends over an area of 43,478 square miles, with a population of 6,856,536 souls and a revenue estimated at 163½ lakhs of rupees. The southern group, comprising the Satara Jaghirs with Akalkot, the State of Kolhapoor, the Principality of Sawuntwaree, and the estates of the Patwardhan Chiefs, has an approximate area of 10,132 square miles, a population of 1,985,877 inhabitants, and a revenue aggregating about Rs. 54,90,379. Historically the States of Goojat may, with the exception of Kuchh, be considered as grouped round Baroda, whose tributaries or allies they were in A. D. 1805, when final treaty engagements were concluded between the Gaekwar and the British Government. The members of the southern group may be viewed as centring at Kolhapoor, and as having an historical bond of union in the friendship shown to the British Government in its final struggle with the power of the Peshwa.

A third, though much smaller group, comprising the Jarwar, Peint and Dang territories, together with the estates of the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampoor, is situated in the hilly tracts between the districts of Khandesh, Nassik, Tanna, and Surat. These estates cover an area of about 3,460 square miles, with a population estimated at 129,536 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 451,971. Finally, there are six small isolated territories: Khairpoor in Sindh, Nankot in the Punch Mahals, Kambay at the head of the Gulf of that name, the Seedhee Principalities of Sachin in Surat and Junjra in Kolaba, and in the extreme south, in the district of Dhawar, the Jaghir of Savanoor. The aggregate area of these territories is returned at 6,183 square miles, their population at 300,124, and their revenues at Rs. 12,46,748.

In each of these States an Agent, or representative of Government, is maintained, invested with a general supervision of its affairs. The share of administrative duties assumed by the Agent varies, however, to a considerable extent. In Baroda and Kutch, for example, the duties of the representative of Government are almost entirely confined to the exercise of a general surveillance; while in Rewa Kanta, and still more in Kathiawar estates have been subdivided to such an extent, that a considerable portion of the province has come into the hands of rulers so petty as to be unable, or unwilling, to govern, and whose estates have, therefore, been placed under the direct management of the Agency officers.

No fewer than 18 territorial divisions, with a total population of 4,759,523 souls and a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,93,35,646, were, during the year 1873, owing to the minority of their Chiefs, under direct management:—

Name of District.	Name of State.	Population.	Revenue.
Mahi Kanta ...	Edar ..	217,382	6,00,000
Kathiawar ...	Bhaunagar ..	403,754	23,89,110
	Murvi ..	30,616	6,50,000
	Lunari ..	46,002	2,00,254
	Rajkot ..	36,770	1,50,000
	Gondal ..	137,217	8,00,000
Rewa Kanta ..	Bania ..	60,000	1,75,000
	Lunawara ..	40,000	1,25,000
	Sonth ..	49,000	80,000
Kolhapoor ..	Kolhapoor ..	802,691	30,63,685
Sawantwari ..	Sawantwari ..	190,811	2,72,845
Akalkot ..	Akalkot ..	81,068	2,28,500
Satara ..	Bhor or Pant Sachiv ..	111,689	4,92,775
S. Maratha ..	Mudhol ..	58,921	1,25,000
Pune Mahals ..	Narukot ..	6,837	7,702
Surat ..	Sachin ..	16,374	15,606
Nasik ..	Peint ..	47,033	1,25,000
Tanna ..	Jawar ..	37,431	82,900
Total ..	18	4,759,523	1,93,35,646



Native States in the Bombay Province

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue.			Military force.
			Ra.	A.	P.	
KARODA ...	...	2,600,000	18,00,000	0	0	.....
KATHIAWAR.						
<i>1st Class.</i>						
Junagurh ...	70,604 0 0	280,921	20,00,000	0	0	3,297
Navanagarh ...	1,2 083 0 0	290,847	15,00,000	0	0	3,200
Bhananagarh ...	1,82,917 0 0	403,754	27,89,110	0	0	3,748
Drangadra ...	44,677 0 0	87,949	3,00,000	0	0	470
<i>2nd Class.</i>						
Murel ...	58,471 0 0	90,616	6,50,000	0	0	574
Wankanir ...	18,879 0 0	28,750	1,25,000	0	0	213
Palitana ...	10,864 0 0	51,256	2,00,000	0	0	588
Ubaroi ...	10,231 0 0	18,331	1,50,000	0	0	131
Limri ...	30,481 0 0	48,002	2,00,254	0	0	108
Hajkot ...	21,321 0 0	38,770	1,50,000	0	0	Local police
Gondal ...	1,12,179 0 0	137,317	8,00,000	0	0	651
Wadwan ...	28,691 0 0	45,431	3,50,000	0	0	610
Jadhrabad ...	.....	10,500	42,000	0	0	181
<i>3rd Class.</i>						
Porbander ...	33,504 0 0	73,077	4,00,000	0	0	496
Wala ...	8,784 0 0	13,016	3,00,000	0	0	122
Thau-Lakhtar ...	7,3-1 0 0	20,436	75,000	0	0	145
tantwa (Babi Kamaludin Khan).	7,410 0 0	26,011	1,77,840	0	0	60
Baniwa (Babi Bhir Khan and Babi Shammat Khan's shares)						
sedan ...	10,660 0 0	22,798	1,50,000	0	0	258
Ralla ...	15,511 0 0	18,538	80,000	0	0	123
Chura ...	7,143 0 0	13,793	1,25,000	0	0	135
<i>4th Class.</i>						
Muli ...	9,354 0 0	17,681	10,000	0	0	65
Latbi ...	2,007 0 0	7,747	7,000	0	0	88
Ransja ...	8,037 0 0	17,456	50,000	0	0	50
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	.....	441,182	...	...	...	.....
PALANPOOR.						
Palanpoor ...	50,000 0 0	215,972	4 lakhs.	294 Horse.	697 Foot.	...
Radhanpoor ...	...	91,579	5 or 6 lakhs.	348 Horse.	368 Foot.	...
Tharad and Morwara ...	...	61,105	85,000 0 0	40 Horse.	30 Foot.	...
Wao ...	...	23,081	20,000 0 0	20 Horse.	20 Foot.	...
Warye ...	...	20,696	40,000 0 0	None	...	...
Sanialpoor and Charbut ...	...	18,193	35,000 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Chuligvon ...	...	10,104	10,000 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Wabar ...	...	5,639	2,500 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Kankrej ...	5,127 6 4	37,771	40,000 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Dondar ...	...	19,701	25,000 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Terwara ...	...	7,338	12,000 0 0	Ditto	...	...
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	.....	1,987	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAHI KANTA.						
Edar ...	30,339 15 2	217,382	6,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Manoa ...	11,754 0 0	11,893	28,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Monpoor ...	4,749 11 2	14,011	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rhalisana-Salisana ...	4,007 5 4	8,499	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Danta ...	2,377 1 11	11,762	47,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Malpo ...	301 0 0	10,303	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Ghorasar ...	2,501 0 0	8,373	75,047 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Amliara ...	316 10 8	10,661	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Hawel Zilla ...	33,912 11 4	38,678	57,065 0 0	.....	.....	.....
60 other States, populations from 165 to 6,899.	44,563 14 5	117,542	2,93,186 4 11	.....	.....	.....

Native States in the Bombay Province.—(Continued.)

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue	Military force.
REWA KANTA.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Rajpipla	65,000 0 0	150,000	2,00,000 0 0	Sowars and Sepoys 440
Chota Udepoor	10,500 0 0	100,000	3,00,000 0 0	343
Baria	12,000 0 0	60,000	1,75,000 0 0	347
Lunawara	6,000 0 0	40,000	1,75,000 0 0	260
	12,000 0 0			
Balasaur	4,000 0 0	30,000	1,00,000 0 0	....
Bunth	14,650 0 0	49,000	90,000 0 0	160
Other States	7,000 0 0	....	....	....
Kuchh.				
Kuchh	2,00,000 0 0	200,000	2,40,000 0 0	40 Artillery, 250 Cavalry and 1,000 Foot.
Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British Force, and compensation for Amjar.				
KOLHAPUR.				
Principality of Kolhapoor.	....	534,560	20,00,962 0 0	Kolhapur Infantry 530
Chiefs of Vishalgara, Hawra, Ichai Karanj and Kagal.	12,395 0 0	177,229	5,90,506 0 0	Misania 145
Other petty states	6,094 0 0	90,903	4,72,192 0 0	Police 972
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.				
Sangli	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	223,663	6,43,300 0 0	67 Sowars, 755 Sepoys.
Miraj (Senior branch)	12,647 13 0	82,301	3,71,941 0 0	62 Sowars, 535 Sepoys.
Miraj (Junior branch)	6,412 8 0	25,601	1,23,925 0 0	32 Sowars, 267 Sepoys.
Kurandwar (Elder chief)	9,616 12 0	38,193	81,000 0 0	11 Sowars, 847 Sep. ya.
Kurandwar (Younger chiefs).	....	30,251	1,00,783 0 0	18 Sowars, 294 Sepoys.
Jamkhadi	20,840 10 0	102,346	3,00,000 0 0	67 Sowars, 852 Sep. ya.
Mudhol	2,671 14 0	58,901	1,25,000 0 0	48 Sowars, 656 Sepoys.
Ramdurg	3,089 5 8	28,021	65,736 0 0	62 Sowars, 700 Sepoys.
AKALKOT.				
Akalkot	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of Akalkot horse.	81,068	2,28,500 0 0	None
SAWANTWARI.				
Sawantwari	....	190,816	3,72,845 0 0	Sawantwari Local corps, 463 men.
JINJIRA.				
Habsan or Jinjira State	None	71,096	3,30,000 0 0	None
KANBAY.				
Kanbay	Rupees 27,000 in cash (exclusive of collection on account of customs and Excise.)	83,684	Rs. 2,50,000 per annum,	About 800 armed retainers (M.O. foot and 300 Sowars), these are for the most part undisciplined.

Native States in the Bombay Province.—(Continued.)

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue.		Military force.
			Rs.	A. P.	
GUJARAT.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Sachin .. ..	.....	19,151	1,81,374	0 0	55 Arabs.
Dharampoor	9,000 0 0	68,135	2,50,000	0 0	31 Makrani, 2 Sindi, 10 Paralia, 15 Gosari, 40 Horsemen 5 artillery, 10 Hindustani, 60 Miscellaneous
Bansda ... ..	.....	32,329	1,00,000	0 0	335 details not given.
TANWA.					
Jawar	Does not pay tribute in men or money.	37,431	82,000	0 0	None
DHARWAR.					
Savanoor ... ..	.....	16,152	75,000	0 0	.....
SATANA.					
The Pant Pritimidi	None	58,980	1,24,163	11 0	276, consisting of Sowars and Police.
Bhor ... ..	.....	111,689	4,92,775	5 1	535 peons entertained for purposes other than Military.
Phaltan	9,600 0 0	59,556	1,20,175	9 9	.....
Jat	6,400 0 0	70,665	79,857	7 8	275, consisting of Sowars and Police.
Dadepoor	None	7,216	6,212	4 0	None
KHANDESH.					
Dang Pimpri ... ..	.....	2,516	3,095	0 0	.....
Do. Wadawan ... ..	.....	14	115	0 0	.....
Do. Lari Sakhrade ... ..	.....	339	52	0 0	.....
Do. Keka Kadpad ... ..	.....	110	90	0 0	.....
Do. Amle ... ..	.....	4,727	2,791	4 0	.....
Do. Chinch ... ..	.....	520	507	0 0	.....
Do. Chinch ... ..	.....	158	115	0 0	.....
Do. Panpaladewi ... ..	.....	140	160	0 0	.....
Do. Palaswher ... ..	.....	247	162	8 0	.....
Do. Avachar ... ..	.....	1,684	3,738	2 0	.....
Do. Derbanti ... ..	.....	2,904	6,342	9 0	.....
Do. Gadhi ... ..	.....	246	402	8 0	.....
Do. Seubara ... ..	.....	810	537	0 0	.....
Do. Kirli ... ..	.....	3,000	2,310	0 0	.....
Do. Waseema ... ..	.....	144	90	0 0	.....
Do. Bhade ... ..	.....	8,013	10,931	1 6	.....
Do. Surgana ... ..	.....	5,650	11,000	0 0	.....
Sewasthan Kashi	123 0 0	600	14,000	0 0	.....
Do. Gauri ... ..	.....	275	900	0 0	.....
Do. Dal ... ..	.....	450	9,000	0 0	.....
Do. Chikabli ... ..	.....	350	6,281	4 0	.....
Do. Ringpur ... ..	.....	65	600	0 0	.....
Do. Nawalpur ... ..	.....				.....
PUNJ MAMALA.					
Narukot	41 0 0	6,837	7,300	0 0	No
NASHIK.					
Peint	2,500 0 0	47,033	50,000	0 0	No

Central Province.

The area of the 15 Chiefships is about 28,000 square miles, their population about 1,095,000, their gross revenue is estimated at about Rs. 5,45,500 (£54,550), and the tribute they pay to the British Government is Rs. 1,35,236 (£13,523.)

State.	Tribute	Population	Supposed gross revenue	Military force
	Ra.		Ra.	
1. Baster ...	3,056	78,856	40,000	9 Elephants. 16 Horses. 50 Sepoys.
2. Karond ...	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.
3. Raigarh-Bargarh. ...	400	63,304	7,500	Do.
4. Sarangarh ...	1,350	37,091	8,000	Do.
*5. Patna ...	600	98,636	25,000	Do.
6. Sonpoor ...	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.
7. Rairakhol ...	580	12,660	6,000	Do.
8. Burma ...	350	53,613	6,000	Do.
9. Sakti ...	350	8,894	8,181	Do.
10. Kawarda ...	16,000	75,462	53,560	Do.
11. Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	11,000	29,590	35,467	3 elephants, 28 horses, 80 bullocks, 326 footmen.
12. Kanker ...	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 footmen.
*13. Khairagarh ...	47,000	122,264	1,65,428	6 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 50 sowars, 500 footmen.
14. Nandgaon ...	46,000	118,454	1,40,346	3 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 footmen.
15. Makrai ...	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.
Total ...	...	1,049,720	5,63,232	.....

Madras.

Travancore.—In 1872-73 the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 53,72,373, being Rs. 1,27,901 in advance of the revenues of the preceding year, the highest till then on record. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,93,682, or a little over two lakhs above that of the preceding year, and higher than the receipts of the year by Rs. 1,21,310. The deficit was due to the extraordinary outlay on public works, and the performance of the last of several expensive ceremonies connected with the coronation of the sovereign and

* Under British management.

required by land usage and very strong local feelings. The principal items are these:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue ...	16,59,923	Public Works ...	13,20,967
Salt ...	9,83,815	Subsidy to British Indian Government, ...	8,10,652
Tobacco ...	8,89,114	Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments ...	5,83,781
Miscellaneous ...	5,98,097	Devassoms or Religious Institutions ...	5,54,735
Cardamom and other goods...	8,78,585	The Palace ...	5,11,494
Customs ...	4,55,811	Cost and charges of goods sold ...	4,08,021
Interest on Government securities ...	47,305	Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions ...	2,94,791
Judicial fees ...	1,28,501	Contingent charges ...	1,78,188
Timber ...	83,701	Nair Troops ...	1,59,364
Arrack and opium ...	1,08,658	Judicial Establishments ...	1,48,668
Arrears of revenue collected,	38,862	Police ...	1,32,609
		Education, Science, and Art, Pensions ...	1,09,987
		Elephant and Horse Establishment ...	1,26,706
		Expenditure on account of the Pudemagharbhom Ceremony ...	62,715
			90,979
Total ...	53,72,372	Total ...	54,93,657

The religious and charitable expenditure is incurred by the State more or less in its capacity as a trustee of the temple property the rentals of which are credited to the State. The temple expenditure is rather a discharge of liabilities devolving on the State in consequence of its enjoyment of the revenues of Devassom lands. The expenditure on the feeding establishments is not so clearly a discharge of liability, though in some cases and to some extent it may be claimed on this ground. The Pudemagharbhom ceremony was the last of a series popularly considered essential to the full coronation of His Highness the Maharaja. The cash balance was Rs. 40,82,090. Coffee cultivation is spreading. The elevation of the Peermade Garden was pronounced too low for successful Cinchona cultivation. Tea culture was more successful. There were 784 boys at the Trevandrum High School, 808, at 16 English district schools and 7,469 boys and 596 girls at 29 vernacular schools. These are all caste schools. The number of Christian missionary scholars, besides, is large.

Cochin.—The receipts and expenditure in 1872-73 show an increase of Rs. 18,159 and Rs. 38,604 respectively over the returns of the previous year. The revenue of the year was in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 1,46,641. The main items of revenue and heads of expenditure were:—

Cochin. Hyderabad,

	Ra.		Ra.
Land Revenue ...	5,98,672	Subsidy ...	2,00,000
Salt ...	1,79,539	Palace ...	1,85,160
Customs (including tobacco)...	1,05,005	Public Works ...	1,97,384
Fees and fines, Judicial Department ...	84,658	Religious and Charitable ...	1,13,840
Timber ...	63,456	Administrative ...	1,48,559
Interest on money in British Government Loan ...	43,220	Judicial ...	40,222
Abkari ...	40,019	Police ...	14,700
Fees on renewal of deeds ...	17,944	Military ...	22,303
Opium ...	6,259	Pension ...	15,657
Miscellaneous ...	1,08,510	Miscellaneous ...	1,61,318

There has been no scientific and no recent census of these two States.

Carnatic.—The payments to 1026 Carnatic Stipendiaries amounted, to Rs. 5,10,254. The lapses by deaths, &c., in 1872-73 were forty-nine, representing pensions amounting to Rs. 14,923 per annum.

Government of India.

HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad, under the Nizam who is still a minor, has the largest income and population of all the Feudatory States, or upwards of two millions sterling derived from eleven millions of people. His Highness has a salute of 21 guns. Hyderabad is administered, with the advice of the Resident, Mr. Saunders, C. S., by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who in 1867 carried out several administrative reforms. No annual Report on Hyderabad affairs is published. When Sir R Temple was Resident he submitted a full report, extracts from which were published by Parliament in 1869. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as Berar. By the treaty of 1800 the subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory, unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000. The strength of the



Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of whom 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l*. In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,268*l*. and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l* leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l*., which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt. The Nawab has supplied the capital for a railway from Hyderabad to the main line between Madras and Bombay, which is far advanced.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.

Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30' North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmeer and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Commissioner under the Governor General. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, now Colonel Pelly. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan:—

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Meywar or Oodeypore. | 9. Jeysulmera. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 10. Ulwur. |
| 3. Marwar or Jodhpore. | 11. Sirohee. |
| 4. Boondee. | 12. Doongurpore. |
| 5. Bikaner. | 13. Banswara. |
| 6. Kotah. | 14. Pertabgurh. |
| 7. Kerowlee. | 15. Jhallawar. |
| 8. Kishenghur. | |

Jat.

16. Bhurtpore.

17. Dholepore.

Mahomedan.

18. Tonk.

Ameliorations have been introduced into Rajpootana generally since Lord William Bentinck's visit in 1831-32.

During 1872-73 three of the Rajpootana Chiefs died *viz.*, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I. the Maharaja of Bikaner, and the Maharana of Dholepore, G.C.S.I. The successions passed off peaceably. The rainy season of 1872 commenced early, and was everywhere most propitious, but much damage was done to the crops, especially in Marwar, by the locusts. The first flights do not appear to have entered the country from any particular direction. They laid their eggs wherever the soil was favourable and when the young locusts were able to fly, they wandered over the country, backwards and forwards, committing devastation in every direction. In Mullanee three-fourths of the crops are sup-

posed to have been destroyed, and in Serohee and Marwar upwards of half. In Ajmeer, the Bhinae, Bandunwarra, and Mussooda villages particularly suffered, whilst the rest of the district was comparatively free. In Jeypore, Ulwur, Bhurtapore, and Harrowtee, the same kind of partial damage was suffered. The consequence was that, though grain fell somewhat, prices were still abnormally high.

Meywar.—There is no census of this State. The Maharaja desired to introduce a land revenue settlement for a term of 10 years on the village system, demands being regulated by the average payments of the 10 previous years; existing tenants' rights to be respected by leaseholders, who, on fulfilling their obligations to the Durbar, will be permitted to renew their leases on reassessment. This kind of assessment is adopted in the neighbouring territory of Edur, and were it extended to the Bheel tracts it would be hailed by the Bheels as saving them from constant illegal demands by the Raj officials, and would be as profitable to them as to the Durbar. This arrangement refers only to the crown lands: the estates of the nobles are administered by themselves independently of the Durbar, to whom they do not even report occurrences; and when reports are called for regarding any dacoity or outrage, replies are only vouchsafed after great and vexatious delay. The Goshain of the great Shrine at Nath Dwara followed the example set by the nobles, and declared his independence of the Durbar; a force was set in motion against this priest in 1871, but it was recalled without an attempt to establish the lawful authority of the Maharana. The Oodeypore school was well attended by 346 scholars learning English, Hindee, Sanscrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

The little Principality of *Pertabgurh* continued to be well managed. The young Chief, Maharawul Oodey Sing, is very fond of sport; he has good elephants, is very keen in the pursuit of tigers, and takes a pride in exhibiting the trophy skins to English visitors. His house is furnished in the English style. As in Meywar, the Thakoors are disposed to evade their feudal obligations in service and attendance on certain occasions, and all claim the privilege of criminal and civil jurisdiction in their estates.

In *Banswara* there were no complaints against the Maharawul's administration. The *Doongurpore* Chief is civilized far beyond the average of Native rulers. He takes a pride in his State and in the administration, and is not above conducting his visitors through the palace, stables, and gardens, pointing out the improvements he has himself effected, relating the state of po-

verty and desolation that everything was in when he succeeded to the *guddee*, and how, through the benign influence of the British Government, he had gradually acquired the means to repair the ancestral palace, to get up elephants, horses, and a retinue suited to his rank and lastly, to accomplish the dearest wish of his heart in the betrothal of his daughter to the Maharawal of Jeysulmere. In 1828 the British Government sent a force into the *Hilly Tracts*, *Meywar* and brought the Bheels under subjection; still it was found 10 years afterwards that some permanent Government force was necessary to maintain order amongst these rude tribes. The scheme fell to the ground in 1838, but in the year 1840 the Bheel Corps was raised to keep order amongst the Bheels themselves, and to protect the Bheels from the grasping extortions of native *Kandars*. The condition of the Bheel tribes in these Hilly Tracts is described as still unsatisfactory.

Jeypore — There is no census. A revenue survey and assessment of the Durbar khalsa land has been going on for some years, and a good deal of progress is reported, though the work meets with opposition from the Conservative character of the population. The control of the medical institutions was transferred from the Agency Surgeon to Dr. Valentine, the Maharaja's private physician. The condition of *Shekarwutte* continued to be more satisfactory. The chiefships of *Khetree* and *Seekur* show changes for the better. The young *Khetree* Chief made much progress in his studies. Both Chiefs attended the *Thakoon's* School at Jeypore pending the opening of the Mayo College. The condition of Oomara did not improve. Rules for the control of marriage expenditure were drawn up for all classes, except the Rajpoots, though the Maharaja really wishes to introduce the reform in that influential class also. The Maharaja pushed on public works with increased activity, and a larger sum than ever (Rs. 2,30,098) was spent on original works alone, principally irrigation schemes the estimated sanctioned cost of which is about 15 lakhs. The great Ramghur reservoir was sanctioned. The water surface will cover 20 square miles and contain 22,000 millions of cubic feet. It will irrigate 2,400 acres and yield, after deductions of cost and maintenance, 13 per cent. on the outlay, which is estimated at 12½ lakhs. Considerable progress is reported in the Educational Department at Jeypore. The attendance at the Maharaja's College and girls' school much increased. The course of the School of Arts was extended. The jail management is reported as satisfactory. The daily average of prisoners was 916. The year was prosperous for *Kishenghur*.

and the condition of the petty principality of *Lawa* continued to improve.

Marwar.—There is no census. In 1872 the rainfall in Jodhpore itself was 22·45, which may be considered as unprecedented, for the average is only four inches. The autumn crops would have been splendid throughout the country had it not been for the locusts; it is said that in some of the districts two-thirds of the standing crops were destroyed. The burial of the late Maharaja is thus described. At sunrise on the morning of the 13th February 1873 the body of the Chief, dressed in gorgeous court robes, and having on the jewels worn at the last Dusserah festival, was placed in a sitting position in a *Jaupan* or covered chair, and carried out of the fort. It was an extraordinary sight, the front of the chair was open, so that all could take a look at the form of him who for so many years had ruled over them. In spite of his many faults Maharaja Tukht Sing was ever popular amongst his subjects, and the wail of sorrow that burst from the crowd when the body was first brought out was one of the genuineness of which there could be no doubt. The chair was borne on the shoulders of the purohits or family priests, who gesticulated violently as they moved slowly along, their long hair waving down their naked backs giving them a wild demonlike appearance; men beat their breasts and tore their hair, the soldiers presented arms and joined in the procession, which was preceded by the two favourite horses of the Chief, the *cortege* ever increasing in numbers as it slowly wended its way down the precipitous incline towards the city. Only the remains of those of royal blood are permitted to be carried out that way, the bones of all others dying in the fort being let down from the ramparts. Some *Thakooris*, Ministers, and retainers followed in a confused group: the journey had to be performed by all alike on foot. *Mundore* was reached at 11, and there the last rites were performed. Many of the city people openly said that it was a disgrace to the *Rahtore* name that the head of one great branch of the *Hindooes*, who had spent his life in devotion to women, should not find one true enough to accompany him to the abodes of bliss. The fact of no *suttee* having taken place on this occasion is, a convincing proof that this horrible rite is fast dying out. When the remains of the last Chief of Marwar, Maharaja Maun Sing, were burned, a *Ranee*, four concubines, and one female slave were immolated on the pile with him. Maharaja Tukht Sing left a large family, consisting of 27 *Ranees*, 10 legitimate sons and 5 legitimate daughters, and 13 concubines, 10 natural sons, 9 natural daughters, and 17 slave girls, the annual expenditure on whom at the time of the Chief's death amounted to over

6½ lakhs. To carry out the wishes of the late Chief, a Committee, consisting of the principal Thakoors and officials of the State, with the Political Agent as President, was formed. The difficult task of fixing the allowances for so large a family was performed with great fairness, considerable reductions being made where required. Each member of the family has now a suitable maintenance. The Chief's son, Jeswunt Singh, succeeded. The political Agent could not visit *Jeysulmere*, which might almost be called the ultramundane State of Rajpootana.

Harottee Agency.—The administration of *Boondee* continued satisfactory; *Kotah* was in a bad state. The adventurers who surrounded the Maharao continued the scramble for plunder. On the principle of "honesty amongst thieves" each seems to have taken his turn of power unmolested by the others, until it was considered that he had reasonably feathered his nest; when denounced, degraded, and imprisoned, he was made to disgorge a percentage of his spoil. The *Jhallawar* Chief takes every opportunity of showing his good feeling towards Government and its officers. The affairs of *Shah-poorra* prospered. An administration report of *Tonk* was written by its Native Minister. The Nawab being very attentive to the administration of the State, and fond of works on moral subjects, especially such as treat of the duties of rulers to their people and *vice versa*, Moulvie Nujuf Ally Khan, Moon-surim, Girao and Foujdaree (Thugce and Judicial Officer), prepared a work of this nature which it is proposed to publish shortly. The same gentleman translated the Bible into Persian stanzas.

Eastern States.—Sir Dinkur Rao submitted a Report of *Dholepore* of whose chief he was the Guardian. The best education the young Rana can have is that of his mother; for this young lady is of superior intellect, and was, as well as the other children, most carefully educated and brought up by the late estimable Raja of Putiala.

Bhurtore.—The Railway from Agra was completed. The Maharaja is proverbially a thrifty economist and very careful of his money. The army and other establishments are all regularly paid at the end of every month, and the ryots are not subjected to any sort of exaction or extortion. *Kerowlee*.—The Maharaja presides over the *Ijlas Khas* or State Council to which appeals are preferred, but the number of cases, civil and criminal, pending at the end of the year was larger than it should be.

Uwar.—A census of the population of the State was taken in March 1872. —

Statement of the population of the Ulthor State and the proportion of men, women, boys, and girls in the several castes.

Caste.	TOTAL POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS.				PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Wo- men.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Hindoo.</i>												
Brahmins	27,597	27,741	15,477	11,256	82,071	33.63	33.80	18.86	13.71	100.00	57.90	42.10
Meenas	16,264	14,983	10,648	7,292	49,187	33.06	30.46	21.66	14.32	100.00	59.35	40.65
Goojurs	14,680	12,406	9,197	6,407	42,790	34.31	29.17	21.53	14.99	100.00	58.94	41.06
Bunias	16,268	15,081	8,280	6,423	46,052	35.32	32.84	17.94	13.90	100.00	56.31	43.69
Jats	11,361	9,638	6,585	4,425	32,009	35.49	30.11	20.57	14.53	100.00	59.81	40.19
Ahoers	14,628	13,397	9,930	7,016	44,971	32.52	29.79	22.08	15.61	100.00	58.60	41.40
<i>Rajpoots.</i>												
Narokas	2,849	2,317	1,231	821	7,218	39.47	32.10	17.06	11.37	100.00	59.99	40.01
Rahtores	563	440	244	138	1,385	40.64	31.67	27.51	9.9	100.00	63.87	36.13
Chowhans	3,555	2,631	1,549	825	8,563	41.52	30.76	18.09	9.63	100.00	65.25	34.75
Rajwats	326	270	134	74	804	40.54	33.56	16.67	9.21	100.00	64.42	35.58
Suekhwats	1,423	1,087	770	279	3,559	39.98	30.54	21.64	7.54	100.00	73.40	26.60
Other Rajpoots	5,389	3,679	1,945	1,275	12,288	43.91	29.32	15.61	10.36	100.00	60.40	39.60
Other Hindoos	57,303	84,625	53,587	41,981	267,456	32.64	31.64	20.3	15.69	100.00	56.08	43.92
Total of Hindoos	202,186	188,358	119,577	85,212	598,333	33.79	31.48	19.39	14.74	100.00	57.55	42.45
<i>Mahomedans.</i>												
Meos	31,415	26,119	21,897	17,430	96,861	32.43	26.97	22.61	17.99	100.00	55.68	44.32
Khanzadas	2,835	2,661	1,746	1,226	8,490	33.63	31.34	22.67	14.47	100.00	58.71	41.29
Mahomedan Rajpoots	1,309	1,332	1,037	712	4,610	28.49	23.58	22.49	15.44	100.00	59.29	40.71
Afghans	927	1,010	518	402	2,864	32.35	35.80	18.45	14.10	100.00	55.88	44.12
Sydes	524	774	383	287	1,968	26.62	39.32	19.47	14.59	100.00	57.16	42.84
Other Mahomedans	20,546	20,071	13,903	11,050	65,470	31.36	30.66	20.02	16.87	100.00	55.54	44.46
Total, Mahomedans	57,576	52,187	39,384	31,116	180,263	31.94	26.96	21.54	17.26	100.00	55.86	44.14
Grand Total	259,762	240,555	158,961	119,328	778,596	33.35	30.85	20.40	15.40	100.00	57.13	42.87

Calculating the area at 3,000 square miles this gives an average of 259·3 to the square mile, and the number of dwelling-houses, being 119,266, an average of 6·5 per house. The two largest towns of Ulwur and Rajghur had a population of 52,357 and 12,070 respectively. The following table shows the numbers of cultivators and non-cultivators in the principal castes:—

	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins ...	38,615	43,456	82,071
Bunnials ...	2,470	43,582	46,052
Ahoers ...	42,320	2,651	44,971
Goojurs ...	37,685	5,095	42,780
Meeuas ...	40,641	8,546	49,187
Rajpoots ...	18,250	15,567	33,817
Jats ...	30,288	1,721	32,009
Other Hindoos ...	50,546	2,16,950	2,67,496
Total ...	2,60,765	3,37,568	5,98,333
<i>Mahomedans.</i>			
Moos (Mowatties) ...	91,596	2,265	96,861
Khanzadas ...	6,789	1,701	8,490
Rajpoot Mahomedans ...	3,986	579	4,565
Other Mahomedans ...	10,109	64,200	70,309
Total ...	1,15,180	64,745	1,80,225
Christians ...	.....	38	38
Grand Total ...	3,76,245	4,02,351	7,78,596

The percentage of girls to boys among the Rajpoot clans of Ulwur varies from 41·40 among the wealthiest clans to 26·60 in the poorest. Among other Hindoo castes the percentage is shown to be about 42, and among Mahomedans 44·16. The figures tend to show that infanticide exists among the Ulwur Rajpoots, who it is probable are no worse than those of the neighbouring Rajpoot States.

The Political Agent reports that, on the expiry of Major Impey's ten years' settlement of the land revenue in 1872, the demand was raised 7½ per cent. to Rs. 19,06,426:—

	Acres under cultivation	Ploughs.	Masonry wells.
At commencement of ten years' settlement ...	8,95,065	29,162	12,364
At expiry of ten years' settlement ...	11,44,965	40,307	13,437
Increase per cent. ...	27·9	38·2	8·6

There are 62 schools in the State attended by 2,904 scholars, and the cost of the establishment was nearly Rs. 22,000.

Bikaner.—The death of the Maharaja allowed of many reforms under the native Council and Political Agent. The new Maharaja Doongur Sing completed his eighteenth year on the 1st September 1872 and his installation was performed according to the custom of the country.

Serohee.—The rainfall in this State, which has suffered so severely from famine, was above the average. The autumn crop promised well, but was to some extent injured by locusts.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

These States, under Major General Daly, C. B., comprise an area of 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000, yielding a revenue to the chiefs of £2,750,000. In area the Native states of Central India are nearly equal to one-tenth of British India; they are about the same size as the country subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province, with perhaps one-third of the population. They are more extensive than British Burma, and four times as populous. The principal States are Gwahor, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah, the united revenues of which reach two millions sterling. Sindia's alone exceeds those of Indore, Bhopal and Rewah put together. His territory is nearly as large as Scotland, while his revenue is better than that of Norway, and a little short of Denmark. After these follow Theree, Duttia, Dhar, Jowra, Rutlam, Sumpthur, Punna, Dewas, Setaunhow, Sillara, and others in Bundelcund and elsewhere with possessions yielding revenue not far short of a million sterling. Many of these Chiefs, from antiquity of descent and clanship, wield an influence in the country worthy of all consideration, and far beyond that which income would imply. Besides the foregoing of the 1st and 2nd class, there are upwards of 40 petty Chiefs within the Agency, amongst whom are Mahomedans, Boondelas and Rajpoots, who hold their lands subject to the protection of the Government of India. The disciplined troops, with the exception of Sindia's, form a small portion of the strength. Probably 800 or 900 pieces of artillery of sizes exist in Central India; some almost useless, scores honeycombed on the walls of old forts and ghurries; but with a fair margin for these, there will still remain a formidable number of serviceable guns, though skilled gunners be few.

Gwalior.—The Maharaja Sindia cancelled the adoption of Raojee Rao Sindia as his son and heir. His Highness contri-

buted loans for two State Railways, between Agra and Gwalior and Indore and Neemuch. At the camp of exercise held by Sindia in February 1873 the force employed consisted of—5,000 Infantry, 3,470 Cavalry and 40 Guns, Horse and Bullock Batteries; three heavy (Elephant). The income of the Gwalior State for the year is shown as Rs. 85,49,619, and the expenditure as Rs. 94,14,614; the excess is due to large outlays on public works.

The very name of Mahratta suggests a nomad race, and the Rulers of Gwalior have been no exception to their brethren. They encamped where conquest or warfare led them, and Gwalior has never had a Palace worthy of its Chiefs. Dowlut Rao Sindia, after his campaign with the British in 1804, paid a visit to this part of his dominions on financial grounds, but was constrained to halt by a domestic occurrence in his family. He removed from old Gwalior to the site where the new town now stands and thus gave it the name of Lushkur, which means the "Camp of the Army." It continued the head-quarters of the Gwalior dynasty, though for years the Mahrattas were content to live in temporary huts. It is well within the memory of the present generation permanent buildings have arisen in the Lushkur, and that it has grown into a city of importance. The old building at Phool Bagh which is being destroyed for the erection of Sindia's new palace was built for the reception and entertainment by Jankojee Rao Sindia of the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, in 1832; and it is the present Maharaja's laudable ambition to erect a Palace in which he can properly receive Her Majesty's representative and other distinguished visitors. On the plain below the south-east corner of the Gwalior Fort is therefore rising a mighty structure which bids fair to rival any public building in India. It is a double-storied Palace, of the Italian type, enclosing a quadrangle, the front and rear faces being raised to give the appearance of a three-storied building. It is built of stone on massive arches and buttresses; balustrades and fretwork of carved freestone will relieve its heavy exterior. Besides the suites of rooms for the accommodation of the Chief and his family, the Palace contains a grand bath with fountains, handsome reception rooms, and apartments for the use of his visitors and ministers. The finishing touches to the more important rooms will be of white and black marble with gilding and other costly adornment.

Bhopal.—The Political Agent conferred, in a Durbar, the title of Nawab sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy on the husband of the Begum. The administration of Rajghur was satis-

factory. The Chief of Nursinghur died. *Kilcheepoor*, *Koorwaie*, *Mahomedghur* and *Basoda* were all satisfactorily administered. *Muxoodunghur* and *Putharee* was unsatisfactory. *Bundelkund*.—A heavy and continuous fall of rain, followed by a sudden cessation and much heat, caused a failure in nearly all the crops. *Oorcha* or *Tehree* suffered much unfavourable seasons. The financial condition of the State is bad and the differences between the Chief and his Thakoors had mostly subsided for the present. *Duttia* and *Sumplthur* report nothing new. *Punnah*.—The young Maharajah is reported to be doing well. *Ajighur* suffered very severely from the bad season. The State was still involved in debt. *Bijawur*.—The Chief was still in difficulties. *Chutterpoor*.—Here also unfavourable years have produced great distress. *Logassee*.—This jaghire profited by the excellent supervision exercised by Rai Purmesreedass, the manager. The young Chief is learning a little, but prefers sport to literature.

Bagheikund.—The district under this Agency, which reports for the first time, lies between 23° 20' and 25° 10' north latitude, and between 80° 30' and 82° 57' east longitude, containing an area of a little over 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,723,000, and comprises the following Native States, with a revenue of about 28 lakhs of Rupees:—

					Rs
Rewah	area 11,000 square miles	population 15,00,000	Rev. 25,00,000		
Nagode	450	"	73,000	"	80,000
Myhero	400	"	70,000	"	80,000
Sohawul	300	"	50,000	"	80,000
Koteo	131	"	30,000	"	60,000

The principal rivers are to the south of the Kymore, the Soane with its affluents, the Johilla, Bhadar, Mahanuddee, Bannasse, Mahon, and Goput, and the Nerbudda which rises in Rewah territory at Amarkantak, a flat-topped hill forming the eastern termination of the Satpooia range of hills which crosses the middle of India from west to east. The Nerbudda, after a short course, runs into the British districts in the Central Province. To the north of the Kymore the only rivers of importance are the Tons and Sutua.

Western Malwa.—The year passed in peace and prosperity. There was but little sickness, though cholera visited Oojein, Rutlam, and a few other places during the hot weather, and 21 Europeans and 115 Natives of the Neemuch garrison died of the disease. The autumn crops were good, the rain-fall though

lighter than usual was well distributed over the country. The various *Pergunnahs* of *Sindia*, *Holkar*, *Dewas*, and *Tonk*, from the interlacing of their boundaries naturally give rise to many quarrels. In *Rutlam* there were few marriages because it was the "Singist" year which occurs every twelfth year, and when thousands of religious devotees and other Hindoos, men and women, assemble from all quarters of India at Oojein to bathe in the river Seeptra. The period of Singist lasts nearly 18 months, and is considered inauspicious among the Hindoos. The village education system has called into existence 16 schools both in the town and the district for the instructions of the tiller of soil, obtaining an attendance of 372 boys and 30 girls. The yearly cost is Rupees 1,727 being Rupees 4 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ per pupil.

Bheel Agency.—The seven states of Dhar, Jabooah, Ali Rajpoo, Jobut, Kuttiwara, Ruttonmal and Mutwarh with the districts of Sindia and Holkar are almost entirely inhabited by Bheels and Bheelalas; the latter descended from Rajpoot fathers and Bheel mothers, who, year by year, under improving Government, settle down to husbandry and peaceful habits: occasionally, however, stung by some act of injustice or oppression, a Chief gathering his tribe around him retires to the hills and jungles and breaks out into wild outwary. It is generally not difficult by personal influence and promise of redress of grievance to bring back the tenants, but this year "Jugtia," the head of the Dussana Bheels, who inhabit a wild hilly country on Holkar's Chiculda Frontier, went "out" with most of his tribe, and, refusing repeated offers from the British authorities to hear and if possible redress any grievance he might have, he resisted Holkar's troops by force and remained in successful rebellion for several months. The Dussana Bheels are the wildest tribe of the Province; but no effort was spared to persuade before recourse was had to sterner measures; a special report is being prepared recounting the causes of the discontent of the tribe and proposals for the future.

Indore.—The sum of Rs. 2,38,152 was paid on account of the capitalization of the Indore contribution to the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps. The total number of chests of opium weighed amounted to 42,688, representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,56,12,800, or £2,561,280. The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 14,580 or £1,458; thus the total cost of collecting the duty on opium is more than paid for by the stamp duty on the hoondees. The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic shows an income of Rs. 32,151. The Indore High School continued to prosper.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income
				£
Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Deccan ...	97,137	11,000,000	2,310,000
Maharaja of Oudypore or Meywar ...		11,814	1,161,140	275,475
Maharaja of Jeypore ...		15,250	1,900,000	600,000
Maharaja of Joudhpore or Malwar ...		35,873	1,783,000	880,000
Maharao of Koondoo ...		2,291	224,000	60,000
Maharao of Kotah ...		5,000	450,000	268,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar ...		2,500	226,000	160,000
Raja of Shahpore ...				33,300
Rao of Tonk ...		640	131,000	108,281
Maharaja of Kerowlee ...		1,873	188,000	60,708
Maharaja of Kishengurh ...	Rajpootana ...	720	100,000	100,000
Maharaja of Dhoopore ...		1,260	192,382	110,000
Maharaja of Phuripore ...		1,074	743,710	279,565
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur ...		3,000	778,696	224,848
Maharaja of Hikancer ...		17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maharawal of Jeysulmura ...		12,232	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serabee ...		3,020	85,000	18,816
The Maharawal of Doongurpore ...		1,000	100,000	18,974
The Maharawal of Manawarra ...		2,600	150,000	25,118
Rajah of Pertabgurh ...		1,460	150,000	40,110
Maharaja Sindhia ...			2,500,000	854,869
Maharaja Holkar ...		8,318	378,000	520,300
Boysal of Bhopal ...	Central India ...	6,764	681,686	240,000
Chief of Dewas ...		266	20,000	30,000
Norab of Jouna ...		872	88,466	65,524
Raja of Rutiam ...		600	84,839	64,267
Raja of Siliama ...		103	88,978	24,900
Raj. of Seelambow ...	Western Malwa ...			
Chief of Panth Peopla ...				
Raja of Dhar ...		2,691	125,000	60,000
Chief of Jodut ...			7,000	800
of Mutwarh ...				620
of Khutiewara ...	Bhopawur ...			120
of Ruttonmal ...				60
All Rajpore ...				12,100
Jhabua ...		1,500	60,000	11,000
Jugnoo ...				
Chatterpore ...				
Lozasseo ...				
Charkay ...				
Ajagurh ...	Bundelkund Agency. ...	6,119	1,347,000	355,800
Kajawur ...				
Duttia ...				
Oorcha ...				
Pannah ...				
Sunmptur ...				
Rawah ...				
Nagode ...	Baghelkund Agency. ...	16,291	1,723,000	280,000
Myheo ...				
Sobawul ...				
Kotes ...				
Maharaja of Mysore ...	Mysore ...			180,000
Raja of Munnipore ...	Burma Frontier ...	7,584	5,000	1,425
Mulraj King of Oudh ...	Celeutia ...			170,000
Mewar of Sindh ...	Sindh, &c. ...			61,275
Total		266,218	27,246,667	7,807,408

General Result.

JURISDICTION.	Square Miles.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			£
Bengal	79,156	2,238,745	201,415
North-Western Province ...	1,335	685,000	108,000
Punjab	104,000	5,299,388	1,873,292
Bombay	53,610	8,842,413	2,181,538
Central Province	28,834	1,049,720	56,323
Madras	31,953	2,608,686	662,696
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ...	266,218	27,246,457	7,607,408
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	565,106	47,970,409	12,890,671

CHAPTER IV.

ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS OF INDIA.

THE previous Chapter contains the returns of the population of each of the 11 Provinces and of all the 153 Feudatory States as published up to the middle of May 1874. The detailed results of the census of Bombay and of Mysore had not then appeared nor the Burma Administration Report for 1872-73. But the gross results of the Bombay and Mysore enumerations are given in the previous chapter, and the population returns of Burma for 1871-72 will harmonise more closely with the census returns of the other Provinces made in that year, than later figures.

No census of any Indian Province, or of all India, is likely to be taken again till 1881; when the decennial numbering of the British Empire will take place. In some provinces, like Bengal, orders have been given to write up the village and local census papers annually. In others, like the North-Western Province, the necessities of the land-revenue administration are likely to require this. The experience of supervisors of the last census, like Mr. W. C. Plowden in the North-Western Province, is likely to lead to an improved set of returns, adapted to the peculiarities of Indian caste and social life and yet calculated to fit in to the census systems of European countries. The first section of the Eighth Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg at the end of August 1872, made certain suggestions intended to secure a uniform method of numbering the people in every country simultaneously. The members recommended that a census should be taken at least once in ten years, in the years terminating with 0. Sweden, Holland and Belgium maintain a perpetual register of the population in each township by *individual*, not family, schedules, as is done elsewhere. This was tried at Moscow and Berlin. In the former 610,000 inhabitants were enumerated by as many cards, which are dealt out in packs when the work of classification is done. The Congress decided that the population should be obtained by individual bulletins, if the degree of instruction and other circumstances warrant it; if not, by family or household bulletins.

The population of the British Empire of India stands thus according to the Census taken at the end of 1871.

The British Empire of India.

DATE OF CENSUS.	PROVINCE.	SQUARE MILES.			POPULATION.			POPULATION PER MILE.	
		Non-fendatory.	Fendatory.	Total.	Non-fendatory.	Fendatory.	Total.	Non-fendatory.	Non-fendatory and Fendatory.
25th January 1872 ...	Bengal ...	133,600	79,156	212,816	62,205,634	2,238,745	64,444,379	464	302
15th November 1871 ...	Madras ...	139,098	31,953	171,651	31,597,872	2,608,686	34,206,558	226	199
18th January 1872 ...	North-Western ...	81,402	1,335	82,737	30,781,204	685,000	31,466,204	378	380
21st February 1872 ...	Bombay ...	124,943	53,610	178,553	16,352,623	8,842,413	25,195,036	131	141
10th January 1868 ...	Punjab ...	102,001	104,000	206,001	17,596,752	5,299,388	22,896,140	173	111
1st February 1869 ...	Oudh ...	29,330	.....	29,330	11,220,032	.....	11,220,032	474	374
25th January 1872 ...	Central ...	84,963	28,834	113,797	8,201,519	1,049,710	9,251,229	96	81
30th March 1872 ...	Burma ...	93,879	.....	93,879	2,562,323	.....	2,562,323	27	27
25th January 1872 ...	Assam ...	36,415	.....	36,415	2,412,480	.....	2,412,480	66	66
10th January 1865 ...	Ajmeer ...	2,672	.....	2,672	426,268	.....	426,268	159	159
November 1871 ...	Coorg ...	2,400	.....	2,400	168,312	.....	168,312	6	6
November 1871 ...	Mysore ...	.....	28,449	28,449	.....	5,055,412	5,055,412	...	177
7th November 1867 ...	Barar ...	.....	17,334	17,334	.....	2,231,565	2,231,565	...	138
Partly Census Chiefly estimate	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ...	.....	266,218	266,218	.....	27,246,457	27,246,457	...	102
Grand Total ...		831,963	610,889	1,442,852	183,525,019	55,257,376	238,782,395	220	165

Rate of Increase.—The reliable results of the North-West Census seem to establish the fact that the population all over India is increasing at the rate of a half per cent every year. In the North-Western Province the increase was 0·52 during each of 6 years comparatively free from famine. In the Central Province it was 0·34 in each of five years, but one of these, 1869, was marked by intense famine and fatal epidemics. To ascertain the population at the end of 1873 one per cent must be added to the totals of the table on the opposite side, in the case of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Province, Bombay, the Central Province, Assam and Mysore, 2½ per cent in the Punjab, 2 per cent in Oudh and 7 per cent in Burma which receives immigrants.

Density.—Omitting the Feudatory States, where, however, the accurate census of Ulwur shows 259 to the square mile and where it is great in Baroda, for instance, the density of population in British India varies from 474 in Oudh and 464 in Bengal or more than Belgium, 378 in the North-Western Province, 226 in Madras, 172 in the Punjab, 131 in Bombay and 96 in the Central Province to 27 in Burma with its vast fertile wastes. The density is 220 to the mile in Non-Feudatory India and 165 in all India.

Races and Creeds.

It is not yet possible to arrive at general results regarding age and sex in India even were the Bombay and Mysore Reports available. But reliable conclusions as to Races and Creeds may be reached and they are full of social and political as well as economic interest. The bulk of the population is, of course, Hindoo, thus divided according to Provinces:—

Hindoos.

Bengal and Assam ...	...	...	38,000,000
Madras ..	...	...	20,000,000
North Western Province	...	...	26,000,000
Bombay	...	...	12,440,650
Punjab	...	...	6,094,759
Oudh ..	...	...	10,002,278
Central Province	...	...	5,000,000
Burma ..	...	...	136,427
Coorg	...	...	128,197
Mysore	...	...	4,000,000
Borar	...	...	1,700,000
Total	...	...	123,502,311

The Sikhs are practically a sect of Hindoos and do not seem to be increasing, except in the form of such sectarian bodies as the Kookas and Ramdasseees,

	<i>Sikhs.</i>		
Punjab	1,141,848
Elsewhere	108,152
Total	1,250,000

The bulk of the Boodhists are in Burma and the Himalayan districts. The Jains are on the border land between Boodhists and Hindoos.

	<i>Boodhists and Jains.</i>		
Bengal and Assam	86,496
Madras	21,254
North-Western Provinces, <i>estimate</i>	10,000
Bombay	192,245
Punjab, <i>estimate</i>	100,000
Central Province	86,569
Burma	2,163,613
Mysore	13,035
Total	2,629,212

The census returns do not show clearly the numbers of the aboriginal tribes like the Gonds, Kols, Southals and other races, both Kolarian and Dravidian, and still less does it mark off such great casteless sects or out-caste tribes as the Sutnamees and Ku-beerpuntees whom it mixes up with Hindoos. A near approach to the truth has been arrived at in the following table:—

	<i>Aboriginal and Casteless Tribes.</i>		
Bengal and Assam <i>partly estimate</i>	8,000,000
Madras	860,000
North-Western Province	600,000
Bombay	700,000
Punjab	700,000
Oudh	91,000
Central Province	3,000,000
Burma	267,752
Coorg	26,389
Berar	193,059
Mysore, <i>estimate</i>	800,000
Total	15,238,200

The Census revealed an unexpected number of Mahomedans in Bengal, but fewer elsewhere than had been supposed:—

	<i>Mahomedans.</i>		
Bengal and Assam	20,664,775
Madras	1,857,857
North-Western Province	4,189,348
Bombay	2,847,756
Punjab	9,331,367
Oudh	1,284,436
Central Province	233,247
Burma	82,002
Coorg	11,304
Mysore	208,991
Berar	154,951
Total	40,868,034

There are small bodies of Parsees and Jews chiefly in Bombay and Cochin. The returns do not show the Jews:—

Estimate	Jews.	Parsees.
	8,000	Bombay, 67,116
		Berar, 85
		Bengal, Aden and elsewhere, 2,800
		<u>70,000</u>

We now come to the Christians. Unfortunately the Census Returns of most of the Provinces are avowedly unreliable under this head. If we look at Europeans, Americans and Eurasians the census of the city of Calcutta, for instance, has utterly broken down. If we seek to learn the number of Native Christians, Protestant, Syrian and Roman Catholic, many of these are in Native States like Travancore and Cochin. But for the Protestants we have a very detailed census taken by the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time as that of most of the Provinces of India. The Roman Catholics annually publish their own returns.

CHRISTIANS.	Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese.
Bengal and Assam	19,822	23,853
Madras	14,505	24,874
North-Western Province	12,438	2,701
Bombay	11,652	46,164
Punjab	17,411	2,044
Oudh	5,446	985
Central Province	4,376	1,428
Burma	1,337	5,192
Coorg	120	700
Mysore	4,500	3,000
Berar	920	.....
Add half the Army	30,000	.....
Total	110,522	112,439

It is not clear whether the British Army of 60,000 men has been included in each provincial entry. But it is certain that the European population of Bengal is larger than the above numbers, the enumeration of Calcutta having failed.

Asiatic Christians.—The Protestant Missionary Census of 1871 is the third taken in India. In the ten years from 1861 to 1861 the rate of increase was about 53 per cent. In the ten years ending 1871 the rate was 61 per cent, raising the number in the whole of India from 138,731 to 224,161, or to the extent of 85,430 persons. Three-fourths of these were from aboriginal and low caste tribes. The

Native Christians subscribed Rs. 85,12½ to their churches in the year 1871 against Rs. 93,438 in the whole ten years ending 1861. The number of Foreign Missionaries was 486 in 1871 against 478 in 1861. But in the ten years the number of central mission stations in India increased from 319 to 423; of native ordained ministers, from 97 to 226; and of communicants, from 24,976 to 62,813. In the year 1861 there were in all the Missions 75,975 pupils under instruction, in 1871 there were 122,372, of whom 26,611 were young women and girls. This shows an increase of 46,397. In the ten years from 1851 to 1861 the increase was less than 12,000. Of the pupils trained in mission colleges and schools from 1861 to 1871, 1621 passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the three Indian Universities; 513 passed the First Arts Examination; 154 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; 18 the degree of Master of Arts; and 6 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This result demonstrates the important part which Missions are taking in imparting a sound education to the people. One half of the matriculated students, 340 F.A.s, 134 B.A.s, all the M.A.s, and all the B.L.s, were from institutions in Bengal. There are 24 Mission Presses in India, Ceylon and Burma. These have published in the course of the ten years no fewer than 3,410 separate works, mostly of a Christian and educational character, in 31 languages and dialects. The number of copies of books and tracts printed amounts to 12,317,172:—

Number of copies of the entire Bible in the vernacular languages,	28,000
Number of copies of the new Testament, old Testament and other portions of the Bible,	1,164,003
Number of copies of Christian Books	2,842,495
Number of Christian Tracts in the Vernacular languages	5,707,355
Number of School Books	2,375,040
Number of other Books	200,279

The largest numerical increase of converts was from the following nationalities:—

	1861.	1871.	Increase.	Percentage.
Tamil	91,844	118,317	26,473	29
Kol	2,400	20,877	18,477	803
Telooogo	4,531	19,233	14,702	324
Malayalam	11,222	19,625	8,403	75
Hindoo and Oordoo	5,288	10,153	4,865	92
Bengaloo	16,277	20,516	4,239	26
Oriza	1,123	3,155	2,032	180

Sontalec, Garo, Gondee, Koi, and Tibetan converts appear for the first time in the Census. The following tables, including Ceylon, show the progress in detail from 1851 to the end of 1871:—

According to Provinces.

Province.	Foreign Mis- sionaries.		Native Or- dained Agents.		Communicants.		Native Christians.			Populi in Schools.											
										Anglo-Vernacular.		Vernacular.		Girls' Schools.							
	1850-1861.	1871.	1850-1861.	1871.	1850.	1861.	1871.	1850.	1861.	1871.	1850.	1861.	1871.	1850.	1861.	1871.					
Bengal	95	106	106	2	26	32	3,371	4,620	13,502	14,177	20,516	48,968	6,762	7,075	7,284	6,319	4,740	16,013	1,497	1,690	5,623
N. W. Province	45	61	62	1	6	17	573	976	2,822	1,732	3,717	7,151	1,228	3,784	8,220	2,640	3,066	3,377	306	1,115	3,705
Oudh	...	9	13	...	...	2	...	64	208	...	275	678	...	110	1,137	...	103	399	...	191	864
Punjab	10	40	35	1	3	14	25	353	707	96	1,136	1,870	178	2,205	7,437	488	1,121	1,222	35	282	1,868
Central	4	11	17	1	2	6	65	128	665	271	526	2,569	157	681	1,969	337	507	2,470	82	54	671
Bombay	38	45	57	4	13	20	290	1,100	1,591	638	2,331	4,177	971	1,993	2,964	4,573	2,039	3,101	1,325	1,476	1,119
Madras	147	201	196	11	67	131	10,351	17,780	37,320	74,176	110,078	160,655	4,893	7,937	12,376	24,178	33,811	37,759	2,978	10,954	12,000
Total in India	339	472	468	21	97	225	14,661	24,976	52,816	91,022	128,731	224,558	14,189	32,640	41,139	35,661	36,360	44,241	11,193	18,967	22,611
Pastorancy Office	...	29	37	25	...	7	293	449	724	834	1,245	1,945	4,169	4,718	3,637	880	429	1,392	671	779	2,175
Calcutta	...	11	13	3	2	4	61	137	274	149	415	726	1,094	993	1,076	1,605	750	444	938	828	409
Bombay	...	16	27	20	6	9	671	1,786	2,070	2,572	3,577	4,471	1,644	2,690	3,069	1,668	1,266	1,276	1,384	1,945	2,915
Madras	...	30	31	6	42	79	2,645	3,949	5,641	18,046	15,373	7	1,020	1,821	7	3,402	3,272	7	2,900	3,969	7
Oryssa	...	...	27	29	...	46	77	...	13,439	20,514	...	39,266	...	1,024	1,197	...	3,776	4,037	...	1,006	1,010
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,728	...	16,976	37,131	...	47,504	43,380	...	14,296	31,043
Grand Total	339	541	548	45	182	304	18,410	48,608	78,494	112,191	212,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

According to Languages.

[illegible]

Estimated Population speaking each Language, etc.

	Commencement of Missions	Estimated Population	No. of Foreign and Native Missionaries	Population to each Missionary.	NATIVE CHRISTIANS.				PUPILS IN SCHOOLS.			
					1861.	1871.	Increase during Decade.	Percentage of Increase.	Pro. of Converts to each Missionary, 1871.	1861.	1871.	Proportion of Pupils to each Missionary, 1871.
Assam	1840	2,000,000	5	400,000	190	320	130	68	63	422	631	126
Bengal	1763	36,000,000	73	493,333	16,277	20,516	4,239	26	27	11,985	21,430	285
Canara	1810	10,000,000	58	172,414	2,640	4,408	1,768	67	76	4,380	6,995	104
Garo	1867	50,000	3	16,666	..	212	212	..	71	..	240	60
Gondoo	1866	2,000,000	2	1,000,000	..	34	34	..	17	..	86	43
Gujarat	1813	7,000,000	3	875,000	385	532	147	38	66	820	1,211	151
Hindoo & Ch. Miss	1813	100,000,000	133	731,579	5,288	10,155	4,865	92	76	10,369	21,573	164
Kashmir	1841	150,000	1	30,000	184	..	..	..	..	418	..	..
Kol	1862	3,000,000	13	230,769	2,400	20,877	18,477	803	1,676	91	1,515	116
Madras	1816	3,000,000	40	75,000	11,222	19,625	8,403	75	491	4,499	5,086	127
Marathee	1813	15,000,000	53	283,019	1,979	3,773	1,794	91	71	4,779	6,240	118
Orissa	1822	5,000,000	23	217,391	1,123	3,155	2,032	180	137	412	2,638	117
Punjabee	1834	12,000,000	43	279,070	432	1,285	853	198	39	2,686	8,745	208
Pushtoo	1855	1,000,000	3	333,333	4	60	56	1,400	20	232	413	138
Sinhalee	1862	2,000,000	9	222,222	..	909	909	..	101	..	1,785	196
Sindhee	1850	2,000,000	3	666,666	44	85	41	93	28	112	500	167
Tamil	1766	15,000,000	126	80,000	31,844	118,317	86,473	27	636	32,417	38,649	294
Unsettled	1863	18,000,000	49	375,000	4,331	19,233	14,702	324	392	2,983	4,708	95
Unsettled	1865	..	2	..	..	17	17	..	8	35	180	90
Unsettled	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The number of Roman Catholic Christians is stated at 808,034 which does not include 106,657 under the Archbishop of Goa, or 914,691. Until about twelve years ago, the numbers given of Roman Catholics seem to have been merely estimates. A Papal Delegate, who visited the Indian Missions, recommended that a correct census should be taken of the Roman Catholic population. Blank returns were printed, in which the names and residence, &c., of every family were to be entered. In the Madras Vicariate and some other parts of India, this was carefully done; in others, judging from the figures given, "about 24,000," &c., only estimates are yet available. The table gives the Roman Catholic population of India in 1852, 1862, and 1872, taken from the "Madras Catholic Directory," *permissu superiorum*. This publication is regarded by Roman Catholics themselves as the most reliable authority on the subject. Europeans are included as well as Natives. In North India European soldiers constitute the great bulk of the Roman Catholic population.

Statistics of Roman Catholic Missions in India.

VICARIATES.	PRIESTS.			ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION.			CHILDREN IN R. C. SCHOOLS.		UNDER ARCH-BISHOP OF GOA.		R. C. POPULATION 1862-72.
	1852	1862	1872	1852	1862	1872	1862	1872	1862	1872	
Eastern Bengal	4	8	6	12,000	6,476	7,250	225	220	2,173	3,520	2,121
Western Bengal	10	28	32	15,000	17,000	12,191	850	1,711	300	130	-4,879
Patna	12	18	26	3,200	8,383	9,500	192	30	none	none	1,117
Agra	21	28	30	20,000	20,000	14,300	1,225	750	none	none	-5,013
Bombay	31	45	63	18,800	17,600	21,000	1,000	1,957	30,000	31,000	3,800
Mangalore	22	55	31	16,450	44,000	45,000	655	2,000	9,000	9,000	1,000
Vizagapatnam	12	17	23	6,250	8,550	10,600	650	1,921	1	none	1,411
Hyderabad	6	9	8	4,000	4,800	6,645	35	300	1,000	350	1,310
Mysore	12	18	26	19,000	17,100	23,070	600	1,100	none	none	7,970
Mauras	35	15	22	41,400	36,426	30,048	2,300	2,43	5,570	6,143	192
Mombatore	10	19	21	20,000	17,000	18,500	256	500	1,200	none	300
Pondicherry	41	68	94	90,550	107,136	127,531	900	2,800	3,329	2,314	19,370
Madras	39	46	67	150,000	141,74	145,000	1,400	2,000	25,000	24,500	3,800
Quilon	18	24	39	44,000	50,000	60,000	1,150	1,500	7,000	8,600	11,600
Verapoly	441	368	261	238,000	240,000	270,000	6,840	7,800	6,000	22,000	57,000
Total, India	685	1,033	1,174	693,650	725,764	808,034	18,149	26,470	59,573	106,657	99,372

The total increase in India during the decade is 99,372 of whom 17,084 are Roman Catholics under the Archbishop of Goa. The small district of Verapoly, chiefly in Cochin, claims an increase of 57,000—more than one-half—though the priests have diminished from 388 to 303. In the Almanac of 1870, the Roman Catholics of the Syrian rite in the Vicariate are estimated

at 150,000—ten thousand less than in 1862; but in 1872 the number is estimated at 190,000. The great bulk of the priests are natives. Accepting the statistics as given in the Directory, the total increase in India during the decade is 12 per cent.

General Result.

The Races and Creeds of the 184 millions of British India, including the Christians only in Native States and in the small Portuguese and French territories, may be stated as follows:—

Christians			
European and American	..	..	110,522
Eurasian and Mixed	..	..	112,489
Asiatic Protestant	..	..	224,161
Roman Catholic	..	..	914,691
Syrian Jacobites	..	..	340,000
Armenian ditto	..	..	10,000
Greek	...	...	500
			1,403,283
Jews	..	..	8,000
Parsoes	..	..	70,000
Mussulmans	..	..	40,860,084
Aboriginal and Casteless Tribes	..	..	17,238,200
Buddhists and Jains	...	..	2,630,000
Sikhs	..	..	1,250,000
Hindoos	...	..	128,500,000

The only established facts as to the growth of these various communities are that the annual rate of increase is a half per cent, that the Mahomedans do not increase so fast as the Hindoos, that the authorised statistics show the annual increase of Roman Catholic Christians to be 1-1/5 per cent and of the Protestant Christians to be 6-1/10 per cent. On the other hand we can assert nothing of the millions of the Feudatory States except those in South India,

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

BENGAL.

Permanently Settled.—The decennial settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa—by which last term was meant at that period only the tract of country lying between the Roopnarain and Sooburreeka rivers, and now included in the district of Midnapore—was commenced in the year 1789 and completed in 1790-91. In the latter year the total assessment amounted to sicca Rs. 2,68,00,989 (Company's Rs. 2,85,87,722), and this assessment was, with no doubt some slight variation, declared to be permanent in 1793. The settlement embraced, roughly speaking, the tracts of country now comprised in the divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhaugulpore. It also comprised parts of the Hazareebaugh and Maunbhoom districts in the Chutia Nagpore division, as well as Julpigoree, Goalpara and Cooch Behar, which are now in the Cooch Behar division, but then formed part of the Rungpore Collectorate. The total assessment during the year 1871-72 of the same divisions amounted to Rs. 3,52,08,866.

The zemindars with whom the settlement was originally made, were for the most part powerful men, whose authority extended over wide tracts of country, police and other powers being intrusted to them. Of these tracts they were, by the settlement, constituted the proprietors. But under the influence of debt and mismanagement these large zemindaries were speedily broken up. The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit but small compared with that given to zemindars in modern days. The rights of the ryots to hold at customary rates were also secured by law, and the power of the zemindars over them was limited. Within the ten years that immediately followed the permanent settlement, a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement. The average annual collections from 1794 to 1798 amounted, however, to sicca Rs. 2,65,00,000, being only three lakhs short of the annual demand. In 1799 the new zemindars were vested with greatly increased power over the ryots, and again in 1812 further power was given them, so that for some 50 years of the present century they exercised a power over the ryots far greater than that given them by the original settlement of 1793. Some additions were made to the revenue demand when the zemindars were relieved

of police charges, and in 1824-25 the demand had risen to Company's Rs. 2,98,62,021. After that period the revenue expanded as resumptions of invalid revenue-free tenures proceeded under Regulation. II. of 1819. In 1823-29 the current demand was sicca Rs. 2,85,26,034, or Company's Rs. 3,04,27,770. Eighteen years later, in 1846-47, it had risen to Rs. 3,12,52,676, and after this period a fresh and very marked enhancement occurred, bringing the demand in 1848-49 up to Rs. 3,40,96,605. During the three years 1847, 1848 and 1849, no less than 6,198 estates were added to the revenue roll by resumption, and the revenue was otherwise swelled by escheats, the assessment of lands brought to light by survey, and resettlements of Government estates. After this the demand remained almost stationary up to 1856-57, in which year it appears at the slightly reduced amount of Rs. 3,37,38,783. In the following year it rose to Rs. 3,39,10,362, and from that time there has been a steady expansion, interrupted in the year 1866-67 only by the Famine, up to Rs. 3,55,34,022, which represents the current demand for 1872-73.

Omitting Assam, Cuttack and part of Chutia Nagpore the number of estates on the Government revenue roll has been enormously augmented since the permanent settlement—*first*, by the admission to the roll of Talookdars who succeeded in the claims preferred by them to hold their talooks independently of the zemindars through whom they had previously paid their revenue, and *secondly*, by partitions of estates. In the district of Jessore alone no less than 1,000 estates were added to the roll by the separate registration of talooks between the year 1796 and 1798. Partitions have occurred in two ways,—*first*, by the act of Government or the courts of law, the object being to bring portions of estates to sale for arrears of revenue or private debts due from the proprietors; and *secondly*, at the instance of the proprietors themselves, under the permission accorded by Clause 3, Art. IX of the Proclamation of the 22nd March 1793. Partitions of the former class were carried to such an extent during the ten years which immediately succeeded the settlement, as completely to disintegrate most of the large ancestral estates in the country. And the process of voluntary partition has been constantly carried on up to the present time. The result of all these operations has been a transformation of the revenue roll so complete, that it is almost impossible to establish in most districts the points of identity between the list of 1793 and that of 1872.

The figures subjoined, which exhibit a classification of estates according to area, are unfortunately not quite complete, owing to defects in the survey records of one or two districts. They show that

in 38 districts of Bengal Proper and Behar, out of a total number of 154,200 estates at present borne on the public books, 533, or 34 per cent. only are great properties with an area of 20,000 acres and upwards; that 15,747, or 10·21 per cent., range from 500 to 22,000 acres in area; while the number of estates which fall short of 500 acres is no less than 137,920, or 89·44 per cent. of the whole. In all districts a large proportion of the petty estates now shown are resumed rent-free tenures of a petty character settled with the holders. The present average areas of the estates in the Behar districts are, as shown by recent reports from the district officers, as follow:—In Gaya, 620 acres; in Patna, 223 acres; in Shahabad, 523 acres; in Sarun, 150 acres; in Champaran, 1,924 acres; in Tirhoot, 303 acres; in Bhaugulpore, 1,139 acres; and in Monghyr, 386 acres; but these figures are not so significant as those shown in the table below, of the extent to which the sub-division of property has been carried in the part of the country under notice, the average being raised by the few great estates, exceeding 20,000 acres each, which exist in each district.

Classification of estates in Bengal according to area.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		No. of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.	No. of moderate estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.	No. of small estates under 500 acres exclusive of resumed petty estates under 50 acres.
Bengal.	<i>Western Districts.</i>			
	Burdwan	6	36	2,804
	Dancoorah	4	48	481
	Bierbhoom	7	213	275
	Midnapore	22	800	1,953
	Monghyr with Howrah ..	*	*	*
	Total	39	1,097	5,543
Peshawar.	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
	24 Pergunnahs	11	320	1,476
	Naddea	47	569	1,127
	Jessore	24	235	1,077
	Total	81	1,124	3,680
Bihar.	<i>North Bihar.</i>			
	Moorehamed	8	378	2,449
	Dinapore	27	687	201
	Madan	*	169	871
	Kajshah	15	366	1,165
	Bungpore	20	283	246
	Bogra	*	*	*
	Patna	4	167	674
	Total	79	1,669	6,116

Classification of estates in Bengal according to area. —(Continued.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		No. of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.	No. of moderate estates from 600 to 20,000 acres.	No. of small estates under 600 acres, including raij estates under 20 acres.
Coastal Bengal.	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
	Darjeeling	1	46	385
	Junpigoore	3	9	57
	Goalpara	13	7	8
	Total	18	62	450
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
	Dacca	8	476	7,324
	Futtedpore	7	164	2,817
	Jackergunge	46	664	4,618
	Mymensingh	40	628	5,829
	Sylhet	14	656	53,368
	Cachar ... ..	...	27	7,878
	Total	115	1,415	81,834
Chittagong.	Chittagong	1	671	3,577
	Noakhally	14	106	1,216
	Tipporah	14	305	1,517
	Total	29	1,082	6,435
Patna.	<i>Patna.</i>			
	Patna	2	649	5,666
	Gya	25	2,110	2,443
	Shahabad	23	2,664	2,048
	Tirhoot	6	974	12,453
	Barun	3	674	2,951
	Chumpanan	3	195	695
	Total	70	7,076	24,255
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	10	354	1,944
	Bhaugulpore	24	514	3,672
	Purneah	18	73	1,524
	Total	52	941	7,090
South-West Frontier Agency.	<i>CHITRA NAGPORE</i>			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency</i>			
	Hazareebaugh	17	61	164
	Lohardugga	5	2	.....
	Singbhoom	3	...	.....
	Mauibhoom	26	5	.....
	Total	51	71	164
	Grand Total	513	15,747	137,920

Of the increase of Rs. 66,21,144 in the land-tax since the decennial settlement no less than Rs. 40,40,965, or nearly two-thirds, has been obtained in Behar. The increase of revenue in Bengal Proper since the decennial settlement has been Rs. 25,80,179 only—an amount not in excess of what might reasonably be expected in so large an area.

The Regulations of 1793 directed that the register of estates should be re-written every five years and that all zemindars should maintain putwaries, and file their accounts with canoongoes who were to keep the public accounts. Neither was done. In 1815 the Court of Directors took up the matter afresh but in vain. The Board of Revenue themselves persistently opposed the whole system, and though the Government of India never conceded the point, they managed by passive resistance to defeat all action until canoongoes dropped out everywhere but in Orissa, and putwaries were discouraged, and as far as possible extinguished. As a result of the policy of non-interference in Bengal, there were no tehsildars or other native revenue officers in the interior of districts, and up to 1872-73 there were no revenue establishments whatever out of the Collector's office.

The record of all rights, which was required by the old system, is now being partially supplied by the returns submitted under the Road Cess Act, which is already to a great extent a register of tenures in Bengal. The cess was declared leviable from the 1st October 1873 in 15 districts: Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Dacca, Furreedpore, Purneah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and Hazareebaugh. Although the valuations were complete in Burdwan, the Lieutenant Governor thought it best to keep back the levy of the cess in that district for one year more on account of the fever. Fever has caused the postponement of the cess in Burdwan and famine in some other districts. In the district of Balasore, where the rate was first imposed, in 1872-73, it was fixed at half the maximum rate, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee, which will fall on the ryots at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an anna, or half a pice per rupee of their rent. If we take the average rent of ryots to be Rs. 10, each ryot at this rate will pay on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, or five pice, as road cess along with his rent, and the maximum rate imposeable would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The Lieutenant-Governor calculates that at the maximum rate the road cess will be equal to a tax of about 4 annas per maund on the salt consumed by the ryot and his family, and at a half rate equal to a tax of 2 annas per maund. Taking the salt consumed by the family to be 24 seers per annum, (say 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head), and the duty on that quantity of salt to be Rs. 2, the maximum road cess would be equal to about

one-thirteenth of the salt-tax. A remission of 8 annas per maund in the salt duty would give the Balasore ryot, for instance, fully four times as much relief as the road cess imposes a burden on him. Agrarian disturbances in Pubna, which is not a cess district, led the Lieutenant Governor to hope that the ryots will think themselves compensated for their share of a light cess by the security afforded them by a public record of rents and tenures.

The following is an abstract of the number of estates and under-tenures of all sorts that had been registered up to the end of September 1873:—

Districts.	Number of tenures.		Districts.	Number of tenures.	
	Over Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 100.		Over Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 100.
Burdwan ..	4,804	170,264	Mymensingh ...	598	6,504
Hooghly with Howrah	1,567	34,440	Tipperah ...	3,541	22,955
24-Pergunahs ...	3,429	25,235	Monghyr ...	1,989	11,525
Nuddea ...	2,416	17,172	Bhaugulpore ...	1,690	7,215
Jessore ...	4,273	72,845	Purneah ...	2,236	18,060
Moorshedabad ...	1,658	86,215	Cuttack ...	1,475	27,369
Rajahahye ...	2,076	32,187	Pooree ...	729	18,928
Dacca ...	231	19,209	Balasore ...	232	7,215
Furreedpore ...	1,039	28,690	Hazareebaugh ...	850	7,044
			Maunbhoom ...	2,337	9,251
			Total ...	37,170	567,336

The registration was completed in these districts, except in Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Maunbhoom. In some districts it is found that sub-infeudation has been carried to a great extent, to the sixth degree, and even beyond. Burdwan and Jessore show the largest number of tenures, and Balasore the smallest number. Omitting these three districts the valuation of estates and revenue payable show these results:—

	Rs.
Total rateable valuation of the land lying in the 15 districts after deducting charges, &c., under the Act ...	4,08,96,156
Total land revenue of the 15 districts ...	1,38,74,192
Amount of road cess on lands for 1873-74 ...	7,38,122
Amount on mines ...	5
Amount on houses ...	62,528
Total amount of road cess of the 15 districts for 1873-74	8,00,655

The valuations of these districts are shown to exceed on an

average three times the total revenue assessed on them. The district of Hazareebaugh is quite abnormal, the revenue being very low and the valuation upwards of 15 times the revenue. In the district of Bhaugulpore the total valuation is more than seven times the land revenue. In the district of Dacca it is almost five times. In Monghyr it is more than four times. In the ordinary Bengal districts, such as Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, and Furreedpore, it is about three times. It is somewhat less than three times in Nuddea, Hooghly, Moorsshedabad, and Purneah. In Orissa the proportion is least. In Balasore it is less than twice as much; and in Pooree and Cuttack, though more than twice, the valuation is considerably less than three times the revenue. But these three last mentioned districts are temporarily settled districts. The total valuation of the land is largest in Burdwan with upwards of 54 lakhs; and in the districts of Hooghly with Howrah and of the 24-Pergunnahs, in each of which it exceeds forty lakhs of rupees. In Monghyr, Jessore, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Moorsshedabad, it exceeds thirty lakhs; in Purneah, Nuddea, Dacca, and Cuttack, it exceeds twenty lakhs; in Furreedpore it is nearly twelve lakhs; in Pooree it exceeds ten lakhs; in Hazareebaugh it is nearly ten lakhs; and in Balasore, where it is least, the valuation is a little over eight and a half lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept these valuations as a full valuation down to the very ground, as he has expressed it. But a few years hence a closer valuation may be made. Sir George Campbell does not hesitate to affirm that the experiment of valuing the lands of Bengal and imposing a road cess had been carried so far as to enable him to say with confidence that it is a distinct and decided success.

Other Cesses.—Municipalities may now establish town schools. Government has, since March 1874, granted for purposes of local improvement and education three per cent. of the rental of Government estates and of ryotwaree estates in Bengal, and six per cent. of the rental of the ryotwaree districts of Assam and the Bhootan Dooars. At the re-settlement of all temporarily-settled estates three per cent. of the total assumed rental is to be set aside as the local improvement cess. The Court of Wards has set aside in most solvent estates under its care a certain annual sum for the establishment of primary schools and for the encouragement of other schools. The area to which these orders apply, is but a very small proportion of the whole of Bengal, and it is admitted that by far the greater part of the country is still without any provision for primary education.

The security of the Government revenue depends at present upon the operation of the Sale Law. The average annual number of sales of whole estates during the last ten years has been 686, giving an average annual proportion of sales to estates of '312 per cent. only, and the proportion of sales caused by *bond fide* inability to meet the Government demand is even much smaller than this.

Temporarily Settled.—The part of *Orissa* not made over to the East India Company in 1760 was recovered by the English from the Marathas in 1803. Excepting fifty large estates on which the Marathas imposed a quit-rent, Orissa is under a thirty years' settlement, which was renewed in 1867 and yields Rs. 13,36,725.

The settlement of *Assam* is strictly "ryotwar," each cultivator being annually assessed by the officers of Government for the land actually occupied by him. The revenue is collected by officers called "mouzahdars," each of whom resides in his own circle, which is much larger than what is called a mouzah in other parts of India. The mouzahdar receives a commission on his collections, and this is the only expense incurred in realizing the Government demand. Under this system the revenue is most punctually and satisfactorily gathered in. The demand was Rs. 21,75,799 in 1871-72. The incidence of the land revenue and the percentage of balances in the five valley districts of Assam, as compared with the neighbouring districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dacca, and even with the rich and fertile district of Rungpore, are as follows:—

	Population.	Land revenue, current demand.	Incidence of land revenue per head of the population.				Percentage of balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	As.	A.	P.	
Five valley districts of							
Assam	1,471,996	21,65,167	147 = 1	7	6		0·47 per cent.
Sylhet	1,719,039	4,74,941	0·27 = 0	4	4	28·6	"
Mymensingh ...	2,349,917	8,50,748	0·36 = 0	5	9	2·3	"
Dacca	1,632,993	4,93,775	0·6 = 0	4	8	5·8	"
Rungpore	2,169,972	9,74,968	0·45 = 0	7	2	0·76	"

In the year 1871-72, the total current demand (excluding Orissa and Assam) was Rs. 3,54,82,671, of which the sum of Rs. 23,23,285, or not quite 8 per cent., represented the demand under temporary settlement.

Survey.—With the exception of the re-survey of Midnapore (which is going on) the survey of Bengal Proper is now completed. The bulk of the area still to be dealt with lies in *Assam*, where an immense tract in district Lukhimpore, estimated roughly at 8,000 square miles, extending beyond the revenue-paying portion already completed, north and east up to the

water-shed, is to be surveyed topographically on the scale of 1 inch to the mile.

Waste Lands.—New Rules were issued on the 4th February 1874 containing the following schedule of rates of upset prices per acre:—

	Rs.	Shall.
Districts of the Assam Division	...	8 18
Districts of Cachar and Sylhet	...	8 18
Districts of the Chittagong Division	...	6 12
Districts of the Chutia Nagpore Division	...	5 10
The Soonderbuns	...	5 10
All other districts	...	10 20

Wards' Estates.—There were 104 estates under the Court of Wards, the owners of which either are minors, or females, or lunatics, or are for other reasons unfit to manage their own affairs. Twenty-five more estates are managed by Collectors under the orders of courts of law for the benefit of the owners' creditors. The value may be inferred from the subjoined figures:—

Number.	Total rental.	Total revenue payable to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.
104 Wards' estates	55,82,405	18,83,052
25 Attached estates	3,71,756	1,31,101

It should be understood, however, that the rental here stated is that received by the head landlord. There are generally many valuable sub-tenures paying a Government rent, so that the actual value of the land is far greater than that shown. These estates vary greatly in size; the largest is the Durbhunga estate in Behar, which had in 1872-73 a gross annual income of Rs. 24,26,353 (nearly a quarter of a million sterling), and paid Rs. 4,17,946 as land revenue, down to little estates like that of Nursing Narain, a lunatic, in the Sarun district, which has a gross income of Rs. 193, and pays to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 80.

Government Estates yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,29,237 out of a demand of Rs. 9,60,500, and a capital sum of Rs. 1,13,232. The sales were chiefly small strips of ground along the railway lines which were taken up for the railways some fifteen years ago, but are now surrendered as being outside the Railway Company's fences. These petty sales were effected at favourable rates, nine strips selling at Rs. 121 per acre, or very nearly double the price originally paid for these lots when taken up for public purposes at different times from 1855 to 1863.

Illegal Cesses.—Inquiries in Orissa brought to light a state of things which could hardly have been credited; so completely

were the rights of the ryots, once well established and formally recorded, over-ridden by the superior landholders. In that division the state of things was entirely different from Bengal. A regular settlement had been made some thirty-five years ago. The rights of the ryots were not only acknowledged, but ascertained, recorded and secured by documents issued by Government direct. But the landholders, who derived from the settlement very limited rights, have systematically set themselves to destroy and obliterate the rights of the ryots, have deprived them of their titles, changed their lauds, and largely raised their rents, contrary to the pledges of the Government. In Bengal, where no records were made, the ryots have to a certain extent profited by the very common ignorance of the zemindars of everything connected with their estates, and the present relations between zemindar and ryot have only gradually grown out of the old relations of tax-farmers and peasant holders. Although at the time of the Permanent Settlement most of such demands were abolished as far as the law could abolish them, and all that remained were amalgamated with the rent, a fresh crop of them has since grown up with a rank luxuriance.

In addition to the extra cesses levied on the cultivators, there is a system of levying transit and market dues, of old native origin, but which had been formally abolished before the Bengal settlement was made permanent. Compensation for the loss of these receipts was made to the zemindars and is still paid to them, while all future exactions other than regular rents for lands, shops, and buildings, were strictly prohibited. It turns out however, that taxes of this kind are still very abundantly levied even by people who receive compensation for their abolition. The Lieutenant-Governor felt himself unable to deal radically with these abuses.

CHAPTER II.

MADRAS.

As to land tenures no less than languages and history the Madras Province consists of three parts, the Teloogoo country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. In 1802 the Regulations extended to this northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal, making it with the zemindars and not with the hereditary cultivators. In the southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power and exercised their usual rapacity through farmers of the land revenue, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or western division, the village or communal gives place to the individual right to land free of all rent to the state, known as *Jenn* or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service—military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy landtax, we found Malabar owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice. The cultivation of the Province, as to tenures, may be thus roughly stated.

Ryotwary lands	16 million acres (actual.)
Inam lands	4½ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary lands	5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara	2½ million acres (estimated.)

In the Ryotwary, or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

Permanently Settled.—As regards Government the Zemindars are proprietors usually of a large tract of country subject to the annual payment of a fixed amount. As regards the actual occupants or cultivators of the soil, their position may be gathered from Sections 11 and 12, Act VIII. of 1865, Madras, the provisions of which may be stated as follows:—(1.) All contracts for rent shall be enforced. (2.) When no contract has been made, the rent shall be the money-assessment fixed on the fields at the time of survey. (3.) When no such assessment was fixed prior to 1st January 1859, the rent shall be determined according to local usage; failing the above two methods, such rates shall be decreed as may appear just to the Collector. (4.) In the case of waste lands, landholders may arrange their own term of rent subject to the proviso that existing rights must not be infringed. (5.) All rents are subject to enhancement, with the sanction of the Collector, on account of improvements executed by the Zemindar, or when the revenue payable by the Zemindar has been increased on account of improvements executed by Government. (6.) Occupants can only be ejected from their holdings on their declining to enter into any agreement regarding the rent to be paid, or on their failing to pay the amount agreed on, and with the sanction of a Civil or Revenue Court. Thus the rights of old occupants have been carefully protected. Zemindars are at liberty to alienate the whole or any portion of their estates subject to certain restrictions for the regulation of the distribution of assessment. In the case of ancient Zemindaries the eldest son exclusively succeeds, the other members of the family being entitled to maintenance from the estate. The term "Mutadari" is practically synonymous with Zemindary, but it is more generally applied to the new estates formed under the operation of Regulation 25 of 1802. In the case of these estates the ordinary Hindoo rule of inheritance prevails. The above tenures prevail chiefly in the Northern Circars, but they are also found in Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, &c.

Annually Settled.—The distinctive feature of the ryotwary tenure is that the actual ryot or cultivator of the soil deals directly with Government without the intervention of any middleman, and has an inviolable right to possession so long as he pays the assessment due on his fields. He has the option annually of increasing or decreasing his holding or abandoning it altogether, and the exercise of this option necessitates an annual settlement, not for the purpose of re-assessing the land, but merely to decide the amount which each ryot shall pay, and to issue fresh puttahs or leases when any change occurs in the extent of the holding. The land thus entered in a ryot's puttah is, to

all intents and purposes, his private property, which he is at liberty to sub-let, mortgage, or sell as he deems fit, the land and the crops thereon remaining as security for the due payment of the Government revenue. The ryotwary tenure prevails throughout the greater part of the Madras Province, having, in most cases, taken the place of the Mahomedan system of renting whole villages to one individual, and leaving it to him to sub-rent to the villagers. In Malabar and Canara the distinctive feature of the absence of a middleman remains, but the rent is fixed as a lump sum payable on the estate or holding, and not, as elsewhere, on each individual field, and the right of private property in land, now practically recognised in every ryot in the Presidency, appears in these two districts to have always existed without interruption. A somewhat similar right of ancient hereditary occupancy, under the term *Mirasi*, is claimed in various parts of the Presidency, more especially in Chingleput and South Arcot. The village joint-rent system prevails only to a small extent, and is practically the same as ryotwary, inasmuch as the villagers deal directly with Government. The whole community, however, are jointly responsible for the revenue of the village, the apportionment of the assessment being made among themselves. The peculiarity of the *Oolungoo* renting system is that, when the assessment in kind was commuted into a money assessment, it was agreed that it should vary with the current price of grain whenever it rose more than 10 per cent. above the commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it. This system exists, but only to a small extent, in the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevely.

Survey—The Survey Department in the Madras Province was organized in 1855, but only brought to its present strength in 1865-66. It combines the operations of a revenue or cadastral survey with those of a perfect topographical survey on a trigonometrical basis. The former, with few exceptions, is confined to land paying land-tax to Government on the ryotwary system. The fields are measured in triangles and plotted in village maps on the scale of five chains to an inch (1/3960), exhibiting all topographical details and the limits of every field, and recording its contents. Lands held on tenure other than ryotwary, ranges of hills, and tracts of waste land or forest of inferior value are excluded from the minute detailed field survey. They are, however, topographically surveyed on a scale of four inches to a mile (unless of a rugged and unhealthy nature, when a reduced scale is adopted), and, from these topographical revenue, and purely topographical surveys combined, talook maps are constructed on the scale of one inch to a mile. These are again

reduced one-half to form district maps. Up to the end of 1872-73 the revenue survey of eight districts had been completed. In eight others it is in progress. The extent surveyed and plotted in fields is 40,848 square miles. The whole extent topographically surveyed and mapped is 48,872 square miles. The excess of assessable area brought to light by the survey ranges from 2 to 23 per cent., the average being about 12 per cent.

System of Settlement.—The productive powers of the soil, as in other countries, form the basis of assessment; but permanence of irrigation, proximity of markets, facilities for transit, and other local circumstances which tend to raise the value of the produce are likewise taken into account in fixing the rates to be charged per acre. The soils have been classed according to their origin or general characteristics, and then subdivided according to their component parts of clay, sand, lime, and organic matter, which have a decided influence on their fertility, leaving then chemical properties of salt, and mineral ingredients to be discretionally dealt with in connexion with other circumstances affecting productiveness. This system of classification admits of the adoption of fixed rules sufficiently general and comprehensive for all practical purposes. Five distinctive series, each having a different origin or basis of formation, have been adopted, and they are as follows:—(1.) *The alluvial and cretaceous series*.—This takes in the rich *luka* or island soils deposited from rivers, and also provides for the garden and other soils which have been permanently improved. (2.) *The regur series*, or what is termed commonly (though not very suitably) the black cotton soil. The great fertility of the regur is owing to its containing mineral matter in a fine comminuted state. (3.) *The red ferruginous series*, originating from sandstone, limestone, &c., and possessing distinct characteristics in its constitution and fertility. (4.) *The calcareous series*, deriving its character from a substratum of lime and which has a chalky appearance. But this series was so rarely found that the fourth division has been practically abolished and is never used. (5.) *The arcuaceous series*, comprising chiefly the sandy littoral tracts, either adjoining the sea-shore or running up by the side of estuaries and comprising marine alluvium. The average fertility of these several kinds of soil is generally admitted to range in the above order, but the grades of fertility in each kind are so wide that a single rate of assessment will not suffice for each, and as the texture of the soil has been generally found practically to indicate its produce power and adaptiveness to particular descriptions of crop, the table adopted by the Settlement Department further provides for a subdivision of the series into *classes* dependent on

the proportion of impalpable powder, commonly known as clay, contained in them. These classes are denominated—

(1.) *Clayey*, containing more than two-thirds of clay, or impalpable powder.

(2.) *Mixed or loamy*, containing from one-third to two-thirds of clay.

(3.) *Sandy or gravelly*, containing not more than one-third of clay. Each of these grades or classes is then divided into "sorts," never exceeding three, which are determined chiefly by the quantity of organic matter, or the presence of other valuable or deleterious ingredients.

The next step in settlement operations is the ascertaining and assignment of grain values to these several classes and sorts of soils. Much consideration is given to this important subject, and every precaution is taken to obtain as fair results as possible. The Deputy Directors and the heads of their field establishments, as well as other trustworthy subordinates, make numerous experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the actual outturn or yield of land sown with staple products, taking full, ordinary, and indifferent crops, and with the aid of intelligent and respectable ryots, representatives of a community and selected for their knowledge of agriculture, an average per acre, such as will apply to a series of years, good and bad, and to ordinary tillage, is eventually fixed for each kind of soil. Although, as might be expected, the ryots invariably understate the produce, and their estimates often materially differ among themselves, still the relative values upon the whole generally accord with the rates of the tentative scale adopted by the Settlement Department after experiment. This, of course, gives confidence in the correctness of the classification. From the results so obtained a deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{5}$ th is usually made to compensate for vicissitudes of season, as well as to allow for such portions of fields as, being taken up by bunds, pathways, water-courses, &c., are unproductive, but nevertheless included in the area of the "Survey field."

The conversion of the grain produce of the land to a money value is sometimes attained with difficulty, owing to the imperfect accounts of bazaar prices obtainable from the Revenue authorities, and the uncertainty oftentimes of the actual capacity of the reputed local measures. The price lists were formerly prepared in the talooks without much care, and do not represent accurately the value of grain in the ryot's wholesale transactions, as the bazaar prices from which these lists were framed are naturally often affected by fortuitous circumstances. Until recently the statements of prices were compiled for as long a series of years as practicable, and averages struck for every seven

and ten years, and a general average deduced from these was applied to the conversion of grain into money values. The prices for the months in which the ryots chiefly sell their produce were selected, care being taken to reduce the country measures of the accounts to the standard measure of 100 cubic inches. But in 1869 it was ruled that the commutation prices should be determined according to the average prevailing during the series of 20 years from 1845-46 to 1864-65. These quotations, however, represent the merchants' selling prices, and, if applied to the ryots' transactions, would obviously tend to over-assessment; but, in order to obtain the wholesale or ryots' prices, a percentage deduction ranging from 8 to 20 per cent., according to local circumstances of the district, is usually made from the market prices. This not only meets the cost of carriage and the merchants' profits, but fixes liberally for the ryot the approximate wholesale price he has really obtained.

The lands having been classified according to their physical and mechanical composition, their productive powers ascertained by experiments of outturn of produce per acre and consultation with ryots, and these results converted into a money equivalent, based on the average selling prices of a series of 20 years, a percentage deduction being made therefrom on account of carriage and merchants' profits, the next step is the estimation of the cultivation expenses. The mode in which the calculations were made in the earlier settlements varied considerably. In some the various items were calculated in grain and afterwards converted into money; in others the expenses were shown in money at once, and this course is now generally adopted. The items brought to account are generally a portion of the original cost of ploughing bullocks and agricultural implements, paid labourers, seed, and in some cases also the cost of feeding bullocks, although usually this item is taken as a set-off against the price of straw, which does not form an asset in calculating the money-value of the produce grown. The cost of cultivation is estimated differently by different persons, and it does in itself vary considerably under vicissitudes of season, description of crops grown, condition of cultivation, &c. Attempts to get at the exact expenditure from ryots have been of little avail beyond aiding in determining the relative cost for the different descriptions of soil. The greatest labour is generally bestowed upon the better soils, although theoretically the poorer ones often require more expenditure to bring them into ordinary bearing, but practically the ryots are content with the smaller return on these for the smaller outlay, particularly as the return is generally less certain than in the superior

The cultivation expenses being deducted from the gross assets, the result is the approximate net profit on the land, half of which is taken as the Government demand, and, being applied to each description of soil, becomes what is termed the "Money rate," or future assessment for wet and dry lands respectively. The modifications to be made on account of markets, communications, and efficacy of irrigation now come into consideration, and this brings us to the important process of "grouping of villages," by which arrangement the set of standard rates framed for each group is applied to each village according to its worth, and capabilities. To carry out this operation of grouping, the following points are observed:—Proximity to a large place of trade or consumption is, of course, a very great advantage in the disposal of produce, and is duly taken into account. Irrigation is estimated with regard to the security and permanency of the supply, and according to the relative advantages of distribution, levels, &c. When lands are irrigated by lifting water, a deduction is made in the assessment of the fields thus watered. Transport by canal, railway, or road is also taken into consideration, as, not only does it enable the ryot to get his produce easily to market, but proximity to these lines of communication is often as advantageous as being near to the market itself. Clusters of villages at the foot of hills possessing the same soils and substratum, as well as other similar characteristics, would fall into one group as would a collection of delta villages irrigated by the same source and composed of the same kind of alluvial soil.

The villages having been thus properly grouped, the rates appertaining to each group are next applied. Thus, if the second group be deemed the normal or natural one, the money-rates as actually worked out are applied to all 2nd group villages, whilst the rates of the 1st and 3rd groups are respectively raised or lowered one grade. Again, if there be a 4th group, to this is affixed a set of rates one gradation lower throughout than those of the 3rd. This grouping is consequently, as already stated, a very important point, and the effect is to raise the assessment of the more favourably situated villages, to allow the ordinary ones to retain their normal position, and to show consideration in the shape of lower rates to those villages whose situation, poverty, or indifferent irrigation render this indulgence absolutely necessary. When a second crop is grown on *Nunjai* (irrigated) lands, half the single rate is charged for such crops, unless the ryot offers to compound, when a consolidated double crop assessment is levied at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ th, or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the rates charged on the first crop.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Province for the Official Year 1872-73.

DISTRICTS.	Dist.		Wet.		TOTAL.		1872-73.		COMPARISON.			
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
									Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ganjam	93,300	1,21,502	184,831	4,77,747	268,224	6,02,249	268,224	6,02,249	...	...	2,478	1,266
Visakhapatnam	...	...	24,303	14,28,612	13,119	18,073	13,119	18,073	...	...	177	...
Port Blair	20,956	6,173	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,243	...	...	...	8,886
Madras	1,451,866	2,37,253	1,98,907	9,31,981	1,642,763	15,63,142	1,642,763	15,63,142	15,071	27,319	...	...
Nellore	1,451,866	2,37,253	1,98,907	9,31,981	1,642,763	15,63,142	1,642,763	15,63,142	15,071	27,319	...	...
Cuddalore	1,125,004	6,66,256	98,013	7,91,838	1,223,019	13,53,676	1,223,019	13,53,676	...	...	...	...
Belary	2,326,245	14,66,071	117,910	62,884	2,444,115	15,28,955	2,444,115	15,28,955	21,434	78,716	...	...
Kurnool	1,102,745	11,17,725	24,800	1,18,731	1,127,545	13,36,456	1,127,545	13,36,456	...	...	...	...
Madras	1,000,000	1,000,000	24,800	1,18,731	1,127,545	13,36,456	1,127,545	13,36,456	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	399,480	1,68,404	148,678	1,18,405	548,158	2,86,809	548,158	2,86,809	7,099	13,719	...	...
South Arcot	84,637	15,91,959	297,067	14,81,962	1,675,734	2,67,734	1,675,734	2,67,734	...	...	20,346	...
Tanjore	215,788	2,02,876	748,673	37,19,060	964,461	40,21,936	964,461	40,21,936	9,375	23,092	1,000	1,000
Trichinopoly	808,227	7,21,071	135,508	6,06,144	943,735	13,27,215	943,735	13,27,215	...	...	47,640	1,000,000
Madras	631,751	8,78,493	1,39,176	6,11,811	770,927	14,90,304	770,927	14,90,304	...	...	...	...
Chinglely	884,566	7,18,827	268,660	13,28,724	1,153,226	26,51,548	1,153,226	26,51,548	90,134	37,436	...	...
Chinglely	1,196,627	17,24,781	81,263	6,12,724	1,277,890	23,37,505	1,277,890	23,37,505	121,006	124,096	...	...
Salem	1,058,307	12,40,325	77,471	4,53,141	1,135,778	16,93,466	1,135,778	16,93,466	43,710	...	...	8,891
South Canara	14,129,124	133,06,615	31,14,480	1,66,49,720	17,252,604	319,56,395	17,252,604	319,56,395	548,100	7,13,442	81,547	2,23,495
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	12,70,238	...	12,70,238	...	1,089	...	...
Total	14,129,124	133,06,615	4,124,486	1,66,49,720	17,252,604	319,56,395	17,252,604	319,56,395	548,100	7,13,442	81,547	2,23,495

The area of cultivable ryotwary land is shown below, exclusive of Malabar and South Canara, where the assessment was Rs. 30,57,010. As a natural result of the early and abundant rains, there was an increase in the cultivated area of 4,66,553 acres, the only districts where there was a noticeable decrease being North Arcot, where the ground was cut up by floods, and Trichinopoly, where two-thirds of the decrease was merely nominal. The collections on account of Land Revenue increased by Rs. 25,31,638, certain Treasury arrangements made by the Accountant-General having virtually given the year a fifty-third week at the time when most payments are made. The charges for collecting Land Revenue remained nearly the same.

Decrease.			Area.	Assessment.
			Acres.	Rs.
Unirrigated ...	...	...	14,129,124	1,53,06,610
Irrigated ...	...	...	3,124,480	1,06,13,720
Total ...			17,253,604	3,19,50,330

Wards Estates.—The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of 1872-73 was twenty-six. Of these Kailai was restored to the minor on his coming of age in November 1872, while six others came under wardship during the year. Their income was Rs. 15,15,970.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY.

IN this Province the survey of land has been in progress for a period of thirty-seven years. In its origin it was simply an experimental measure, carried out with a very limited establishment, in a single Talooka (Indapoor) of the Poona Collectorate, and with the object of correcting the work of a previous survey preparatory to a revision of assessment. The duty of conducting the work was entrusted to Mr. Goldsmid, of the Civil Service, then an Assistant Collector, and Lieutenant Wingate,* of the Engineers. With these gentlemen Lieutenant Nash, of the Engineers, was subsequently associated. This was the real commencement of the Revenue Survey in the Bombay Province.

Settlement is always for thirty years, except in Sindh, where, owing to the still imperfect condition of irrigation, it has been thought desirable to adopt the shorter period of ten years. The advantages enjoyed by the occupant of land under the survey settlement are—*1st.*—Fixity of tenure conditional on the due payment of the Government demand. *2nd.*—His occupancy is heritable, and transferable by gift, sale, or mortgage, without other restriction than the requirement to give notice to the authorities. *3rd.*—His assessment is fixed, but subject to revision after periods of 30 years. The right of occupancy is not affected by the expiration of a term of settlement, being conditional solely on the payment of the assessment imposed. *4th.*—He is at liberty to resign his entire occupancy or any part of it defined by the survey† in any year, provided notice be given by a fixed date. If waste land be available, he may enlarge his holding at pleasure on application to the district officials. *5th.*—He may sublet his lands, and Government aid him, under certain limitations, in recovering rents from his tenants. *6th.*—His holding cannot be encroached on by his neighbour, every field in it being clearly defined by boundary marks, and susceptible of immediate identification by means of the village maps. Further, the fact of his possession of any field can be traced without difficulty in the village records year by year up to the date of the introduction of the first survey settlement. Thus the chances of dispute and litigation are entirely removed or reduced to a minimum. The

* Now Major Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I., retired.

† That is, any entire survey field, or any share of such a field defined by the survey, termed in Act I. of 1865 a "recognised share."

following shows the financial results of the revenue survey to the end of 1872-73.

Divisions.	Realizations prior to Settlement.	Realizations under Settlement.	Amount of Increase.	Per cent.	Total Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Northern Division ...	1,17,97,325	1,60,45,662	42,48,337	36	
Southern Division ...	43,28,463	55,82,041	12,53,578	29	26,48,480
Total ...	1,61,25,788	2,16,27,703	55,01,915	34	

The Bombay system of land revenue administration, under which each individual ryot deals direct with the Government in the persons of the village officers, and under which an exact record of the area and assessment of each separate field or number is kept, affords special facilities for the collection of precise agricultural statistics.

The tenures on which land is held in Sindh are of the simplest character. Doubtless in the ancient times of Hindoo nationality, and under Brahman dynasties, the same complexity of land tenure prevailed in Sindh as in other Provinces of India; but as successive waves of Mahomedan invasion and conquest passed over the Province, and when finally the bulk of the population forsook the old faith to profess that of Islam, the ancient institutions must have gradually decayed and given way to those brought in by the conquering race. The land in Sindh is held by a large number of peasant occupants and by comparatively small body of large proprietors. Probably half the entire number of holdings do not exceed 5 acres in area, and not more than a quarter exceed 30 acres. Yet there are not wanting indications that in times not distant from the present nearly all the land was held by large proprietors. In course of time the zemindary rights in the land were purchased by the tenant, or lapsed or demise without heirs, or otherwise fell into disuse, and thus has sprung up the present large peasant proprietary.

Cesses.—Certain funds, the principal of which is a one-anna cess in addition to the ordinary land tax, have been set apart for the promotion of education in the rural districts and for the formation and repairs of local roads. The total Local Fund revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 45,70,094, the receipts in the different districts varying from Rs. 3,89,068 in Khandesh to Rs. 8,377

in Upper Sindh. It was part of the original scheme that the taxpayers should have an influential voice in the disposal of the funds. Accordingly, by Act IV. of 1869, the appointment of Local Fund Committees was legalised.

The land revenue year in the Bombay Province terminates on the 31st July, so that the revenue derived from the produce of one single rainy season may all be collected and brought into the accounts of one year. The comparative results of two seasons can then be accurately known. This mode of reckoning was inherited from the Native government, and it is so interwoven with the whole system of administration, that, independently of its being naturally the most suitable, it could not now be changed. On the other hand, the financial year ending the 31st March, is purely an arbitrary division of time.

The actual land revenue collections between the 1st April 1872 and the 31st March 1873, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows :—

<i>Land Revenue.</i>	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue ...	2,65,76,155	2,95,72,582
Salv. proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax	40,947	18,693
Redemption of summary settlement cases*	16,715	3,143
Miscellaneous (including proceeds of sales of unoccupied fields) ...	9,38,986	13,60,999
	2,75,72,803	3,09,75,417

Alienation Settlement Department.—A regular and systematic inquiry into the validity of titles to alienated holdings in this Province was first suggested in 1851 by the discovery of unauthorised and fraudulent alienations during the operations of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country. The results up to 1870-71, at a cost of Rs. 24,10,513 are Rs. 50,13,936 in land and cash recovered to the State and Rs. 69,87,423 continued to alienees.

Survey and Settlement Department.—The revision of the rates of assessment in the different parts of the Province where the survey leases are beginning to fall in, gives a special importance to the working of the Survey and Settlement De-

* The Summary settlement was one under which holders of alienated land revenue agreed to pay a percentage on their holdings in preference to submitting to an inquiry into their titles.

partments. The year's operations comprise the measurement of 2,533,962, and the classification of 2,049,195 acres. In the Poona, Nasik, and Sholapoor Collectorates, the results of revision give an increased revenue of Rs. 1,70,788, or 61·2 per cent. in excess of the former demand. This increase is not, however, wholly due to the imposition of enhanced rates, but is, to a considerable extent, the result of the detection and measurement of land formerly unassessed. In each case of revision of rates Government has insisted on a policy of moderation; and there would seem to be no cause to fear that the increase is larger than ought, under the altered condition of the country, to have been obtained.

The almost entire cessation of the importation of bullion into Bombay during the previous two years has been accompanied by an increasing remittance from up-country of ornaments for conversion into coin. The value of these remittances, which in 1871-72 amounted to six and a half lakhs, rose during 1872-73 to more than double that sum. It is probable that the condition of the money-market offering an immediate though small profit, has tempted the money-lending classes to realise the accumulations of years. The fact, however, remains that, without any special cause of poverty, the rural population has of late been obliged to part with a considerable portion of its ornaments. This would seem to confirm the current opinion, that, as a class, the cultivators are at present somewhat deeply sunk in debt.



CHAPTER IV.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Benares Division of this Province was permanently settled and the other districts received the promise of a permanent settlement on certain conditions. The discussion of these conditions has been going on at intervals up to the present time (1874). But, except Benares, the Province is under thirty years' leases.

Tenures.--With few exceptions the land tenures may be divided into three great classes--*zemindaree*, *putteedaree* and *bhyachara*. Zemindaree tenures are those in which the whole land is held and managed in common, and the rents and whole profits of the estate are thrown into one common stock, and divided amongst the several proprietors, whose rights are estimated according to fractional shares, whether of a rupee, or of the local unit of land measure known as a beegah. Putteedaree tenures may be divided into perfect and imperfect putteedaree or bhyachara. Perfect putteedaree is that tenure wherein the whole lands are held in severalty by the different proprietors, all of whom are jointly responsible for the Government revenue, though each is theoretically responsible only for the quota represented by the proportion of the land he holds to the whole estate. Imperfect putteedaree is where portions of the land are held in severalty, and portions in common, with a joint responsibility for the Government demand. In this case the revenue is primarily made up from the rents of the common lands, and the remainder by a *bachh* or cess proportioned to the holdings in severalty and calculated either by custom or on a fixed scale. Talookdaree estates are those in which the profits remaining after the Government revenue has been paid are divided amongst different proprietors or classes of proprietors, the one superior and the other inferior. In such cases a sub-settlement is usually made between the inferior proprietors and the superior, who is known as the talookdar. An estate may pass by the agreement of the sharers from one class to another, the joint responsibility remaining inviolate. The tendency is to increase the number of perfect putteedaree holdings by a partition of the common lands.

Settlement.--During the last eighteen years nearly the whole Province, except the permanently-settled districts of Benares, has been undergoing revision of settlement. At the beginning of 1872-73 only Moradabad, Agra, Humeerpore and Banda were still under the settlement of 1833; and in each of these the term of that settlement expired on the 1st July, 1872. In the Hu-

meerpoore and Moradabad Districts considerable progress has already been made in measurement and survey. The fiscal results of the new assessments are recorded in the following table, the net increase of land revenue being £345,865:—

District.	Former land revenue with- out cesses.	Revised land revenue with- out cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Doon,	4,020	5,779	1,777	...
Seharunpore,	110,068	116,554	9,741	8,255
Moozuffernuggur,	103,403	109,080	9,084	3,416
Meerut,	182,614	218,467	35,808	17
Boolundshuhur,	111,368	125,166	13,898	101
Allypurb,	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaon,	15,288	28,989	13,701	...
Gurhwal,	6,927	9,631	2,704	...
Bijnour,	118,250	117,811	6,057	6,496
Budaon,	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly,	137,832	166,267	28,571	136
Phillibhoet,	31,136	41,205	10,069	...
Shahjehanpore,	97,537	118,696	21,165	4
Farruckabad,	112,546	124,698	12,152	...
Mynpoory,	112,105	127,626	15,521	...
Etawah,	119,128	132,780	13,652	...
Etah,	73,246	93,922	20,978	802
Allahabad,	80,642	103,777	23,135	...
Jaloun,	88,008	90,253	3,567	...
Jhansi,	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lullutpore,	15,267	13,399	...	1,877
Goruckpore and Bustee,	208,260	283,418	75,158	...
Azimgurh,	58,467	72,065	13,598	...
Total	2,118,405	2,463,114	345,865	25,415

The charges were £58,405. The total land-tax in 1872-73 was £4,091,708.

Cesses.—Out of a cess of 10 per cent. on the land revenue, the cost of village police and village schools, roads, and other improvements is met. Where land is bought in fee-simple, the revenue is to be assumed at 4 per cent. of the purchase-money, and the local cess calculated on that. Where the land revenue has been redeemed, the cess is imposed on the original revenue; and in the case of grants which pay a progressively increasing sum, it varies with the revenue demand of each year. In permanently-settled districts, instead of the local cess, an acreage rate of two annas per acre is taken for the same local purposes as those above described.

Wards' Estates.—Thirty-nine estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, including three released and one taken over during the year. Their land-tax amounted to £137,020.

Government Estates.—These are chiefly of two classes—estates encumbered or confiscated; and in some instances it has devolved on Government, in the absence of any zemindar or other person with full proprietary title, to assume the position and duties of landlord. The number of properties of the first of these classes is likely to increase under the efforts made by Government to prevent the sale of ancestral landed property, and the downfall of old families of local influence and importance. The largest estate of this kind at present is the Majholi Raj in the Goruckpore District, which has an income of nearly £15,000, and was founded more than two hundred years ago. When this estate was on the verge of ruin (in 1869) Government interfered, paying the debts, which amounted to over £80,000. Confiscated estates are either such as have been confiscated in perpetuity on account of the misbehaviour of their proprietors, or such as are only temporarily confiscated for arrears of revenue or other causes. The former class almost all date from the Mutiny, and, as it has been considered best to sell them whenever an opportunity offers, are not very numerous. The estates in which Government stands in the position of zemindar are the most important of all, both on account of their size and of the close relations between Government and the tenants.

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CHAPTER V.

OUDH.

BEFORE the Mutiny the land system of the North-Western Province was attempted in Oudh. As the people who had been made proprietors invited the talookdar landlords to resume their estates Lord Canning made a settlement with 256 of these, preserving the rights of the sub-proprietors and tenants, to which subsequent legislation has been directed. The land tenures of Oudh, in their general features, resemble very closely the tenures prevailing throughout Upper India; they may be broadly classified as held direct or indirectly from the State. The first may be subdivided into:—A. Talookdaree Estates. B. Zemindaree or Mufrid Estates. C. Estates held in fee simple. Estates of the first class are held by the Talookdars of the Province, who were settled with immediately after the suppression of the Mutiny, and those of the second are the property of the ordinary Zemindars, or small landowners of the country. It is with regard to the Talookdaree estates that the land tenures of Oudh differ chiefly from those of the North Western Province, for whereas in the older Provinces the tendency was to set aside the large landlord and engage direct with the under-proprietors and tenants, here the position and rights of the Talookdar, as proprietor of the land, have been fully recognized.

The Talookdars and Zemindars alike possess the full right of property in their estates, which they can alienate or dispose of as they please; but they differ from each other in the degree of security on which their titles rest. Protected by Act I. of 1859, the title of a Talookdar is unassailable, except upon a cause of action which must have arisen subsequent to the settlement which was made with him after the re-occupation of the Province; whereas the Zemindar is liable at any moment to be called on by the Courts to defend a suit in which the cause of action may have arisen before annexation. By the same Act too, the Talookdar has been freed from the provisions of the ordinary Hindu *Shasters* and Mahomedan *Shar'a* which, except when overridden by a strongly defined family custom, usually regulate succession and inheritance among the Mufrid Zemindars; and out of the two hundred and fifty-six Talookdars of Oudh a large number have adopted the law of primogeniture. Subject to certain provisions, every Talookdar can bequeath by will the whole or any portion of his estate.

The *Mufrid* estates may be the property of one individual or, as is far more common, of a whole community who are generally the descendants of a common ancestor. Those which belong to simple proprietors have, as a rule, been acquired within the last few years. In estates owned by communities the lands are sometimes held altogether in common, in some estates the land is divided, and each member of the brotherhood is accountable for the management of his own share; while in others the land is held partly in common and partly in severalty. They correspond in fact with Mr. Thomason's zemindaree, putteedaree and imperfect putteedaree tenures. In every case one or more headmen (*Lumbardars*) are appointed, who are immediately responsible to the Government for the payment of the land revenue. The *Lumbardar* is entitled to a perquisite of 5 per cent. on the demand, as an equivalent for his trouble in collecting from those of his co-sharers who pay through him.

Of estates held in fee simple there are very few; they consist only of some properties that have been sold under the waste land rules and form so small a portion of the land tenures as to call for no special notice. There is also a small class of *m'afidars*, or persons to whom the Government revenue has been assigned, but the *m'afis*, or revenue free holdings, in Oudh are too few to require more than a passing remark.

The tenures held indirectly from the State are the following:—
 A. Entire villages or entire shares of villages. B. *Sir*, *Daswant*, *Nankar* and *Dihdari* lands. C. Groves. D. *Birts* and *Shankallays*. E. *Marwat* or *Marauti*. F. Lands held by village servants. G. *Mussulman Chaks* in large towns and *kasbahs*. The first of these are what are called "sub-settled villages," and, included as a general rule in the *Talookdaree* estates, are actually in the possession of communities who in former days held them direct from the State, but who, in the unsettled times that preceded the annexation of the Province, either had their estates annexed by some powerful *Talookdar*, or finding themselves helpless without his protection, voluntarily put their villages into his *talooka*. Ac XXVI. of 1866 has defined the rights of these under-proprietors, who resemble the *Mutrid Zemindars* in all points save this that in addition to the Government demand they pay a percentage on it to the *Talookdar* or superior proprietor. This tenure is very similar to the *Putnee Talookas* of Bengal, defined in Regulation VIII. of 1819.

The *sir*, *daswant*, *nankar*, and *dihdari* lands are held by those *zemindars*, or former proprietors, who have been unable to prove their right to a sub-settlement of the whole village, or share of it. These lands are occasionally held rent free, but at

more generally subject to a light rental which is fixed for the term of the settlement. Tenures of this class are as a rule transferable. The groves of the Province are for the most part held either by ex-zemindars or simple cultivators. In the former case the land goes with the trees, in the latter it does not, and generally speaking the grove holders are required to give the landlord a share of the produce, and in the event of their selling the grove, a portion, varying from 25 to 10 per cent, of the purchase money. But the custom varies in different parts of the Province; on some estates the cultivator may not cut down tree without the *lambarda's* permission; on others he has a right only to the fallen wood and half the fruit. Nowhere can he plant a new tree without the sanction of the landlord. The *birts* and *shankallaps* of Oudh are not peculiar to the Province; but are similar to the *Bemooter* and *Bishunprut* lands of the Bengal Regulations. They are lands granted one or more generations ago to the predecessors of the persons now found in possession of them, either on receipt by the then proprietor of a money consideration, or as a free gift out of religious motives. In the former case they are in some districts, more specially in Faizabad and east of the Gogra, known as *birts*, and in the latter as *shankallaps* but in many parts of the country the words are used indiscriminately. The *birts* of the east of Oudh frequently comprise whole villages or integral portions (*puttis*) of villages, but as a general rule the *birt* ranges from ten to fifty standard beegas. The holders of these tenures enjoy full under-proprietary right in them, and their rent is fixed as in *sir* lands. *Shankallaps* for which no valuable consideration has passed, are ordinarily heritable but not transferable, and the rent is somewhat higher than that of *birts*.

Mawart or *Marauti* is land in possession of a person whose ancestor was killed in battle, fighting for the Talookdar; the land having been conferred rent free, or at a low rental upon the heir of the dead man. Such lands have generally been decreed in heritable but non-transferable right, at a fixed rent to the person now in possession, if descended from the original grantee.

There remain the tenures upon which the village servants, the barber, that is to say, and the watchman, the washerman, the smith and others, hold their lands. These men as long as they live in the village and do the work required of them, are each allowed to cultivate free of rent a few beegas of land, which are recorded in the Revenue Registers as their *jageers*.

In addition to all the above tenures, which are those of the country and rural districts generally there are to be found in the large towns and *kasbahs*, many gardens and rent free holdings in the possession of Mussulman families who were formerly in

the service of the Kings of Oudh, and who have now been confirmed in the possession of these lands by our Courts.

Tenants are of two classes—with a right of occupancy and at will. The former, who are descendants of persons who were in proprietary possession of the village in which the lands are situated, within the thirty years next preceding the annexation of the Province, enjoy certain privileges under the Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868); while the latter are the ordinary Indian cultivators. Under the Oudh law, unlike that which prevails in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, no mere length of possession can create any right in favour of a tenant at will or squatter. If a present tenant's ancestors never enjoyed a proprietary right in the village, he can now be nothing more than an ordinary tenant. The tenant with a right of occupancy holds on certain favourable terms, which are $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or two annas in the rupee, less than the terms of rent prevailing in adjacent fields held by ordinary tenants, and, as his designation implies, he is not liable to ejectment at the will of the landlord. His right though hereditary is not transferable. In no case can the Courts interfere between landlord and tenant to determine the amount of rent to be demanded from an ordinary cultivator. But if any tenant constructs works of permanent utility, such as masonry wells, water courses, or the like, he cannot be ousted nor can his rent be raised until he has received compensation for his outlay on the improvements.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars & Ryots ...	21,822	22 1 12	36 11 6	1 10 3½
On permanent tenure.				
On farming leases.	864	45 3 9	97 0 5	2 0 10½
Ryots holding at fixed rates, ...	4,996	10 2 5	27 11 6½	2 10 1½
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates,	3,015	7 2 0½	27 10 7	3 10 11½
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...	4,40,836	3 3 31½	14 11 10½	3 11 9½
Holders of service grants,	4,049	2 3 1	10 7 5	3 12 9½
Total ...	4,75,082	4 3 31½	16 1 6½	3 4 0½

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of es- tates.	Number of vil- lages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in Acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assess- ment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
				A.	R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Great semin- daries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	29	4,368½	24	24,99,465	2 9	86,188 1 34	0 15 10½	0 15 10½
Held by individuals under law of pri- mogeniture, ... Held by individuals and families un- der ordinary law.	7	1,349	7	10,24,332	1 24	1,46,333 0 32	1 0 1	1 0 1
Large semin- daries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	236	5,739½	202	34,32,141	1 0	14,542 3 35	1 2 2½	1 2 2½
Under ordinary law, ...	164	2,445½	1,324	13,39,307	2 6	8,166 2 0	1 1 9	1 1 9
Small zemindaries other than these of cultivating communities, ...	3,181	5,734½	18,774	29,55,890	3 4	929 0 37	1 2 4	1 2 4
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common, ...	3,082	4,202½	40,148	23,56,150	3 20	764 1 38	1 3 4½	1 3 4½
Proprietary cultivators paying sepa- rately including all small estates pay- ing less than Rs. 100, ...	467	457	5,637	2,11,023	2 33	451 3 19	0 12 10½	0 12 10
Holders of revenue } In perpetuity and free tenure. } for life	1,113	1,104	2,834	3,08,249	1 16	276 3 32½	1 3 3½	2 6 7
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ...	2	11	9	6,763	0 0	3,384 0 0	1 3 7	1 13 7
Purchasers of waste } Grantees land. } Purchasers	90	124	223	1,63,963	1 17	1,821 3 10	0 8 3	0 8 3
	53	110	50	1,58,703	0 30	2,885 1 33	1 0 4½	1 9 4
Total	8,426	25,646	60,232	1,44,55,995	0 39	1,715 2 22½	...	...

Survey and Settlement are virtually completed. The principles on which the assessments have been made, are to assess the country village by village, and not by estates, and to fix as the Government demand one-half of the average gross rental of each village. In making his assessment the Settlement Officer was to be guided not only by the actual present gross rental, but also by the following considerations. Too much weight was not to be allowed to mere arithmetical calculations. When the village rent roll, prepared by the village accountant was tolerably accurate, the assessing officer was to use it as a test of his assessment. The different descriptions of soil, rents ascertained on the spot, estimates of native officers who could be trusted, personal inquiries from village to village by the assessing officers, reference to former collections and payments to Government, the character and caste of the people, the style of cultivation, the capability of improvement, the comparative certainty or precariousness of the crops, vicissitudes of season, liability to floods, every thing in short that could assist the Settlement Officer in determining the amount of a just and moderate demand, was to have full consideration. Culturable, but uncultivated, land was to be assessed very lightly; a portion of it for grazing purposes being either altogether exempted, or assessed at a merely nominal rate. Grove lands were to be assessed moderately in all cases, and if they did not exceed one-tenth of the whole village area, they were to be exempted from assessment, on the condition, that if the land were afterwards cleared it would become liable to immediate assessment. The assessment of an entire pargunah having been framed on the above principles the Settlement Officer made known to the landowners the amount which he proposed to fix as the annual Government demand for a period of 30 years; and after all objections had been considered and disposed of, engagements or *Kabuliats* were executed by the Zemindars, and the assessment was reported to the authorities for sanction. Having thus surveyed and assessed the District, the Settlement Officer brought his labours to a close by preparing for each village the following registers:—The map and field register. The house map and register. A list of all wells and tanks in the village. A register showing the lands in possession of each co-sharer in the village. A census paper. A register showing the amount of each co-sharer's share. A paper describing the custom of the village respecting inheritance, irrigation, fisheries, groves, appointment of Lumbardars and of inferior village servants, &c.

These papers were prepared in duplicate, one copy for the Collector's office, the other for the office of tahsildar. With the for-

mer were bound up the Demarcation Officer's map and other papers described above; and the completion of these volumes was the final work of the Settlement Officer.

Waste Lands.—The purchasers of waste lands have not found the speculation so lucrative as they anticipated, and at the close of the year there remained due to Government Rs. 1,94,607 on account of principal, and Rs. 63,120 on account of interest.

Government Estates.—The demand on account of Government estates was Rs. 1,88,074, of which a sum of Rs. 1,53,985 only was realized. These estates are chiefly villages which have been decreed to Government in the course of the settlement operations.

Wards' Estates.—There were twenty-seven estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The total demands were Rs. 14,33,562-11-8, and the collections Rs. 10,21,611-15-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,11,950-12-4, or 28·7 per cent, on the demand.

In addition to these above there were fifty-three estates under direct management, in accordance with provisions of the Oudh Talookdars' Relief Act (XXIV. of 1870.) The following statement shows the condition of these estates :—

No. of villages.	Amount of debt at commencement of year.	Demand.	Collections.	Government revenue.	Amount of debts paid.
2,925½	37,75,073-14-7	36,03,993-14-6	24,04,994-10-9	16,52,993-13-8	65,122-12-11

CHAPTER VI.

PUNJAB.

THE land system of the North-Western Province was introduced into the Punjab on its conquest in March 1849. The Province has an area of 65,283,050 acres, or nearly 102,005 square miles. Returns of tenure exist for 30 districts, being wanting only in the case of Kohat and Hazara; but the Jhung return must be rejected, as regards area at least, as it shows the entire area of the district, much of which is waste land, the property of Government, or held by private owners. There remain 29 districts, with an area of 90,462 square miles. In these districts 1,301 villages, with an area of 4,446 square miles, are held by 3,579 proprietors of the landlord class; and 29,558 villages, with an area of 63,039 square miles, by 1,955,928 cultivating proprietors. The remainder of the area, nearly 23,000 square miles, is in part the property of other persons; much of the land entered as held by them is evidently included in the area already mentioned as belonging to cultivating proprietors. It is probable, also, that in the Derajat division, the first regular settlement of which is now in progress, part of the area unaccounted for belongs to proprietors of whose holdings there have not hitherto been full returns. But a large part of it consists of unappropriated waste land, the property of Government. An incomplete statement shows that there are 6,020,717 acres, or 9,407 square miles, of such land in these 29 districts, and 2,308,480 acres, or 3,607 square miles, in the district of Jhung. Upwards of 10,200 square miles in the Mooltan division, more than half the area of the division, consists of unappropriated waste. In the Derajat, little more than 600 miles of unappropriated waste is returned; but, if this be added to the area shown in the return of tenures, there will still remain half the area of the division unaccounted for, much of which is unquestionably Government property.

Taking the Province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the area is the property of Government; while upwards of four-fifths belongs to private owners. The greater part of the area belonging to Government is, however, little better than a desert, and could not profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation. Some of the more favourably situated portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from Government for purposes of cultivation; but almost

the entire cultivated area of the Province is included in the lands of private owners.

These lands are held subject to the payment of land revenue to the State, or to grantees holding from the State; and this revenue at present exceeds Rs. 2,20,00,000 per annum, of which more than 32 lakhs are received by assignees who had, on various grounds, claims to consideration from Government. In some cases these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right, and in the majority of instances the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to Government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to Government.

Thus the great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having to a greater or less extent joint interests, and, under our system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is almost an invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders. In some cases all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community,—in other words, all the land is in common; and what the proprietors themselves cultivate is held by them as tenants of the community. Their rights are regulated by their shares in the estate, both as regards the extent of the holdings they are entitled to cultivate and as regards the distribution of profits; and if the profits from land held by non-proprietary cultivators are not sufficient to pay the revenue and other charges, the balance would ordinarily be collected from the proprietors according to the same shares. It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate, and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family. In an extreme case like this, the right of pre-emption and the joint responsibility for the revenue, in case any of the individual proprietors should fail to meet the demand upon him, are almost the only ties which bind the community together. The separation, however, generally does not go so far. Often all

the cultivated land is held in separate ownership, while the pasture, ponds or tanks, &c., remain in common; in other cases the land cultivated by tenants is the common property of the community: and it frequently happens that the village contains several well-known sub-divisions, each with its own separate land, the whole of which may be held in common by the proprietors of the sub-division, or the whole may be held in severalty, or part in separate ownership and part in common.

In these communities with partial or entire separation of proprietary title the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors varies very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division different from those which would result from the law of inheritance have been established by custom; in other cases reference is made not to shares in the land, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation; and there are many cases in which no specified shares are acknowledged, but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest. It is sometimes the case, however, that while the separate holdings do not correspond with any recognized shares, such shares will be regarded in dividing the profits of common land, or in the partition of such land; and wells are generally held according to shares, even where the title to the land depends exclusively on undisturbed possession.

In some cases the separate holdings are not permanent in their character, a custom existing by which the lands separately held can be re-distributed in order to redress inequalities which have grown up since the original division. Between the Indus and the Jumna this custom is rare, and is probably almost entirely confined to river villages which are liable to suffer greatly from diluvion and have little common land available for proprietors whose separate holdings are swept away. Even in river villages, it is often the rule that the proprietor whose lands are swept away can claim nothing but to be relieved of his share of the liabilities of the village for revenue and other charges.

Trans-Indus, however, in the tracts of country inhabited chiefly by a Pathan population, periodical re-distribution of holdings is by no means uncommon, and the same is stated to have been formerly the case in some of the villages of the Pathan Ilaka of Chach, Cis-Indus, in the Rawulpindee district. The remarkable feature in the re-distributions Trans-Indus was that they were no mere adjustments of possession according to shares, but complete exchanges of property between one group of proprietors and another, followed by division among the proprietors

of each group. Nor were they always confined to the proprietors of a single village. The tribe, and not the village, was in many cases the true proprietary unit, and the exchange was effected at intervals of 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, or 30 years between the proprietors residing in one village and those of a neighbouring village. In some cases the land only was exchanged; in others the exchange extended to the houses as well as the land. Since the country came under British rule, every opportunity has been taken to get rid of these periodical exchanges on a large scale by substituting final partitions or adjusting the revenue demand according to the value of the lands actually held by each village; but the custom is in many cases still acted upon amongst the proprietors of the same village, though probably no cases remain in which it would be enforced between the proprietors of distinct villages.

Throughout the greater part of the Province the organization of the proprietors of land into village communities has existed from time immemorial, and is the work of the people themselves, and not the result of measures adopted either by our own or by previous Governments. Indeed these communities have sometimes been strong enough to resist the payment of revenue to the Government of the day, and before our rule nothing was more common than for them to decide their disputes by petty wars against each other, instead of having recourse to any superior authority to settle them. But in some localities the present communities have been constituted from motives of convenience in the application of our system of settlement. Thus in the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of the Kangra district the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement. In the Mooltan division, again, while regular village communities were frequently found in the fertile lands fringing the rivers, all trace of these disappeared where the cultivation was dependent on scattered wells beyond the influence of the river. Here the well was the true unit of property; but where the proprietors of several wells lived together for mutual protection, or their wells were sufficiently near to be conveniently included within one village boundary, the opportunity was taken to group them into village communities. The same course has been followed in some parts of the Derajat division, where small separate properties readily admitting of union were found. These arrangements were made possible by the circumstance that the village community system admits of any amount of se-

paration of the property of the individual proprietors, and by care being taken that in the internal distribution of the revenue demand it should be duly adjusted with reference to the resources of the separate holdings. They also in general involved the making over in joint ownership to the proprietors of the separate holdings of waste land situate within the new boundary, in which no private property had previously existed. In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors, are bound to pay a quit-rent to superior proprietors under whom they hold. The settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit-rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land revenue to Government and the quit-rent to the superior proprietor. In either case, the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at settlement as well as the amount of the land revenue demand. In the 30 districts from which returns of tenure have been received, only 435 villages, with an area of $514\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, are shown as held by superior proprietors collecting the Government revenue in addition to their own quit-rent; but this evidently does not include cases where the superior proprietors are also assignees of the Government revenue. There are also 13,169 holdings of superior proprietors who collect only their own quit-rent and are not responsible for the Government revenue. The latter are in many cases persons to whom the quit-rent was given in commutation of more extensive proprietary rights, of which they had been dispossessed in favour of the present holders.

There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit, nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands, the village charges ordinarily paid by proprietors, and the quit-rent, if any, payable to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue-free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens or made other improvements, or because they had other claims to consideration on the part of the village community. In the Rawulpindie division, also, it was thought proper to record old-established tenants, who had never paid anything for the land they held but their proportion of the land revenue and village

expenses, and had long paid direct to the collectors of the revenue, but were not descended from the original proprietary body, as owners of their own holdings, while not participating in the common rights and liabilities of the proprietary community. Except in the Jhelum and Rawulpindee districts, where a small quit-rent was imposed, these inferior proprietors were not required to pay anything in excess of their proportion of the Government revenue and other village charges. In Goojrat, at the time of the first regular settlement, this class held no less than 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in Rawulpindee it paid 9 per cent. of the revenue. In Rawulpindee the persons recorded as proprietors of their own holdings only were in some cases the representatives of the original proprietary body, jagirdars having established proprietary rights over what were formerly the common lands of the village.

In Mooltan and Muzuffurgurh, and perhaps in some other districts in the south of the Punjab, a class of proprietors distinct from the owners of the land is found under the name of *chakdars*, *sillandars* or *kasurkhwars*. These are the owners of wells, or occasionally of irrigation channels, constructed at their expense in land belonging to others. They possess hereditary and transferable rights, both in the well or irrigation channel and in the cultivation of the land irrigated from it, but may be bought out by the proprietor repaying the capital they have expended. They are generally entitled to arrange for the cultivation, paying a small fixed proportion of the produce to the proprietor, and being responsible for the Government revenue. Sometimes, however, the management of the property has been made over to the proprietor, who pays the Government revenue, and the *chakdar* receives from him a fixed proportion of the produce, called *hak kasur*. Or a third party may manage the property, paying the Government revenue and the *hak kasur*, out of which the *chakdar* pays the proprietor's allowance. In Rawulpindee, also, there is a small class of well-proprietors in the position of middle-men, paying cash rent to the owner of the land and receiving a grain rent from the cultivator.

The area held by tenants does not appear from the returns, but in most cases the settlement reports show that proprietors cultivate much more land than tenants do. In the 30 districts from which returns are available, the number of tenants is about 1,100,000, as against 3,661 landlord proprietors, and nearly 2,000,000 cultivating proprietors. The total number of tenants is therefore little more than half the number of proprietors; and, as proprietors are generally found to cultivate larger holdings than their tenants, the latter probably do not cultivate more than one-fourth of the total cultivated area.

Tenants entered as having rights of occupancy are 378,997; 50,685 as holding conditionally; 1,232,467 as tenants-at-will; and 33,932 as holders of service grants excused from revenue or rent other than the customary service by the proprietors. The tenants-at-will can scarcely be estimated at more than 650,000; and this number and the number of tenants entered as holding conditionally has been considerably reduced by the revision of tenancy entries in the Unritsur division and the Lahore and Goojranwalah districts; while the number of tenants with right of occupancy has been correspondingly increased. Tenants with rights of occupancy have a heritable, but not, except in the case of a few of a superior class, transferable, tenure. Their rights are regulated by the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, unless so far as by decree of Court or agreement, relations are established between landlord and tenant different from those which would arise under that Act. The Act has given certain entries in the records of Settlements, confirmed by Government, the force of agreements. Under the Punjab Laws' Act, tenants with rights of occupancy have a right of pre-emption, coming after that of the members of the village community, over immovable property brought to sale in the village. The tenure of tenants holding conditionally is ordinarily regulated by a lease or other agreement under which they hold; that of tenants without rights of occupancy needs no further notice than that the Punjab Tenancy Act applies to them to the same extent as to tenants with rights of occupancy, and subject to the same limitations.

System of Settlement.—When a regular settlement of the land revenue is made for the first time, it is necessary to prepare a record of rights of the village proprietors and tenants, showing the ownership and occupation of each field, and the terms on which it is owned or occupied. Maps and measurement papers, showing the position, area and boundaries of each field have, therefore, to be prepared. This has always been done in the Punjab, under the control of the officers appointed to make the settlement, by putwarees (village accountants) trained to the use of the plane-table and chain, assistants being given them when necessary. As from their position the putwarees must have more or less acquaintance with the ownership and occupation of the fields, and are liable to be called to account afterwards if any very gross mistakes prove to have been made, this system, with proper supervision, is found to supply all that is necessary for the registration of property in land, and the distribution, where necessary, of the land revenue over the separate holdings included in the village. The maps have also been pronounced by canal officers sufficiently accurate for the assessment of canal rates upon fields according to area. Measurements thus cor-

ducted are much less expensive than if they were carried out by the Survey establishments, and the system has the further advantage that, after the settlement is over, the putwarees are competent to make any measurements that are rendered necessary by river action, alteration of the boundaries of fields, or other causes, and, being on the spot, can often be employed in such duties where the expense of deputing a professional surveyor would otherwise make the measurements impossible.

The contents of the record of rights are now prescribed by Section 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, and the rules made under the following section by the Local Government. The term for which the settlement is made is in each case fixed by the Local Government. No settlements have been made in this Province for a longer term than 30 years; but there is one case in which a family at Kurnal has received a grant in perpetuity of the land revenue of a tract of country, subject to a fixed payment to Government. Such grants are, however, no bar to the periodical settlement of the land revenue payable by the village proprietors.

While the rights and liabilities of proprietors and tenants are defined by the record of rights prepared at settlement, the settlement of the revenue of each village is made with the proprietors collectively, and as they are often too numerous for all to be conveniently joined in the engagement, while some may labour under legal disabilities at the time of settlement, representatives are appointed who engage for the revenue on behalf of the entire proprietary body of the village or estate, and whose engagement binds the whole. These representatives are the village headmen, and ordinarily act for the community in all its relations with Government, and collect the land revenue from their co-sharers, receiving a percentage as remuneration for their services to the community.

The first regular settlement has generally been preceded by a summary settlement, which is a provisional settlement, consisting of the assessment only, without a complete record of rights, though in many cases a record of rights such as could be prepared without delaying the assessment has been made. A regular settlement is now in progress in all the districts which have hitherto been only summarily assessed, except that of Kohat. On the expiration of a regular settlement, a re-settlement may be ordered, either consisting of the assessment only, or including a revision of the record of rights. A re-settlement may also be ordered for the purpose of revising the record of rights, without disturbing the assessment. The re-settlement now in progress in the Delhi division and the Rohtuk and Mooltan districts in-

clude both a new assessment and revision of the record of rights. The Sikh system of assessment was that the State, as proprietor-in-chief, took all that it could get, and it *did* take often as much as one-half the gross produce of an estate, besides a multitude of cesses under the name of *rasum*, *nazarana*, &c., and exorbitant fines on succession. Immediately after the first Sikh war, an assessment by British officers, on the principle of taking one-third of the gross produce, was considered light and liberal. When regular settlements were first introduced, the system in force in the North-Western Provinces was adopted, under which the State's demand was limited to two-thirds of the net assets of an estate, or about one-fourth of the average gross produce. It is now limited to one-half of the net assets, but in practice it is considerably less. It may be said never to exceed one-sixth, is frequently not more than one-eighth, one-tenth or one-twelfth, and in some tracts where the rain-fall is scanty, it is not more than one-fifteenth of the average gross produce, the value of which is calculated on the average price of produce for a period of from twenty to thirty years. In the countries of Central Asia which have recently come under the sway of Russia, where a moderate assessment of land revenue was called for on the strongest grounds of political expediency, the Government demand is said to have been fixed at *one-fifth* of the gross produce, and is admitted to be eminently liberal.

Survey.—Of the total area of the Punjab, amounting to more than 103,000 square miles, upwards of 88,000 square miles had up to the close of 1871-72 been scientifically surveyed and mapped, village by village, for revenue and administrative purposes; and nearly 33,000 square miles had been topographically surveyed. During the year 1872-73, the area surveyed in British territory was increased by 3,084 square miles, and 4,910 square miles of survey were completed in the adjoining Native State of Bahawalpoor. Maps showing village boundaries, the area under cultivation or forest, as distinguished from waste, and the leading topographical features of the locality, such as roads, ravines, *jheels* and the like, are prepared with scientific accuracy by the Survey Department. The detailed field survey, on the other hand, is effected by the agency of the village *patwaris*, who are taught the elements of mensuration, and work under the orders and supervision of the Settlement Officer. The cadastral survey system in force in the Madras and Bombay Provinces, and recently introduced into Bengal and the North-Western Province, under which the detailed field survey is also effected through the agency of the Survey Department, is undoubtedly far more costly than the present; and, however suitable it may

be in provinces where the size and shape of fields are prescribed by law, and the boundaries permanently fixed, it is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, unsuitable to the Punjab, where fields are small, irregular and often intermixed, while the boundaries are constantly liable to change.

Government Estates are those the proprietary right in which is vested in the Government; and estates, the proprietary right in which is in private hands, but in which the Government collects its revenue directly from the cultivators. Full information regarding the first class is not at present available. Of the second class there are 85 villages in the Punjab under direct management, the principal being in the Kolachee pergunnah of the Derah Ismail Khau district. The Land Revenue demand, which is fixed chiefly according to a share of the produce, was for the year under report Rs. 80,819, or rather less than the average of previous years.

Wards' Estates.—There were 29 estates under the Court of Wards yielding an income of Rs. 3,24,763 to meet an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,611. The total assets of the estates at the end of the year are reported to have been Rs. 3,63,846, and the unpaid liabilities only Rs. 6,087.

Land Revenue.—The demand on account of land regularly brought on to the roll, rose from Rs. 1,87,64,491 in 1871-72, to Rs. 1,88,47,364 in 1872-73, making an increase of Rs. 82,873. The increase is due chiefly to the large lapses of revenue-free grants and to the considerable excess of alluvion over diluvion. The gross amount collected during the past two years was as follows:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.
Regular land revenue	...	1,85,93,692	1,88,65,063
Tributes	...	2,86,299	2,80,465
Miscellaneous	...	11,16,228	12,34,663
Total	...	1,99,96,219	2,03,80,191

The total of over two millions sterling realised in 1872-73 is larger than had previously been reached. The water-advantage revenue, which is taken from lands irrigated by the Baree Doab Canal, amounted to Rs. 2,18,969.

Local Cesses.—These are contributions levied over and above the Imperial Revenue demand, either under special Acts, or in virtue of agreements at the time of settlement, or in accordance with long-standing usage. They are spent on objects immediately benefiting the district or village from which they are raised. They are comprised in the following list:—

The *Putwaree Cess* is a contribution levied in the form of a percentage on Land Revenue, at various rates, for the support of the *putwaree*—an official essential to the prosperity of village communities, discharging the functions of accountant, surveyor, and registrar of crops cultivated, mutations of proprietorship and tenancy, &c., and general local referee. The *Lumburdaree Cess* is a fee of 5 per cent. on Land Revenue collections, payable to village headmen in remuneration for their agency in collecting and paying in the revenue, and for acting as representatives of the village communities in their transactions with the Government. The *Chaukidaree Cess* is a contribution levied, generally in the form of a house-assessment, from non-agriculturists as well as agriculturists, for the support of village watchmen. These three cesses are not paid into the Government treasury, but are realized at prescribed rates by the village headmen and paid to or appropriated by the recipients. They are not properly taxes, but regulated payments to village officials for services performed. The *District Dāk Cess* is a contribution of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Land Revenue, expended on keeping up postal communication in the interior of districts on lines of road not traversed by the imperial post; but when a line of postal communication, supported by the *Dāk Cess*, promises to become self-supporting, it is absorbed into the imperial post. The cess is at present levied in 16 districts only. The *Educational Cess* is a contribution of 1 per cent. on Land Revenue for support of village schools. The *Road Cess* is a contribution of 1 per cent. on Land Revenue, for keeping up district roads between the head-quarters stations and the villages in the interior. Under native rulers the duty of keeping up such communication is obligatory upon the villages, and is usually effected by forced labour. In British territory the obligation is commuted for a money payment, and forced labour is abolished. The *Local Rates Cess* is a contribution falling practically at the rate of one anna in the rupee on Land Revenue, levied under the provisions of Act XX. of 1871, with a view partly of supplementing the deficiency caused by reduced allotments from the Imperial Revenues under the Decentralization Resolution, and partly to supply funds to meet the increasing demand for roads, schools, hospitals, and other local works calculated to promote the public health, comfort and convenience.

The receipts from the *Educational, Road and Local Rates Cesses*, are paid, in the first instance, into a general fund; from this fund allotments are made to each District in proportion to its contributions, after deducting charges more conveniently dealt with provincially, such as fixed contributions towards the cost of central controlling establishments, the pay of existing education:

or hospital establishments, and the balance is placed at the disposal of district committees composed of the principal district officials and selected agricultural notables from all parts of the district. During the year 1872-73, rules were drawn up defining clearly the powers, duties and procedure of these committees; and during the year 1873-74 sums aggregating Rs. 20,00,000 have been allotted to the several committees for expenditure. The rules give the committees as wide powers as possible consistently with reasonable precaution against extravagant or ill-judged expenditure.

The total amount levied during 1872-73 on account of the four cesses properly so called, the Dāk Cess, Educational Cess, Road Cess and Local Rates Cess, was in round numbers Rs. 19,22,000, and fell at the annual average rate of 3 annas only (or $4\frac{1}{4}d.$) per head of the agricultural population. In return the agriculturists received the following benefits:—Nearly 19,000 miles of road were kept in repair, and many hundreds of miles of road were improved or newly made; 110 hospitals and dispensaries and 1,042 village schools were maintained; postal communication was kept up on lines not reached by the imperial post; sarais, public wells, and other works of public improvement were constructed; and a considerable sum remained at the disposal of the committees for future public improvements.

CHAPTER VII.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Land Tenures.—Within the limits of the Central Province are to be found almost every form of tenure which exists in India. The estates of Feudatory Chiefs are held on conditions requiring on their part loyalty and good administration. As long as these terms are fulfilled no interference of any kind is attempted with their management, so that within their jurisdictions the authority they exercise is of a somewhat absolute character, sentences of death alone requiring the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The succession to these Chiefships follows ordinarily the law of primogeniture, but in each case the succession requires the approval of Government.

Among ordinary landed proprietors, non-feudatory Chiefs known locally as Zemindars occupy the most prominent position. The estates are held by single proprietors who have usually been in possession for many generations, and succession is governed by the law of primogeniture. The junior branches of the family are entitled to maintenance, the nature and extent of which is ruled by custom, but they are not entitled to any share in the estate, as the Hindoo law of inheritance does not apply. The absolute proprietary right of the chief proprietor called "Zemindar" is only in so far limited, that in individual villages an inferior proprietary right may have been acquired by a hereditary farmer and an absolute occupancy title by a hereditary tenant. Such cases, however, are exceptional, as the Chiefs under Native government, and even for years under British rule, exercised in revenue matters an almost independent authority, and under a rack renting system changes were so frequent as to prevent the gradual development of subordinate rights. Under the present system any interference with subordinate recognized right can be made the subject of a Civil or Revenue action.

The Talookdaree estates, called also in this Province Tahutdaree, are also held by single proprietors, and succession usually follows the law of primogeniture. In comparison with Zemindaree tenures they are generally of recent origin, and therefore the villages included in the estates are often held by inferior proprietors on permanent tenure, who are perfectly protected from interference, so long as they make the prescribed annual payment to the superior proprietor. This payment is a certain percentage over the fixed Government assessment. Cultivators hold on the same conditions absolutely as in ordinary Malgoozaree villages.

Most of the estates in the Province are held on what is known as the "Malgoozaree" tenure. The estate, whether the property of one or many owners, is always managed by a single proprietor, and the land is chiefly held by cultivators whose rents are thrown into a common stock. The profits are divided or the losses made up with reference to the respective shares of the different proprietors. The ancient proprietary land in cultivation by the owners themselves and known as "Seer", is either held and cultivated by the proprietors according to their shares or else is cultivated in common. If any proprietor takes up extra land he pays regular rent thereon, which is thrown into the same stock with his cultivator's rents. When disputes occur a regular division takes place and the whole lands of the village come to be divided and held in severalty according to shares, the tenure becoming Patidaree. When, however, a body of proprietors has gone so far, the tendency in the Province is to separate altogether and by complete partition to constitute the several portions separate estates.

The estates which are held from Government revenue free and at a quit-rent are usually on the Malgoozaree tenure and require no separate description. The case of purchasers of waste lands is exceptional. Their proprietary title is absolute and they are subject to no future revenue assessment.

Of subordinate tenures not held direct from Government, the following exist in the Central Province:—Lease-holders of estates who have been recognised as inferior proprietors, and whose tenure is a permanent one, both heritable and transferable, so long as the fixed annual payments are made to the superior proprietor. Lease-holders whose tenures are limited by the terms of agreement entered into with proprietors. Proprietors of their holdings called "Malik Makbuzabs." This class possesses full proprietary rights with free power of transfer or division. The revenue quota is fixed on the lands held by them, on which they pay a stated percentage to cover risk and expenses of collection. Cultivators possessing absolute occupancy rights in their holdings at rents fixed for the period of the Settlement. The tenure is heritable and, under prescribed conditions, transferable. Cultivators with rights of occupancy at variable rates of rent, the question of liability to enhancement if contested being subject to the decision of the Revenue Courts. Holders of land in lieu of service, which in some cases, owing to long possession, have become hereditary holdings, though in the majority the tenure is absolutely conditional on the continued adequate performance of the service for which granted. Holders of rent-free and quit-rent grants according to the terms on which held. Tenants-at-will with no occupancy rights, except such as may arise from special contract with proprietors.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts	Cultivated.			Uncultivated			Assessment.						
	By Govern- ment works.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on			
										Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on Settlement.	
Nagpur	...	6,583	985,797	992,380	97,535	320,132	335,053	1,745,100	812,189	0 13 1	0 9 3	0 7 5	...
Bhandara	...	12,578	801,183	813,761	30,845	556,987	636,350	2,037,942	409,940	0 8 1	0 4 8	0 3 3	...
Chanda	...	154,371	493,136	577,507	312,983	2,515,844	1,090,917	4,437,251	226,618	0 6 3	0 1 1	0 0 10	...
Wardha	...	2,446	785,644	788,090	20,814	271,002	204,589	1,284,495	484,775	0 9 10	0 7 3	0 6 0	...
Bilaspur	...	63,007	181,794	194,801	...	371,068	1,103,347	1,689,216	74,084	0 6 1	0 2 1	0 0 8	...
Jabalpur	...	2,865	757,671	760,536	4,116	635,336	495,043	1,895,031	551,128	0 11 7	0 6 4	0 4 8	...
Segur	...	6,913	620,716	627,629	242,466	530,215	348,742	1,744,052	453,815	0 11 7	0 5 2	0 4 2	...
Dumoh	...	1,819	415,022	416,841	177,171	244,510	370,506	1,203,028	264,299	0 10 2	0 5 1	0 3 6	...
Seonee	...	65,402	554,296	619,758	...	362,647	429,833	1,412,238	220,276	0 5 8	0 3 7	0 2 5	...
Mundla	...	1,492	330,992	332,484	...	765,976	381,057	1,479,517	64,434	0 3 1	0 0 11	0 0 8	...
Betul	...	14,750	627,021	641,771	177,827	548,871	307,353	1,675,822	190,692	0 4 9	0 2 8	0 1 10	...
Hoshangabad	...	1,363	819,916	821,279	112,837	472,965	250,638	1,658,374	417,581	0 8 1	0 4 9	0 4 0	...
Narsinghpur	...	8,299	579,628	587,927	...	141,971	289,445	1,019,343	412,912	0 11 3	0 9 1	0 6 6	...
Chhindwara	...	7,618	538,503	546,121	286,033	182,790	257,895	1,272,859	197,858	0 5 9	0 3 1	0 2 6	...
Nimar	322	7,264	364,420	372,006	...	168,996	161,718	702,720	159,786	0 6 10	0 4 9	0 3 8	...
Raipur	...	5,143	2,294,810	2,299,953	...	2,751,510	1,670,280	6,651,743	541,174	0 3 5	0 1 9	0 1 4	...
Bilaspur	...	196,161	864,802	1,060,963	...	1,176,885	2,243,438	4,480,986	268,851	0 4 0	0 1 11	0 0 11	...
Sambalpur
Upper Goda- vary	19	9,833	36,168	45,520	...	103,200	59,520	208,240	32,620	0 11 6	0 3 6	0 2 7	...
Total	841	568,067	11,861,519	12,429,927	1,462,647	12,120,605	10,630,779	36,643,958	5,783,032	0 7 5	0 3 7	0 2 6	...

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindaries } Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
paving more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindaries } Under law of primogeniture ...	4	683	4	943,776	235,944	12,480	0 0 11	0 1 0
Ra. 5,000 revenue.	45	2,067	81	2,013,769	44,750	11,690	0 0 4 2	0 3 9
Small Zemindaries } other than those of cultivating communities ...	15,023	19,926	37,117	26,879,308	1,788	312	8 0 2 9	0 1 8
Proprietary communities } in common ...	6	6	85	4,243	707	336	0 0 7 8	0 3 4
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100 ...	33,034	7,985	35,643	6,802,862	178	13	10 3 0 1 4	0 1 0
Holders of Revenue- } In perpetuity ...	4,316	1,137	4,710	390,929	90	...	...	0 5 6
free tenure. } For life ...	5,121	896	9,036	1,023,743	200	...	...	0 5 6
" of quit-rent } In perpetuity ...	646	498	820	581,444	900	...	...	0 3 6
tenure. } For life ...	1,123	789	1,357	703,173	632	47	0 0 1 2	0 9 6
Under Kham management } Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	7	...	...	4,169	535	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands ...	201	...	181	196,617	...	...	...	...
Total	61,576	33,994	89,071	39,544,035	612	...	...	...

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of hold- ings.	Average area of each holding.			Average rent of each holding.			Average rent rate per acre.		
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate holders { On perma- nont tenure between Zomin- On farming dars and ryots ... leases ...	1,553	480	0	0	182	4	0	0	6	0
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	3,473	617	1	10	127	6	8	0	3	3
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...	155,743	17	1	32	15	2	9	0	18	10
Cultivating tenants with no perma- nent rights ...	140,063	15	3	4	11	4	11	0	11	4
Holders of service grants ...	484,743	11	1	2	7	8	0	0	10	11
	51,007	3	0	9	2	6	0	0	12	4

System of Settlement.—The measurements in each district for revenue purposes were especially placed under the direct charge of a Deputy Collector. The measuring parties consisted of Ameens and Putwarees, who after being trained were supplied with plane table, mariner's compass, scale, sight and measuring chain. In the first place the boundaries of villages were distinctly demarcated, and this done the survey of each village was carried through field by field. Each field as surveyed was entered in the surveyor's map, and, at the same time, its dimensions, its name, nature of the land, crop, revenue, its occupant and other particulars, in his field book. The map thus prepared is known as the Shajrah and the field book as the Khushab. The map when completed shows the whole of the cultivation and waste of the village, while the field book gives detailed particulars of occupancy, ownership, soils, crop grain, and other similar data. The whole of this work is tested by the supervising officers of the department, and completes all that is required from the measuring agency. The map and field book require to be very carefully checked, for all the subsequent papers which are prepared are based on these, and any errors which are overlooked will most likely disfigure permanently the Settlement record. The statistics prepared from the field book supply an important part of the data for assessment. The Settlement Officer has before him the cultivated and culturable area of each village, a detail of the different kinds of soil, and of the extent of irrigated and unirrigated land. He obtains from the District office the nature of

past Settlements and the general fiscal history of the estate. From inspection he knows the character of the cultivating community, the nature of the cultivation, while inquiry is directed to ascertaining the gross rental or net produce of the village. The assessment is based on the ascertained assets of the whole estate, and is calculated on the average annual net produce which it will yield during the period of settlement, about one-half of which is fixed as the Government assessment. This need not be half of the existing gross rental, for in estates with much waste or with future capabilities of improvement, the special circumstances require to be specially considered.

This mode of assessment has been followed in the case of the great majority of estates in the Province. An exceptional mode of procedure, however, was required as regards the Feudatory Chiefs and the important class of non-Feudatory Zemindars. Their payments were in all cases revised, but the Government demand could not be fixed on any regular arithmetical proportion of the gross realizations and had to be regulated in accordance with the position held by the Chiefs, and having reference also to the amounts, whether of a quit-rent or nominal character, which they had always hitherto paid. The Government demand therefore in these Chiefships, following precedent and custom, is not fixed in the same manner as in ordinary estates.

In the matter of assessment generally great care is necessary that in protecting the revenue interests of government the error is not made of over-assessing the people. In the Central Province it is believed that the assessments have been fixed at very moderate rates. In addition to the assessment a full record of all rights connected with the land is one of the matters carefully accomplished in the course of each settlement. This record includes rights of all classes, both proprietary and non-proprietary, in every estate coming under settlement. In all cases of dispute a regular judicial decision is passed, which is binding on all parties and effectually prevents future litigation. When all disputes have been settled and all rights duly investigated, the proprietary record comes to represent accurately the proprietary rights and liabilities of every kind found to exist in the estate. In the same way the nature of the occupancy tenure of each cultivator is duly inquired into, and when this is completed a list is prepared showing in detail each person possessing a right of occupancy of any kind. The results of Survey and Settlement proceedings are found recorded in the following principal papers, which are contained in the Settlement Record of each settled estate; 1, the village map; 2, the field book; 3, the as-

assessment statement ; 4, the detail of occupancy holdings ; 5, the village rent-roll ; 6, the record of proprietary rights and liabilities ; 7, the list of cultivators with occupancy rights ; and 8 the administration paper, showing the constitution of the village and the various customs prevailing therein.

The Khusrāh measurements above described, undertaken for purposes of revenue assessment and settlement, are followed and checked by the scientific Survey, which has already finished the great majority of districts in the Central Province. In the open country the scientific Survey carries on detailed interior measurements village by village while hilly tracts are only topographically surveyed.

Survey.—On the completion of the 55,157 square miles this year by the Revenue Survey, there remain only 29,738 square miles of more or less wild or partially cultivated tracts to be surveyed by the Topographical parties to complete the British portion of the Province. In the same way most of the Feudatoryships have been surveyed by the Topographical parties, and the area surveyed on this system was 25,767 square miles.

Waste Lands.—The area sold on a fee simple tenure in past years under the rules now in abeyance was 216,213 acres at varying upset prices for the different districts. This area was sold in numerous small plots for Rs. 4,31,748. The average price realized per acre at the sales was very nearly Rs. 2 or 4 shillings. Low as this rate may appear, it has in some of the larger transactions been more than the purchasers could pay, and they have thrown up the land after paying a few of the yearly instalments and after sinking some capital in the excavation of tanks, clearing of underwood and other improvements. In most cases, however, these waste lands have been purchased in small plots by agriculturists close to their proprietary holdings under the Revenue Settlement, and in these cases the purchases have no doubt been profitable. Besides these sales in fee simple, waste lands are granted on clearance leases under rules sanctioned by the Government of India, and such grants during the year amounted to 11,898 acres, principally in the Hoshungabad district.

Government Estates.—These are only the waste lands excluded at the Settlement and managed as reserved and unreserved forests.

Wards' Estates.—There were 14 comprising 106 villages with a rental of Rs. 57,340 and paying Rs. 39,863 to Government for tax and management.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue demand in 1872-73 was Rs. 60,43,000. With the exception of a very small balance the

whole was collected. Nor was it necessary to put any pressure on the landholders to make them pay the revenue. The assessment on the land is moderate and there is no difficulty in paying it. Coercive processes had in very rare cases to be resorted to, and, no estate was sold, the most severe measure taken being the transfer of a defaulting shareholder's share to the other shareholders for a term of years. The only parts of the Province where the land revenue was not easily collected or readily paid in and where the people had some difficulty in meeting the Government demand, was the Murwara Tuhseel in Jubbulpoor and the Hatta Tuhseel in Dumoh. In these parts the harvest was poor, and both Tuhseels suffered from a succession of unfavourable seasons. Murwara has never recovered from its losses in the famine year 1869, and the difficulty there is the want of population. The Settlement may under the present circumstances be too high in some pergunnahs at least, and it was to be decided whether any modification of the Settlement is necessary. In Hatta the body of the agriculturists and landowners are not in so bad a plight.

Cesses.—The Road Cess levied in the Province yielded Rs. 1,44,000, which was exclusively expended in the improvement of district communications. The receipts of the Education Cess were very nearly the same as those of the Road Cess, the general rate, viz, 2 per cent. on the Land Revenue, being the same for both in most districts.



CHAPTER VIII.

BURMA.

Land Tenures.—The Province is cultivated by peasant proprietors who prefer annual leases, so great is the extent of fertile waste. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as sixpence per acre; whilst in Myanoung and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable, and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is six shillings per acre. The light land-tax, however, is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the Province; and by the rice duty, which is a tax falling, from a variety of causes, wholly upon the producer, and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent. *ad valorem* on this article of export. No landed proprietors known in India as Zemindars, exist in this Province. The holders of the land are, with but few exceptions, the cultivators, and the extent of their holdings average about 5 acres. The exceptions are, where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

System of Settlement.—The recommendations of a Committee of experienced officers were approved of, to the effect that the Settlement establishment sanctioned in 1869 should be modified and that, in future, settlements should be carried out under the supervision and control of the revenue authorities; that the primary duty of the establishment entertained for settlement purposes should be to demarcate and map the various holdings; that where possible a uniform rate of assessment should be imposed on the area of each *kueng* or plain, such rates to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the approval of the Commissioner; that the system of individual leases should be followed in all cases, the joint system having been productive of oppression; that leases for portions of holdings only should not be granted; that lessees should be allowed to abandon their holdings on giving one year's notice, or on payment of a year's tax; that an allowance for *bond fide* fallow land not exceeding one-quarter of the total area of the leased holdings should be granted; that the leases should be for periods of 5 or 10 years, one term of duration only being allowed in each *kueng*; that due provision should be made for providing that the village inclosure is not encroached upon, and that a sufficiency of grazing ground is allotted to each village; and that the rights of the cultivators to the waste lands adjoining leased tracts, should not be absolute, but only preferential.

Land Revenue.—In 1872-73 the revenue realized from land under cultivation again showed a satisfactory increase, the assessment in the year of report having been Rs. 35 74,726, against

Ra. 34,45,227 in the previous year, a percentage increment of 3.75; whilst the area increased by 2.78 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the acreage under rice, and in the area of land granted under the Government rules, and a slight increment in the quantity of land cultivated as gardens and orchards:—

Districts.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Akyab	279,314	5,34,563	284,211	5,45,187	286,900	5,51,572	289,331	5,56,840	294,072	5,67,923
Northern Arakan	1,086	1,086	1,225	684	1,233	702	1,260	734	1,313	758
Ramree	85,326	1,17,668	86,097	1,18,355	87,071	1,20,508	96,101	1,36,793	96,808	1,37,670
Sandoway	36,000	48,235	36,618	49,383	36,968	49,898	37,033	50,539	37,198	51,233
Rangoon	410,171	8,10,214	420,106	8,30,168	428,085	9,20,865	498,641	9,65,344	529,811	10,45,628
Bassein	222,777	3,60,499	220,214	3,57,694	224,383	3,66,764	233,242	3,81,229	233,998	3,77,876
Haussa	236,906	3,70,411	248,539	3,89,336	260,232	4,06,689	264,721	4,12,222	266,550	4,18,040
Kenia	265,379	2,80,480	175,192	2,21,359	184,474	2,29,061	182,106	2,28,139	180,621	2,27,028
Prome	Included in Prome		95,866	63,215	115,222	69,945	102,807	67,530	98,290	64,671
Thayemyo	36,607	32,387	37,290	32,671	38,364	31,949	38,466	32,263	36,823	32,835
Toungoo	72,604	50,632	74,352	52,377	80,055	56,030	81,968	57,796	90,632	57,365
Shwe-gyeen	194,494	3,38,790	204,074	3,58,986	210,151	3,69,075	221,039	3,82,572	231,647	4,06,194
Amherst	59,012	91,394	60,392	91,879	60,966	91,878	61,604	88,243	63,898	90,226
Taroy	57,313	51,694	58,783	53,503	59,222	54,505	58,654	55,043	42,818	60,279
Mergui										
Total	1,966,968	30,87,591	1,982,969	31,64,797	2,090,296	33,19,441	2,143,968	34,45,227	2,203,589	35,74,726

With the great demand for rice which exists there is no doubt that the quantity of land tilled will still further increase year by year, and if sufficient population could be obtained the supply of grain from this Province, with its favourable rainfall, would be practically unlimited. As it is, the quantity of rice available for export has of late years increased in a much greater ratio than the area of land under cultivation, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Years.	Exports of Rice to			Area under rice cultivation.
	Europe, Straits, &c.	Upper Burma.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.
1866-67 ...	248,101	21,372	269,473	1,635,253
1867-68 ...	325,913	100,465	426,378	1,660,158
1868-69 ...	446,109	74,500	520,609	1,643,668
1869-70 ...	329,641	75,049	404,690	1,676,540
1870-71 ...	440,001	96,307	536,308	1,756,491
1871-72 ...	487,162	57,123	544,285	1,820,727
1872-73 ...	720,850	26,655	747,005	1,883,120

Waste Lands.—Of the area granted under the rules 8,719 acres were under assessment in 1872-73, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,110; in the previous year the area was 7,672 acres, and the revenue Rs. 7,796. In the Naf township of the Akyab District the area held by grantees is 78,301 acres, of which 40,024 acres are under cultivation, and 5,784 only are as yet liable by payment of revenue, yielding Rs. 6,104. The area of grants made under the rules in Pegu is 80,923 acres, of which but a small proportion is under tillage.

CHAPTER IX.

AJMEER AND COORG.

No report of Ajmeer has appeared. But on the 28th June Colonel Pelly, the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, announced the concession of a permanent settlement to the landholders of the district. Government had for some years been considering the question of reassessing their estates which it had a right to do. But "after mature deliberation" it had resolved to waive this right, and to guarantee to the landowners the present assessment as "permanently exempt from enhancement." But Government will see that the landlords discharge scrupulously their corresponding duties to their tenants and to the State. They are to manage the village police and to be held responsible for the repression of crime.

Coorg.

Land Tenures.—Besides the rent-free temple-lands there are four tenures peculiar to Coorg. (1) *Jamma* is derived from the Sanskrit *Jamma*, a word conveying the meaning of hereditary by birth, and is the holding of the privileged class called *jamma ryots*, comprising *Coorgs*, *Umma Coorgs*, *Higgada*, *Umbakala*, *Arris*, *Konoyas*, *Moplais* and *Gaudas*. The holders of these lands pay half assessment or Rs. 5 per 100* *bhattis* of wet land with its accompanying *Bane* and *Narika*, and are liable to be called out for military, police or other duties when required. In these days opportunities for military service do not arise, but the *jamma ryots* are expected to furnish Police and treasure guards. They are therefore allowed to carry arms, and embarrassment has sometimes resulted from the fact that a few *Moplais*, whose ancestors migrated to Coorg under the native dynasty, are found in their ranks. Residents of Coorg other than the above mentioned are not entitled to become *jamma ryots*, and these latter are therefore debarred from selling, mortgaging or in any way alienating the land held on this tenure, except with the sanction of Government. On obtaining land on the *jamma* tenure, the *ryot* has to pay a present known as "*Nazir Kanike*" in three yearly instalments, and a fee of one rupee termed the "*Ghatti Jamma fee*" on taking possession of the land. At the time of granting the *jamma sanuad* signed by the Chief Commissioner, a formula is spoken intimating that the holder has secured the hereditary right to the land on the feudal conditions laid down, and at the same time a handful of the soil of the land (*Ghatti*) he has applied for is given to him, and

* 100 *bhattis* estimated to be equal to almost 2 acres.

whenever he resigns the land held on that tenure formally, he lays down before the Superintendent a handful of the soil as a sign of his resignation of all rights which he had before possessed.

Sagu is derived from the Kanarese word "*Sagu*" meaning under "cultivation." It is the normal ryotwaree tenure, all others being exceptional. The rate of assessment is Rs. 10 for every 100 Bhattis of land, and the holders are not bound to render any feudal or any other description of service to the State. The *sagu* ryots may claim remission of assessment for those fields of their farms which they are unable to cultivate. The lands under the denomination of *Umbli*, which means service of any kind, were granted on account of services performed by certain ryots in the Raja's times, and are lightly assessed at rates varying from one to three rupees per 100 bhattis. Certain lands which are taxed at the jamma rates come under the head of *Jodi*. The only distinction between these two tenures seems to be that *jodi* grants were made for a special purpose, or in consideration of a particular kind of service, while jamma ryots were bound to perform duties of a general nature. No remission of *jodi* can be claimed by the holders of Jamma, Umbli and *Jodi* lands.

For coffee cultivation, which has become very extensive in the Province, land was formerly obtained as in Mysore, free of tax, subject, however, to the payment of a *Halat* or export duty on the produce at a uniform rate. This system was abolished under the orders of Government in 1860-61, and an acreage assessment substituted in its stead at the rate of Rs. 1 to 2. These rates are not, however, levied at once. The assessment for each holding is not demanded for the first four years. From the 5th to the 12th year one rupee per acre, and rupees two ever after, are levied whether the land is cultivated or not. These terms which were fixed after much discussion would appear sufficiently favourable in themselves, but owing to the reckless way in which coffee land has been taken up, remissions are frequently applied for.

Survey and Settlement.—Owing to the introduction of a land tax in the coffee plantations, in lieu of the *halat* or tax on the coffee, a Survey Department was organized and a party detached from the Madras Revenue Survey in 1862. This party has no connection with the Mysore Survey and is in immediate subordination to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras. All the estates have now been surveyed, and when their mapping, computation, &c., are completed, it is anti-

icipated that there will be a considerable increase of revenue derived from the excess over the estimated areas of the plantation found in surveying. It is not contemplated to introduce any system of fieldwar survey and settlement into Coorg, but a topographical survey of the Province is progressing well. The land was permanently settled in 1806 by Linga Rajendra Wadiyar, whose settlement was accepted by the British Government on the conquest of the country, and has not since been interfered with.

Waste Lands.—The difficulty and expense of reclaiming waste lands in Coorg for wet cultivation are considerable. To counterbalance these drawbacks which otherwise would deter ryots from coming forward to take up waste, the Government have sanctioned a graduated scale of assessment in addition to granting remissions, the extent of which is regulated by the number of years the lands have lain fallow. For lands which have lain waste from—

	1 year's assessment,
10 to 15 years,	
Do. 15 to 25	2 do.
Do. 25 to 35	3 do.
Do. 35 to 50	4 do.
Above 50 years,	5 do.

Waste lands now brought under the plough for the first time are chiefly held on the "sagu" tenure. In the case of "Kumri" cultivation, which is conducted after felling and burning the jungle, the rule is different; the land so cleared is allowed to be felled free of tax for the first eight years, and afterwards the maximum assessment upon it is realized in four years at a progressive payment of one fourth of the amount in each year. The waste land rules are also in force in the Province. One hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, forming chiefly the coffee estates, were sold up to 1871-72, and realizations under this head in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,410 on an area of acres 177, as against Rs. 1,922 on acres 50 in the previous year. The fact that the sale proceeds were less when the extent sold was comparatively large, shews at once that there was less competition among purchasers of land for coffee cultivation owing to the depressed state of the industry.

Government Estates.—During the time of the Rajas it would appear that no inconsiderable part of their revenues was derived from "Punniyas" or royal farms, which were both numerous and extensive. The cultivation of these estates was conducted with great care by the agents of the chief to whom their management was entrusted, and the inhabitants of the district

in which they were situated were under an obligation to assist either personally, or with a certain number of their servants, for a specific period at the time when the business of the "Punniya" required such aid. The produce thus raised chiefly went to supply the household and maintain the numerous followers of the chief, the surplus being converted into money. On the occupation of the country by the British, however, these estates, which were so large that few private individuals could be found capable of undertaking the cultivation of a whole one, were divided into a number of small farms and disposed of like all other land at the normal rental of Rs. 10 per 100 bhattis of land. There are no Wards' Estates.

Land Revenue.—The demand for 1872-73 was Rs. 2,63,358-3-10, as against Rs. 2,67,900-3-4 for the previous year. The plough tax for educational purposes was introduced during the year, and Rs. 2,643-8-0 were collected. The rate is—

For a Jamma ryot	4 Annas	} per plough.
" Sagu	3 "	
" Dry landholder	3 "	

CHAPTER X.

MYSORE.

Land Tenures.—Government lands are held under the ryot-waree tenure either on kandayam, i. e. a fixed money assessment; or on * batayi. Except in the settled talooks, where the term of the settlement is fixed at 30 years, kandayam lands are held on annual leases or pattas, but the assessment is seldom altered and hardly ever raised. By far the larger portion of the land in the Province is held on this tenure. Under the batayi system the land is held direct from Government, but the share of Government is paid in grain. In Mysore the proportion generally claimed by Government is one-half, but it is probable that in reality only one-third is received, the remaining two-thirds being shared between the ryots and the village servants. The batayi tenure, though still greatly prevalent in the Nundydroog Division, will wholly cease with the completion of the survey and the settlement in each talook. In the meantime the ryots can always convert their occupation of batayi lands into that of the ordinary kandayam tenure if they please, and every encouragement to their so doing is afforded by the Government, which earnestly desires the entire abolition of the batayi tenure.

In the case of private estates, such as inam and kayamgutta villages and large farms of Government lands cultivated by payakaris or under-tenants, the land is held on the following tenures:—*Warum*, under which an equal division of produce is made between the landlord and the tenant, the former paying the assessment of the land to the Government; *Mukkuppe*, under which two-thirds of the produce go to the cultivator, and one-third to the landlord, who pays the assessment of the land; *Arakundaya* or *Chaturbhaga*, under which the landlord gets one-fourth of the produce and pays only a half of the Government revenue, the remaining half being discharged by the cultivator who enjoys as his share three-fourths of the produce; *Volakandaya*, in which the tenant pays a fixed money rate to the land-lord. This may either be equal to or more than the assessment of the land. An hereditary right of occupation is attached to all kandayam lands. As long as the pattedar pays the Government dues he has no fear of displacement, and virtually possesses an absolute tenant right as distinct from that of proprietorship. When the Government finds it necessary to assume the land occupied by him for public purposes

* This term signifies the temporary occupation of Government land by a ryot without paying money assessment but sharing the produce with the Government.

he is always paid compensation fixed either by mutual consent or under the Land Acquisition Act. At the same time it would be paradoxical to say that the ryot is the proprietor of the land when it is liable to be taken away from him for default of revenue, and when he cannot convert it to purposes other than cultivation except under special sanction of the ruling authority. The right of proprietorship has all along been maintained by Government, and a reference to some of the sannads granted by the Rajas of the old Vijayanagur dynasties for certain free villages in Nugur, shews that when private individuals desired to found institutions, for the support of which lands were required, they had not only to purchase the tenant-right from the cultivator, but also to pay the price of the land to the reigning sovereign in the shape of a "Kanike" or present. The right of occupancy is, however, an old institution and can be traced in the Mulnad talooks so far back as the 17th century in which Sivappa Nayik revised the old Vijayanagur "Raya Rekha" assessment.

Kans are large tracts of forest, extending in one case over eight miles in length, for which a cess called the kan khust is paid. The kans are preserved for the sake of the wild pepper-vines, bagni palms, and certain gum trees that grow in them. *Koomuri* cultivation is almost peculiar to the hill tribes. Soon after the rains they fell the trees on a forest-site, a hill site being preferred. The trees are left lying till January and then set on fire. The ground is afterwards partially cleared, dug up, and sown towards the end of the rains with ragee, castor-oil nut, and other dry grains. In the first year the return is prodigious, but it falls off by one-half in the second year, and the place is then abandoned till the wood has again grown up. Strong fences are made to keep off wild beasts, and for a month before harvest the crop is watched at night by a person on a raised platform.

Coffee Lands.—Grants of land for coffee cultivation are made out of the Government jungles chiefly in the Western Ghats forming the Nugur and Ashtagram Mulnad. On receipt of applications for a plot of such land, its area is ascertained by a rough survey, the boundaries defined, and then it is sold by public auction. The successful bidder is granted a patta or title-deed. The cultivation of coffee now takes rank as one of the most important industries of the country. The rich red loam of the primeval forests which cover the slopes of the Mulnad hills is found to be well adapted for its growth. The cultivation of the berry introduced first from Mecca by Bababudan, on the hills which bear his name in the Kadur District, was gradually extended, and at the period of the assumption of the administration of

the country by the British Government was already of some importance. In the early days of coffee cultivation the produce raised was divided equally between the Government and the planter, and the share of the former was leased out or sold to the highest bidder. This system was given up as opening a door for fraud. An excise of one rupee per maund of 28 lbs. of coffee produced was introduced, which was afterwards reduced to 8 and finally to 4 annas, at which it now stands fixed.

The clauses of the coffee patta or title-deed transcribed below shew on what tenure land for coffee cultivation is now held by the planter.

"These lands are granted to you for the purpose of planting coffee, and should you raise any other crop upon them, lands thus appropriated will be liable to assessment according to the prevailing rates in the talook. By this, however, it is not intended that plantains, castor-oil plants, or fruit trees, planted for the *bona fide* purposes of affording shelter or shade to the coffee, should be liable to taxation. On the coffee trees coming into bearing you are to pay Government an excise duty or *halat* of 4 annas on every maund which is produced. This is in substitution of the ancient *wara*. This taxation is subject to such revision as the Government of Mysore may at any time deem expedient. For every acre of land which you take up under this patta you must within a period of five years plant a minimum average number to the whole holding of 500 coffee trees to the acre. The Government reserves to itself the right of summarily resuming the whole or any uncultivated portion of the land mentioned in your patta should you not conform to this condition. You are exempt from the visits of all jungle and petty *haddars* who will be prohibited from entering hereafter lands taken up for coffee cultivation, and you are empowered to fell and clear away the jungle, but previous to doing so, you are bound to give six months' notice to the Sarkar authorities, to enable them to remove or dispose of all reserved trees which may exist on the holding. Should you wish to sell, or alienate in any way, the lands mentioned in this patta you must notify the same to the Commissioner of the Division, and this patta must be forwarded for registration under the name of the new incumbent. Any attempt at evading the *halat* will involve confiscation of the article itself, together with a fine of twice the amount of *halat* leviable upon it."

It is a question whether this system of *Halat* in lieu of assessment is a success, and whether it does not promote wasteful deforestation. The clause in the lease which provides that a certain minimum number of trees per acre must be planted within a given time, is designed to prevent this evil, but it is much to be feared that the clause is frequently evaded, especially by native planters, and that the official returns of the acreage under coffee are fallacious.

Cardamom Lands.—Lands for the cultivation of cardamom are granted from the jungles on the east side of the Western Ghats in which this plant grows spontaneously. In these jungles are also to be found lac, resin, bees-wax, gums, pepper and similar other articles. The farms were formerly leased out, the limits of the tract being annually defined; but to afford every facility to the planter and to encourage the cultivation of

cardamoms, rules have recently been framed, under which those planters who are desirous of embarking on cardamom cultivation can obtain land for the purpose on more liberal and advantageous terms. Under these rules grants of land not exceeding two hundred acres nor less than ten acres, and well defined by natural features can, after being put up to auction, be secured by planters on twenty-year leases: the lessee binding himself to pay the actual cost of survey and demarkation at once and the auction price by twenty instalments. At the expiration of the lease should the lessee be desirous of renewing it, he is allowed to do so on terms fixed by Government, and in the event of his declining to renew he is paid compensation for improvements from any surplus on the re-sale of the land realized by Government. The lessee pays an excise duty of two rupees per maund of 28 lbs. on the cardamoms produced by him, and as the land is granted solely for the cultivation of cardamoms, the rules provide that if any portion of it is cultivated with any other description of crop, such land will be assessed at the prevailing rates. The lessee is, however, allowed to make use of minor forest produce, and to fell trees (with the exception of the ten reserved kinds) in order to facilitate the growth of his cardamoms. On the other hand he binds himself to plant not less than 500 cardamom plants per acre on his land by the expiration of five years from the date of his grant.

The *Inam* or rent-free tenures are numerous. The ryotwara and inam lands are now being settled on a permanent basis, by the two separate Departments, of "Survey and Settlement," and "Inam Settlement."

System of Settlement.—All cultivated land in Mysore is classed either as kushki (dry,) tari (wet,) or bagayat (garden.) The first class is cultivated with dry grains, which are entirely dependent on the rain-fall; the second with rice, sugarcane, or such other staple productions as require artificial irrigation; and the third with cocoa and areca nut trees, and other garden produce. The two last require artificial irrigation from tanks, canals or wells, except in some of the Mulnad Talooks, where the rain-fall is exceptionally plentiful. To stop extensive fraud the Bombay system of survey and settlement was introduced in 1863-64. The fixed field assessment for thirty years introduced by the survey system, secures to the cultivator the full advantages of a thirty years' lease without burdening him with any condition beyond that of discharging the assessment for the single year to which his engagements extend. •

Inam Settlement.—The rent free holdings in the Province may refer to one of three epochs:—

	Whole Villages.		Minor Inams.	
	Valua- tion.	Jodi or light as- sessment.	Valua- tion.	Jodi or light as- sessment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
(1.) Inams up to the termination of Dewan Purnaiya's administration in 1810 ...	2,86,038	1,32,150	4,99,528	1,48,134
(2.) Inams granted during the Maharaja's administration ...	3,19,167	62,435	35,025	...
(3.) Inams granted by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore ...	...	...	18,500	8,000
(4.) Stal Inams or unauthorized Inams ..	...	...	63,616	17,346
Total Rs. ...	6,05,205	1,94,585	6,16,669	1,74,080

After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 the British Commissioners directed Purnaiya plainly that no alienation of land should be made without the Resident's approbation. This salutary advice was fairly acted on by the Dewan during his long and successful administration. From 1810 to 1831, when the British Government interfered to save the country from utter ruin, the Raja recklessly alienated lands, some of them forming the best villages in the country, besides confirming others on permanent or kayamgutta tenure, while his loose system of administration afforded his subordinate officers opportunities for alienating land without proper authority. The 3rd epoch dates from the commencement of the present administration in 1831. The grants made during this period are comparatively of small value, and are held on condition of service consisting in the up-keep of chatrams, maintenance of groves, tanks and avenue trees. In addition to the above the statement shows a considerable number of Stal inams or, as they are sometimes termed, "chor inams." Under this head are comprised all such inams as, although enjoyed for some time, have not been properly registered as having been granted by competent authority.

The Inam rules, following the Madras system, were sanctioned in April 1868. These rules, based on the theory of the reversionary right of Government, are so framed as to meet the several

descriptions of inam lands existing in the Province, testing their validity—1st, by the competency of the grantor irrespectively of the duration of the inam whether 50 or less than 50 years old; 2nd, by the duration of the inam for 50 or more than 50 years irrespectively of the competence or otherwise of the grantor. In July 1868 rules were passed for the settlement of the money grants made at various periods to numerous institutions and individuals for services or otherwise. Some 3 lakhs of rupees a year were being paid towards the support of 1,500 charitable and religious institutions consisting of temples, matts, and cha-trams, as well as of 10,000 persons in receipt of personal grants.

Exclusive of miscellaneous items, such as fines, savings, stamp duty, &c., the financial results of the past five years' operations of the inam settlement are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

Items permanent.	1868—69.			1869—70.			1870—71.			1871—72.			1872—73.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quit-rent ...	4,334	0	0	2,604	0	0	7,770	0	0	9,918	0	0	11,374	0	0	36,882	0	0
Net value of Land inam resumed ...	681	0	0	2,054	0	0	2,026	0	0	6,658	0	0	11,928	0	0	23,247	0	0
Muzrayl resumption ...	...	...	...	226	0	0	89	0	0	71	0	0	60	0	0	446	0	0
Total ...	4,915	0	0	4,974	0	0	9,889	0	0	15,615	0	0	23,852	0	0	60,285	0	0

Survey.—Of 81 Talooks in the Province, survey operations have as yet been extended to only 32. The total area measured from the commencement of the survey operations in 1863-64 up to the close of 31st October 1872 was 7,214,174 acres, of which 4,909,916 acres were classified. The cost for both survey and classifying aggregated Rs. 13,13,115.

Waste Lands.—Owing to the fact that Mysore is a State which the British Government holds in trust for a native dynasty, no rules under which waste lands can be sold in fee simple have been introduced into the Province. The culturable waste land was 28,73,276 acres. Of this area, 27,082 acres were taken up as follows:—

		Area.		
		A.	G.	Y.
Granted on usual application ...	...	26,259	19	65
Sold to the highest bidder on competition ...	...	790	31	21
Granted or sold for building purposes ...	...	81	29	35
Total ...	...	27,082	0	0

Of the rest 2,85,590 acres form the pasture reserves under the designation of Amrat Mahal Kavals for the grazing of the cattle belonging to the Madras Government, and to the Palace of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Government Estates.—Under this head may be classed the Lal Bagh and Meade Park at Bangalore, the Dariya Daulat Baghat Seringapatam, and the Farm at Kunigal for the breeding of horses for the Mysore Siledar Force.

Land Revenue.—On the fall of Seringapatam in the year 1799, Tippoo Sultan's dominions, yielding a revenue of Kantirayi pagodas 30,22,537 or Rs. 87,92,736 as per accounts of 1792 which formed the basis of the Partition Treaty, were thus divided:—

		Kantirayi Pagodas.	Rs.
Company's share	...	7,77,170—63	= 22,60,860
Nizam's share	...	6,97,332—13	= 17,66,785
Peshwa's share	...	2,63,957—33	= 7,67,776
Raja's share	...	13,74,076—84	= 39,97,315

The following statement shews the revenue derived since 1799 from land in the Province as at present constituted.

Administra- tion.	Year.	Amount.			Administra- tion.	Year.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	r.			Rs.	A.	P.
Dewan Furnaja's Administration.	1799-1800				British Administration.	1831-32	47,07,332	8	10
	18 00-1801	65,85,419	0	0		1832-33	41,20,489	7	4
	1801-1802					1833-34	48,34,369	6	4
	1802-1803	61,91,940	2	0		1834-35	47,19,700	5	10
	1803-4	69,06,312	11	8		1835-36	49,77,378	14	7
	1804-5	75,04,134	4	8		1836-37	46,76,945	7	3
	1805-6	76,52,146	8	0		1837-38	49,39,872	0	0
	1806-7	73,81,260	18	2		1838-39	47,42,768	7	3
	1807-8	77,42,579	11	3		1839-40	51,79,820	0	0
	1808-9	77,92,880	6	6		1840-41	47,78,514	2	11
	1809-10	70,13,407	7	8		1841-42	51,49,853	0	8
	1810-11	66,61,327	5	6		1842-43	51,27,703	4	4
Maharaja's Administration.						1843-44	48,56,450	14	7
						1844-45	48,61,911	4	4
						1845-46	47,40,818	8	8
						1846-47	48,12,344	10	3
						1847-48	53,63,717	12	2
						1848-49	54,24,455	1	6
						1849-50	53,02,194	11	8
						1850-51	52,67,887	18	2
						1851-52	56,01,174	2	11
						1852-53	52,66,494	8	9
	1811-12	67,75,890	13	1		1853-54	54,74,922	2	11
	1812-13	66,31,553	12	0		1854-55	53,85,712	0	0
	1813-14	69,86,961	13	3		1855-56	57,24,796	12	6
	1814-15	67,92,442	6	0		1856-57	57,01,323	10	1
	1815-16	73,10,517	13	10		1857-58	58,27,106	15	6
	1816-17	68,10,672	4	6		1858-59	60,08,066	3	6
	1817-18	71,78,315	10	3		1859-60	67,73,349	8	10
	1818-19	67,40,349	3	0		1860-61	63,10,117	2	3
	1819-20	62,60,635	5	19		1861-62	65,64,754	0	7
	1820-21	61,33,812	0	0		1862-63	66,71,539	11	5
	1821-22	60,18,085	1	0		1863-64	62,11,050	3	6
	1822-23	64,62,625	6	8		1864-65	73,01,456	8	5
	1823-24	64,83,822	10	0		1865-66	75,86,610	16	9
	1824-25	63,46,017	2	0		1866-67	72,42,472	3	11
	1825-26	64,73,393	7	3		1867-68	78,06,954	11	8
	1826-27	59,04,465	7	4		1868-69	73,53,180	9	1
	1827-28	62,92,236	11	8		1869-70	72,63,272	9	0
	1828-29	67,27,764	4	4		1870-71	72,91,497	16	7
	1829-30	66,76,807	4	4		1871-72	71,64,024	12	6
	1830-31	62,90,117	13	1		1872-73	72,09,453	8	0

In Dewan Purnaiya's Administration of ten years the revenue rose from Kantirayi pagodas 22,63,738 or Rs. 65,85,419 to a high figure, viz., Rs. 77,92,880 in 1808-9, and again fell to Rs. 66,51,927 in 1810-11, in which year Purnaiya resigned the administration into the hands of His Highness the late Maharaja who had then completed his minority. The increase in the revenue in 1808-9 was attributed to a Paimayish conducted by the Dewan which unsettled the old Shist and Kandayam and caused a sudden increase in the value of many lands; the increased rates were paid only for two years and from 1809 the settlements declined. During the late Maharaja's direct administration of the country, extending over a period of 20 years, the revenue rose to Rs. 73,10,517 in 1815-16, when it began to decline until it fell to Rs. 47,07,252 in 1831-32, in which year the present form of the administration of the country was introduced. Since that time, with some fluctuations, the revenue has gradually increased. It reached the highest point in 1867-68 and then began slightly to decline until 1872-73 in which the revenue was Rs. 72,09,453-8-10.

CHAPTER XI.

BERAR.

THE Bombay system of survey and settlement according to fields has been adopted in Berar. The whole country is being surveyed, marked off into plots and assessed at rates which hold good for 30 years. The assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements. Of the restrictions on this principle some are intended to guard the rights of Government, and to check the tendency to excessive subdivision of land—the chief defect of a peasant proprietary system—and the rest to protect the interest of persons other than the occupant who may have an interest in the holding. First, if an occupant wishes to do anything which will destroy the value of his land, as to quarry in it, he must apply for permission to do so, and pay a fine to compensate Government for the prospective loss of assessment. Secondly, not less than the entire assessment of each field is to be levied. If, consequently, one share of a field is resigned, and the other sharers will not take it up themselves, nor get some one else to do so, the whole field must be resigned. Thirdly, a shared field once resigned must be taken up again as a whole and no further subdivision of shares, after the settlement is once made, is permitted. An occupant may always resign his holding (or any portion of it, being an entire field or distinct share in one) by simply giving a written notice of his intention before a certain date, which frees him of all liabilities from the current year. When the registered holder alienates his estate, he does it by surrender and admittance, like an English copy-holder. Indeed, the Berar occupancy tenure has many features resembling the copyhold estate in the reservations of manorial rights. Thus the Berar cultivator has passed from all the evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment.

Land Tenures.—The occupancy tenures of Berar are thus classified. Land is held—1.—By proprietors who manage each his own plot in his own family. 2.—By proprietors working together on the joint-stock or co-operative system. 3.—By the *Metairie*—halving the gross produce. 4.—By the *Metairie*—halving the net produce. 5.—By money rents. 6.—By proprietors employing hired labour. Land is now very commonly held on the joint-stock principle. Certain persons agree to contribute shares of cultivating expenses,

and to divide the profits in proportion to those shares, that proportion being usually determined by the number of plough-cattle employed by each partner. These shareholders have co-ordinate proprietary rights in the land. If you admit a partner without stipulation as to term, you cannot turn him out when you wish to get rid of him although you can dissolve the partnership by division of shares. It is not always easy to distinguish proprietary shareholders from sub-tenants, but the partner is he who has put in a share of capital and stock on loan from the proprietor, and after accounting for all advances receives a stipulated share of the net profit and of cultivation. If the sub-tenant has subscribed any capital, that transaction is adjusted separately.

The *batai* sub-tenure (*metairie*) was formerly, and is still, very common in Berar. These are the ordinary terms of the *batai* contract:—The registered occupant of the land pays the assessment on it, but makes it over entirely to the *metayer*, and receives as rent half the crop after it has been cleaned and made ready for market. The proportion of half is invariable, but the *metayer* sometimes deducts his seed before dividing the grain. He (the sub-tenant) finds seed, labour, oxen, and all cultivating expenses. The period of lease is usually fixed, but it depends on the state of the land. If it is bad, the period may be long; but no term of *metairie* holding gives any right of occupancy. *Metairies* are going out of fashion. As the country gets richer the prosperous cultivator will not agree to pay a rent of half the produce, and demands admission to partnership. Money-rents are also coming into usage slowly—mainly because the land now occasionally falls into the hands of classes who do not cultivate and who are thus obliged to let to others. The money-lenders can now sell up a cultivator living on his field and give a lease for it; formerly they could hardly have found a tenant.

Many persons now hold substantial estates, particularly in the Berar valley. These are usually village or *priguna* officials, who have had good opportunities of getting hold of the best fields. Several could be named who are registered occupants of 300 and 400 acres, and a few have larger holdings rated at rupees 1,000 or upwards of land revenue. It may be affirmed, however, that in almost all these instances the land is really possessed by a family of shareholding kinsmen, who assist in the management and divide the profits—not, as in England, by a single proprietor. These large landowners farm most of their fields by hired labour, providing seed and plough-cattle, though, where the lands are scattered in different villages, they are often leased out. The rate of wages of farm-labourers is as high as rupees 8 monthly in the centre of the vale along the railway; in the more backward tracts

it falls to rupees 25 or rupees 40 yearly, with food and clothing beside. Further down south the labourer still gets a share of the produce only.

While in Berar the tenure of land except by special grants, was always very loose, the tenure of revenue offices, with all the rights, perquisites and immunities which convey usufruct of land or shares in the produce, has from the earliest times been strong and steadfast. For this reason the office of Patel is much prized, and is virtually a family possession with all the dignities and emoluments pertaining thereto, as though the actual appointment to the positive duties of a Patel lies with the Revenue Administration, the heir succeeds on a death vacancy unless he is quite unfit. The Patel has always been the agent between the State and the village tenants for cultivation and collections; he used to be paid by rent-free land, money dues, and dignities, the whole being grouped under the term "watan." Under our rule he and his coadjutor, the putwair, receive only a fixed percentage on the collections, but the importance of their office is undiminished. Deshmooks and desbandias were the superior officers of pargana or revenue subdivisions. Under the Mahomedan Government they held by virtue of office the right to take certain dues from the revenue collected in their subdivisions, and some of the more powerful families, of which one or two representatives still remain, received large grants of land in jageer, and patents for the collection of additional subsidies, on condition of military or police service and the maintenance of order. But when the Nazim and the Marathas came to struggle for the revenue of Berar, they were too powerful to let any subjects stand between them and the full demand; while, wherever the Marathas got complete mastery, those keen financiers dispensed altogether with the services, and therefore with the claims, of untrustworthy and influential collectors not directly subordinate to themselves. The deshmooks and desbandias have now no official duties, their families enjoying certain allowances which are charged upon the net land revenue.

The tenures of land by grant of the sovereign power differ not essentially from the estates of the same kind all over India. These estates were always granted free. The jageer of Berar seems to have been originally a mere assignment of revenue for military service and the maintenance of order by armed control of certain districts. In later times the grant was occasionally made to civil officers for the maintenance of due state and dignity. The interest of the stipendiary did not ordinarily extend beyond his own life, and the jageer even determined at pleasure

by the sovereign, or it was transferred on failure of service to another person who undertook the conditions. But some of these grants when given to powerful families acquired an hereditary character. When Berar was made over in 1853 to the British, some villages were under assignment to jageerdars for the maintenance of troops, and these were given up by their holders. Up to that date, however, the system of *tankha jageer*, or assignment for army payments—by which whole pergunas in Berar had been formerly held—had barely survived. The irregularities of the old practice were notorious. A few followers, to enable the jageerdar to collect the revenue, were sometimes the only armed force really maintained; no musters were held, and when troops were seriously called out the jageerdar made hasty levies, or occasionally absconded altogether.

There are still several personal jageers without condition in Berar, which have been confirmed to the holders as a heritable possession. But none of these were made hereditary by original grant, save only the estates given to pious or venerable persons—*Saiyads, fakeers, peerzadas*, and the like—and perhaps an estate which was first assigned as an appanage to members of the reigning family. Other jageers have been obtained by Court interest, acquired by local officers during their tenure of power, or allotted to them for maintenance of due state and dignity, and such holdings were often continued afterwards as a sort of pension which slid into inheritance. The term *jageer* seems to mean, in these districts, any rent-free holding of one or more whole mouzas. Almost every jageer title was given by the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam, one or two by the Peshwa; but not one full grant derives from the Bhonsla dynasty, which never arrogated to itself that sovereign prerogative.

Other service tenures are these—grants allowed as a species of black-mail to secure immunity from the attacks of robber chiefs, land allotted in pension to men who assisted in the collection of land-tax and the work of administration like our tehsil peons, and, commonest of all, the village grants of land to the menial servants of the village community and to artisans which are still more prized as hereditary possessions.

Grants to religious or charitable institutions by the sovereigns or their deputies are very numerous; none of them date from a time earlier than the 17th century, and most of these are under the seal of Aurangzebe to Mahomedans. Land has been made over rent-free for the support of many mosques, Hindoo temples, holy places, tombs, dhurumsalas or hospices, and shrines innumerable. Money payments from certain revenues have been allotted, and the

right to collect dues from specified villages. Where the grants were for religious rites, liturgies, or menial services at an institution, they have shown a tendency, perceptible even in Christian countries, to merge into personal estates vesting in an ecclesiastical family or community. The services have become obsolete, and the buildings decayed. These grants, or *inams*, are now continued on condition of service and maintenance of buildings.

Other grants are personal by origin. It was very common for the Moghul rulers, and for the Marathas while they had power, to make petty allotments of rent-free land for the maintenance of persons whose piety, poverty, or learning gave them some claim. Waste land was usually granted, often on a life-tenure only, but a little interest got the rent-free estate continued to heirs, and tenures of this sort are among the oldest on the province.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue demand in 1872-73 was Rs. 59,04,058 and the gross revenue Rs. 80,97,824. Subjoined is a table showing the contributions to these totals of the several districts with the population of each as ascertained by the Census of 1867—since which signs of increase, especially in the town population, have been plainly observed :—

Name of District.	Land revenue in 1872-73.	Gross revenue in 1872-73.	Population in 1867.
Akolah	17,67,013	24,00,032	649,134
Oomraottee	14,26,600	21,51,747	407,276
Ellichpore	9,09,371	12,60,105	344,358
Buldunah	9,30,772	10,75,888	353,486
Woon	3,82,363	6,45,690	477,361
Bassim	4,87,939	564,362	"
Total	59,04,058 £590,406	80,97,824 £809,782	2,231,565

Survey.—The number of villages under British administration in Berar is 6,795. Of this number, 657 have to be measured, 1,774 classed and 2,598 settled. The total increase of revenue to the province resulting from the survey settlements is Rs. 12,32,802 while the total cost of survey operations from the commencement has only amounted to Rs. 18,15,438 so that an expen-

* This district having been formed after the Census was taken, the figures for it cannot be shown separately, but are included in those given for the Akolah District.

diture of £181,500, extending over a period of 12 years, is yielding an annual return of £123,200.

Waste Lands.—Approximately, the uncultivated area in the Province is 5,280,000 acres, of which 1,060,000 are grazing land, 2,200,000 cultivable and 2,020,000 uncultivable. The area actually under cultivation is 5,691,000 acres. In the year 1865 443 villages were let out on lease in the Woon district; of these 201 were partially cultivated and 242 were altogether waste. During the succeeding 5 years, of the 242 waste villages 164 were brought under cultivation; in 69 preparation was being made to bring waste land under the plough, leaving 9 villages in which nothing was done. The rules have been suspended since that time.

There are no Government or Waris' Estates in Berar.

PART III.
PROTECTION.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION.

THERE are four law-making Councils in India—those of the Governor General, of Bengal, of Madras and Bombay. Each consists of the Executive Council with additional members representing the non-official public, Native and European.

In the Governor General's Council, also, there are generally three or four official members who advise or take charge of measures referring to the provinces, such as the North West, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. The Lieutenant Governor, or Governor, of the Province in which the Central Legislature may sit, is *ex officio* a member of it. Bengal has no Executive Council. The Governor General has the power of veto on the legislation of the inferior Legislatures, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to disallow the Acts of the Governor General's Council.

The Governor General's Legislative Council.

The following Acts were passed in 1872-73 :—

Act No. VII. of 1872 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma.

The repeal extends to Sections three hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four, so far as they relate to British Burma, of Act VIII. of 1859; to Section twenty-three, section twenty-five and sections twenty-seven to thirty-four, of Act XXIII. of 1861 and to the whole of Act I, XXI., XIV. of 1863 and Act III. of 1866.

Act No. VIII. of 1872, the Indian Income Tax Act.

This Act ceased to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873, except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the thirty-first day of March 1873 and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

Act No. IX. of 1872, the Indian Contract Act.

This Act repeals the whole of Acts XIII. and XIV. of 1840, Act XX. of 1844, Act XXI. of 1848, Sections 9 and 10 of Act V. of 1816, the whole of Act XV. of 1866 and the whole of Act VIII. of 1867.

Act No. X. of 1872, the Criminal Procedure Code.

Act No. XI. of 1872, to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the Extradition of Criminals.

Act No. XII. of 1872, to amend Act XII. of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships Act.)

This Act must be read as part of Act XII. of 1870.

Act No. XIII. of 1872, to amend Act XV. of 1859.

This must be read with and as part of Act XV. of 1859.

*Act No. XIV. of 1872, to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act of 1871.**Act No. XV. of 1872, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of Christians.*

This repeals the whole Act V. of 1852, with the exception of those parts which have already been repealed; the whole Act V. of 1835 and the whole of Act XXII of 1866.

*Act No. XVI. of 1872, for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burma.**Act No. XVII. of 1872, for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force.**Act No. XVIII. of 1872, to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**Act No. XIX. of 1872, to amend the definition of 'Coin' contained in the Indian Penal Code.**Act No. XX. of 1872, to amend Act No. V. of 1872.**Act No. XXI. of 1872, to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.**Act No. XXII. of 1872, to explain and amend Act X. of 1859.**Act No. XXIII. of 1872, for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.**Act No. XXIV. of 1872, to repeal Bombay Regulation XIII. of 1827. (for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.)*

Section thirty-four, clause nine, is repealed.

*Act No. XXV. of 1872, to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Punjab.**Act No. XXVI. of 1872, to amend the Law relating to Opium in the Punjab.**Act No. XXVII. of 1872, for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in Sindh—namely the 1st April 1873.**Act No. I. of 1873, the Burma Courts' Amendment Act.**Act No. II. of 1873, the Burma Ferries Act.**Act No. III. of 1873, the Madras Civil Courts' Act.**Act No. IV. of 1873, the Punjab Municipal Act.**Act No. V. of 1873, the Government Savings' Banks Act.**Act No. VI. of 1873, to amend the law relating to the transshipment of goods imported by steamer and for other purposes.*

- Act No. VII. of 1873, for the levy of port dues in the ports of British Burma.*
- Act No. VIII. of 1873, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.*
- Act No. IX. of 1873, to prolong the law relating to appeals and reviews of Judgment in the Punjab.*
- Act No. X. of 1873, the Indian Oaths Act.*
- Act No. XI. of 1873, to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces and for other purposes.*
- Act No. XII. of 1873, for the repeal of certain obsolete Enactments.*
- Act No. XIII. of 1873, to amend the Law relating to timber floated in the rivers of British Burma.*
- Act No. XIV. of 1873, to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.*
- Act No. XV. of 1873, to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Province and Oudh and for other purposes.*
- Act No. XVI. of 1873, to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Village and Road Police in the North Western Province.*
- Act No. XVII. of 1873, to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process.*
- Act No. XVIII. of 1873, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Province.*
- Act No. XIX. of 1873, to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Land Revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue Officers in the North-Western Provinces.*

Bengal.

All important business pending before the Bengal Legislative Council was disposed of in 1872-73 with the exception of the Mahomedan Marriage Bill. The new law regarding embankments and drainage is one of very great importance, as also is the new Emigration Bill, which will satisfactorily settle a number of weighty questions relating to emigration to our tea districts. The following Acts were passed. Though few in number, the work connected with them was heavy :—

- Act No. III. of 1872, to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act.*
- Act I. of 1873, to amend the Salt Act of 1864.*
- Act No. II. of 1873, to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns' Act.*

Act No. III. of 1878, to amend Section 9, Act XI. of 1849, and Section 27, Act XXI. of 1856.

Act No. IV. of 1873, for the registration of births and deaths.

Act No. V. of 1873, to provide for a lighting rate in Howrah.

The Bill to provide for embankments and drainage, continued to occupy the attention of the Council and was discussed with much care both in Committee and Council, and referred more than once to a Select Committee. The Bill was at last passed by the Bengal Council in 1873.

An important Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labour and service, was introduced during the year and occupied the Council much.

Towards the close of 1873 a Bill was introduced which provides a system for registering Mahomedan marriages and divorces. Under this Bill the Registrar will, as regards registration, take the place which was filled by the old Kazees, who are now no longer recognized by law; and certified copies of extracts from his reports will be made *prima facie* proof of the facts recited therein. It is not proposed that there should be any compulsion or interference between the Mahomedan registrar and those who may voluntarily go to him for marriage or divorce.

Madras.

Two Acts passed by the Council received the assent of the Governor-General and came into force during the year:—

Act No. I. of 1872, for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

This received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th May 1872 and took effect from the 11th June 1872.

Act No. II. of 1872, to extend the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council.

This received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th June 1872 and took effect from the 1st September 1872. The object of the Act is to extend the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, Section 7, under which the local Government, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, is authorized to make Port Rules for certain purposes.

A Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants, which was passed by the Council on the 11th April 1872 and received the assent of the Governor on the 19th idem, was disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General, under date the 10th June 1872, not on account of any principle involved in the measure, but in consequence of the wording of some of the sections. A similar measure, free from the defects pointed out was introduced into the local legislature on the 21st February 1873. and has, since the close of the year under review, been passed by the Council, receiving the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Bombay.

Act No. III. of 1872, the Bombay Municipal Act.

The inquiry which was made in the year 1871 at the solicitation of the Bench of Justices into the state of the finances of the Bombay Municipality showed that

some reform of the Municipal constitution was necessary to secure a more efficient administration of the Municipal estate and to enable the Corporation to exercise a more direct and complete control over its expenditure. To effect the changes which had appeared to the Executive Government to be requisite, this measure was devised and advantage was taken of the opportunity to consolidate and amend the several Acts, with the exception of the Loan Acts, relating to Municipal administration in the city of Bombay, and to introduce such additional provisions for the collection of rates and taxes and the regulation of sanitation and other subsidiary matters as had been suggested by the experience of the past six years.

Act No. I. of 1873, the Bombay Port Trust Act.

It was desirable in the interests of the trade of Bombay to place the conservancy and management of the harbour and of certain wharves and portions of the foreshore, the property of Government, in the hands of Trustees; and this Act was passed in order to provide for the constitution of a Trust, for suitably arranging for the management of the property to be held in Trust, to vest the different properties in the Trust, to impose on the Trustees the liabilities already incurred on account of the properties, to confer on the Trustees power to raise revenue and funds to meet these liabilities and to provide for such prospective improvements as might be deemed to be necessary for the accommodation of the trade.

CHAPTER II.

POLICE.

Madras.—One of the acts passed by the local Council last year amended the prevailing regulations by authorizing the Government to declare what places shall be considered towns within the meaning of section 48 which empowers the police to deal with nuisances. On March 31st the strength of the force was 22,018, including office establishments and supervising staff. The total cost was Rs. 33,43,674. If the salt, land, customs and jail guards and the town of Madras be left out of consideration, the cost of each policeman was Rs. 154, or 1½ annas per head of the population, the ratio of distribution being one policeman to every 1,750 of the ordinary inhabitants of the country. Seven officers and 677 men were departmentally dismissed and 536 were criminally convicted, the majority of the charges being of a petty nature. From the returns of the religion and caste it appears that the men numbered 14,595 Hindoos, 6,018 Mahomedans and 440 Christians, of whom 13,551 were able to read and write. There were 77 escapes from police custody, 64 being from subsidiary and 13 from other, jails. Forty-three of the former and 10 of the latter were re-captured and, as 204 out of 246 who escaped from "other custody" were caught again with four who had escaped in previous years, the gross result was 323 escapes and 261 captures. Extensive frauds having occurred in the district of Ganjam, in consequence of collusion between the salt and police authorities, the interesting experiment was tried of employing for service as salt guards the Ooryah Naiks or hereditary militia of Goomsoor, who hold land from Government on the feudal system. The call was responded to with alacrity; and, as the chiefs are responsible for the good conduct of the men, every one of whom is also a landholder, the result as yet has been most satisfactory.

The following table is an abstract of the police operations in cases in which arrests were made without warrant :—

Cases	{	Reported ...	...	...	...	86,133
		Investigated by police	...	...	...	56,582
		Convicted ..	...	...	...	35,178
Persons	{	Arrested ..	...	...	...	78,067
		Put on trial	...	...	...	72,477
		Discharged after trial	...	...	...	16,318
		Convicted...	...	...	...	56,108
Property	{	Pending ...	...	...	...	1,170
		Lost ...	...	...	Rs.	11,64,899
		Recovered	...	...	"	3,08,211

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 86·5 and that of persons convicted to persons brought to trial 77·4. In cases of rioting, trespass, theft and so forth 41,043 persons were summoned by Magistrates *suo motu* and of these 19,447 were discharged without trial. Charges of the above nature are cognizable by the police, but the practice of direct action by the Magistracy is not discouraged, as it leads to the cases being more readily dropped, if, as so often happens, they turn out to be really more of a civil than of a criminal nature. Even in the case of grave crime inquired into by the police there was, as usual, a large number which it was found necessary to refer as false for the orders of the Magistracy. There was a decrease of eighty in the actual number of reported cases returned to be false, while the percentage fell from 36·4 to 32·2 as compared with the results of 1872.

Bombay.—There was a slight but general improvement in the proportion of persons accused of crimes which were followed up to conviction in this Province. For the Northern Division the returns show 53 against 48 per cent., in the Southern Division 48 as compared with 44·5 per cent., while in Sindh there is an advance from 57·8 to 60·92 per cent. The proportion of stolen property recovered, on the other hand, fell off, the slight rise from 38 to 40 per cent. in the Northern Division being more than met by the decrease in the Southern Division from 47 to 43 and in Sindh from 67·2 to 60·6 per cent. In the case of non-cognizable offences the low proportion of convictions to prosecutions attracted the attention of Government. The explanation would seem, however, to lie in the too free issue by Magistrates of warrants and summonses on *ex-parte* complaints, rather than in injudicious action on the part of the police. The large number of departmental punishments as compared with rewards and the small proportion of the constables who can read and write, are points to be regretted. The inquiry into the state of the village police was continued, but no special changes were determined upon. The administration of police in the City of Bombay was successful, order was preserved throughout the year and a remarkably large proportion—92 per cent.—of the cases taken up by the police were prosecuted to conviction.

Bengal.—The chief feature of the police administration in Bengal in 1872-73 was the rent disturbance at Pubna. The ryots who were hard pressed by the worst zemindars and who had nearly yielded, obtained the support of their fellows, who knew that their turn would come next and a very extensive ryots' union was formed and rapidly spread. Then, as is so apt to happen in

such cases, some of the men of the union committed themselves by breaking the peace and the law. There was a violent and threatening outbreak, of which of course many bad characters took advantage. The deeds of the rioters were enormously exaggerated; in reality they did nothing of a very atrocious character, but there were serious breaches of the peace, a little plunder of property and some old quarrels were worked off. There was no loss of life nor any serious personal injury. But the landholder class was thoroughly alarmed and terrible stories of the atrocities committed by an excited *Jacquerie* were told all over Bengal and partly believed in. The rioters never for a moment resisted the authority of Government; they never went further than to report that the *zemindars* were to be abolished and they were to be the Queen's *ryots*. The peace was completely restored without military or other extraneous aid and the rioters have been duly punished. The District Police of the Lower Provinces remained on very much the same footing as it was last year. In Assam some small saving was effected by dispensing with a District Superintendent in the Khasee Hills, where crime was merely nominal and by other slight reductions here and there; but the strength stood at 22,640 men of all ranks at an actual cost of Rs. 42,07,068. The figures relating to cognizable crime stand thus:—

	1871.	1872.
Cases reported	70,866	112,883
Number arrested	72,817	88,821
Ditto finally convicted	36,813	48,139
Ditto acquitted	23,805	32,563

Eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three cognizable cases were before the Magistrates for trial and convictions were obtained in 35·5 per cent.—nearly 4 per cent. more than last year; 80,702 persons were put on trial, of whom 59·5 per cent. were finally convicted and 41·5 per cent. acquitted. Of murder there were 39½ true cases reported; 160, or 40·5 per cent., only were detected and though 1,100 persons were arrested, only 32½ were convicted. Twelve were murders by dacoits, 18 by robbers (chiefly murders of children for their ornaments), 16 by poison—all domestic crimes—and the rest ordinary murders. The exciting causes cannot always be ascertained; but it may be noted that 72 wives were murdered by their husbands; 18 husbands by their wives or the wives' paramours; 43 paramours by the husband or relatives; 8 women by their relatives on account of intrigues; 30 persons were killed in riots, generally land disputes; 2½ children were murdered for the sake of their ornaments; 11 illegitimate children were made away with; 9 people were killed by

murders and 112 persons were murdered in various ways not detailed in the reports. Dacoity and all professional crime, in the old acceptation of the term, is decreasing. Indeed the latter may be almost said to be extinct.

North Western Province.—As usual, the effect of the unprosperous agricultural year, was visible in the police returns, the number of offences reported being much larger and the proportion higher, than in 1872. The percentage of convictions to crimes was 25·71 per cent. and more than four out of every five cases judicially prosecuted were successful—a result for which the department may well take credit. The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal Police Force was 82,988 men, or 27 for every 10,000 of the population. The force is recruited from among all castes and religions. The reconstitution of the Village Police was almost completed and in all but a few districts these men now receive fixed wages besides their traditional perquisites, instead of irregular and uncertain payments in money or in grain or land. The entire cost of the Department was £472,376. Deducting the cost of Municipal and Village Police, the expenditure on the Constabulary Police was £259,437, or £20,000 less than last year. This reduction of expense was accompanied by a marked increase of efficiency. The number of murders was 316 and of professional poisoning cases 19. In six cases the poisoner was convicted and in two committed to the Sessions. In none of these cases does there seem to be any ground for believing that the poisoners belonged to an organized fraternity. It is merely a rude form of robbery, committed on unwary travellers and the drug employed is generally *dhatoora*, which, as a rule, only causes temporary insensibility. In dacoities the same measure of success was not obtained. In 1871, 82 cases were under enquiry and 29 convictions were obtained; in 1872 the numbers were 81 and 28. But last year, of 313 persons arrested, 151 were convicted, while this year only 110 were convicted out of 288. During the year proposals went up to the Government of India to proclaim as criminal tribes the Bowlechs of Bedowlee, the Haboorahs and Aheeriah of certain villages in Etah, the Bowrochs of Cawnpore, and the Sonowriahs of Lullutpore. Sanction was received in the first two cases and the Act is now in force. Its effect is that a register of the members of each family is kept up and they are compelled to be present at roll-calls, which are held at uncertain periods: they cannot thus wander away on thieving excursions and are compelled to devote themselves to the trades and pursuits which they profess to follow, but which formerly were only a cloak for robbery.

Punjab.—The state of crime in 1872 was more satisfactory than it had been for a long time past—the effect chiefly of good harvests and cheap prices. The number of offences cognizable by the Police (44,451) shows, indeed, a slight increase as compared with the preceding year; but in all the more important classes of crime—offences against public tranquillity, serious offences against the person, serious offences against property and minor offences against the person—there was a decrease. The only noticeable exception to the general decrease of heinous crime was in the case of murders in the Peshawur district. These attained the formidable number of 102, being nearly one-third of the aggregate number of murders in the entire Province. The Pathans, however, are a people full of fierce enmities and factions with a keen sense of injured honour; and they possess a border close at hand for flight, their neighbours sympathising with the murderers, or fearful of giving evidence against them.

The total strength of the police force was 20,194, fifty-seven of whom only were Europeans. The cost of keeping up this body of men amounted to Rs. 29,52,949.

Oudh.—Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of crimes reported, the police, which was at the same strength as during the preceding year, investigated a greater proportion of cases. It is satisfactory to find that the offence of rioting, which for many years had been steadily on the increase, was not nearly so prevalent during the year under review. The chief increase was in thefts and that most of them were of a petty nature is shown by the fact, that out of a total of 79,541 no less than 52,530 were thefts of property valued at less than Rs. 5. The number of thefts of grain rose from 12,429 in 1871 to 23,662 in 1872, proving beyond all question that many persons were driven to crime by want. Cases of murder and attempt to murder, were not so numerous as usual. The following table shows the number to be lower than in any year since 1867 :—

1867,	52	...	...	109
1868,	...	...	...	142
1869,	...	...	...	136
1870,	...	...	...	145
1871,	...	...	...	134
1872,	...	...	...	113

One hundred and-forty-eight persons were arrested, of whom eighty-two only were convicted. The strength of the Police Force was 978 Officers and 4,398 men and the cost Rs. 9,12,419

in the whole Province there is one regular policeman to 4.49 square miles and a population of 1,919, and one chawkeydar to 1.44 square miles and a population of 354; while in towns there is a policeman to every 861 persons and in Cantonments one to 261.

Central Province.—The effect of the harvests is generally to be traced in the Police returns of the year and the knowledge that in the early part of 1872 the price of food was high might be thought to explain the fact that the number of offences cognizable by the Police increased from 23,000 to 30,000. The entire increase indeed occurred among offences against property, housebreaking, theft and cattle theft, which increased from 17,500 to 24,100. There seems therefore a very plausible connection between the increase in the price of food and the increase in crime, but in spite of this it has been deemed more consistent with all the known facts of the case to ascribe the major part of the increase of crime to better reporting and more honest recording of reported offences. In many districts it has come to this, that the most trifling matter is reported as an offence, under the belief that everything that can possibly be made an offence should be reported, even though no inquiry or assistance on the part of the Police is required; and the estimated value of the property stolen in a very large proportion of the reported theft cases is utterly insignificant, while the reports of the theft of a handful or two of grain are very numerous. Be the cause of the increase what it may, the manner in which the Police department performed its duty was satisfactory. The Police investigated 84 per cent. of the cases reported and obtained convictions in 36 per cent. or in 43 per cent. of cases investigated. They arrested 22,441 persons, of whom they discharged 15 per cent. without bringing them to trial. Again, 82 per cent. of those arrested were put on trial, the percentage of convicted to arrested being 72. These results are not unfavourable and show that the Police were not only active but careful in their investigations and proceedings. Heinous crimes are fortunately rare in this Province and they have not shown any tendency to increase. The Provincial Police force numbers 7,379 of all ranks, the Municipal Police 980. The former costs Rs. 11,99,000, the latter Rs. 96,000 per annum. Exclusive of Feudatory States, there is one policeman for every ten square miles, one for every thousand of the population, while the number of cognizable offences per *mille* of population is 3.7. This constitutes the entire Police force of the Central Province. In other parts of India the village

watch forms a body of policemen supplementary to the regular Constabulary and are more or less under the control of the Police officers. The pay of these supplementary men is given either in the shape of a rent-free tenure or of a monthly cash allowance. Thus in the North Western Province the number of village policemen is not less than 50,000; in the Punjab nearly 25,000 in Oudh about 50,000. In this Province there are the village Kotwals, but their position differs very materially from that of the rural Police elsewhere. They are simply the village servants, the servants of the Patel or Malguzar, and it is to the master not to the servant that the Government officers look for the proper reporting of offences committed in their villages. By custom the Kotwal is the person whom the Malguzars employ to make these reports and to aid the Police in their enquiries into any case; but the Kotwal is not a policeman and is not responsible directly for the performance of any duty connected with crime any more than any other villager. It is the village head not the village servant who is charged with Police responsibilities in the village. This was the state of things before the introduction of the regular Police in 1862 and it has not since then been altered, nor does it appear desirable to relieve the village headman of any of his responsibility by making a Government servant of the village drudge and placing him under the orders of the regular Police.

British Burma.—For 14,263 cognizable offences 18,553 persons were placed on trial, as compared with 16,679 persons who were tried for 14,226 cognizable offences in 1871. The large number of persons tried in proportion to the number of cases is a very favourable feature in the working of the police of this Province. Seventy-six per cent. of those tried in 1871 were convicted and in 1872, 77 per cent. or, in other words, while the number of cognizable offences is nearly identical in both years the number of persons convicted increased from 12,817 to 14,393, showing that the police were active and intelligent in arresting criminals. The proportion of cases carried to conviction, improved from 52 to 56 per cent. There were only sixty-five cases of dacoity, of which 21 were committed by marauders from foreign territory—principally in the Tenasserim Division—so that the "home" dacoities numbered only 44. Against those foreign marauders the police were active and, on the whole, successful. On the frontier of the Salween District formidable gangs of Shan and Karennee robbers entered on several occasions and were almost always encountered by the police, although often with very disproportionate numbers. The nature of the work may be arrived at from the fact that 10 of the

marauders were shot in British territory. But cattle theft, which fell from 1,358 cases in 1870 to 847 in 1871, again rose to 950—an increase of nearly 100 cases. This, however, does not rightly express the course of the crime, which fluctuated considerably in the various districts.

It is not to be wondered at that the Burmans should, compared with the Indians, find police work unattractive; but it is very necessary to watch whether their willingness to join the department is lessened from year to year. The figures given in the last Police report show that the service is, if judged by the proportion of voluntary resignations, becoming gradually more enticing. In 1867 twenty-five per cent. of the police voluntarily resigned the service, while in the past year the proportion was only fourteen per cent.

Berar.—The police of this little Province number 2,632 and cost only Rs. 4,81,416, there being one policeman to about 1,000 persons and nine square miles. Of 8,605 cognizable cases 8,003 were enquired into by the police on their own motion and the rest by order of the Magistrate. There were apprehended 11,104 persons, of whom 72·28 per cent. were convicted. The total amount of stolen property was Rs. 1,90,976, of which 25·54 per cent., against 31·65 in 1871, was recovered. Eleven thousand persons passed through the hands of the police in 1872 and 9,823 were arrested *suo motu*. Most of the serious offences were committed in the first half of the year, as in 1871 they fell mostly in the latter half. "I have little doubt," writes the Inspector General, "but that the distress in West Berar, which followed the scanty rainfall of 1871, was the chief cause of much crime in the beginning of the past year also." In support of this opinion is the fact that half the dacoitees and robberies in the province took place in Akolah and Buldanah, the two districts which suffered most from drought and in which the highest prices of food (wheat and jowarree) prevailed. The number finally convicted was 8,027, or 72·28 per cent., against 71·3 in the past year. In connection with this improved percentage, it is satisfactory to record that in the year under report the number of persons punished for nuisances—generally a sure find for a policeman who wants to improve his average of convictions—has been less than in the two previous years. The proportion of those released without trial was 16·52 per cent., of those acquitted or discharged after trial 9·46 per cent.

Mysore.—The police of this part of India were in a transition state, owing to the pending introduction of the village system.

The department is also scantily officered. Nevertheless the results of the year, although they cannot be termed absolutely satisfactory, compare not unfavourably with those attained in other provinces and certainly shew an improvement over previous years. The police arrested fewer persons than in the previous year, but the ratio of convictions was larger. In the Bangalore District, the population of which is 828,354, 2,153 persons were arrested against 2,901 in 1871-72. Of these 77·5 per cent. were convicted against 73 in the preceding year. In the other districts, the total population of which is 4,227,058, the number of persons arrested was 5,854 and of these 37·9 were convicted. The total number of persons punished during the year was 15,926, as against 12,474 in 1871; 40 were sentenced to death, 28 to transportation for life and 1,264 to rigorous imprisonment, as against 32, 23, and 1,229, respectively in 1871-72. There was thus an increase in the number of heinous offences which it is not easy to account for, but which cannot justly be laid at the door of the Police.

Coorg.—As in the previous years, the Regular or Town Police consisted of two duffedars and 24 peons, but was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,740 as against only Rs. 1,596 in 1871, the increase being due to a sum of Rs. 162 expended on account of allowances and contingencies. The District or Rural Police consisted of 3,829 ryots holding lands on reduced assessments. The proportion of the total police force to area and population was nearly the same as in 1871, being one policeman to half a square mile of the area and to 29 persons of the population.

The value of property stolen in the year amounted to about Rs. 14,730 in 86 cases, but only property of the value of Rs. 1,323 in 32 cases was recovered.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Madras.—Exclusive of village magistrates, six hundred and six officers exercised criminal jurisdiction beyond the local limits of the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was also exercised in all the Session Courts and by ninety-seven of the magistrates. The ratio of appeals to convictions was:—

	Per cent.
From the Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy ...	10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Session Courts ...	13
From the Session Courts to the High Court ...	39

Ninety-seven sentences of death were referred by the Session Courts to the High Court for confirmation. In 76 cases they were confirmed and in 13 commuted to transportation for life.

Of 1,553 offences against the State, 861 cases were convicted, the most important being that known as the great note forgery case, in which forged notes of the Madras circle for Rs. 1,000 each were paid by one Jugganatha Puntaloo, under the name of Vencatachellum Iyah, to a sowcar in Benares to the extent of one and a half lakhs of rupees. Two hundred and sixty-eight cases of murder were dealt with but convictions were obtained in 99 only. Eight murders were committed by robbers, 18 by means of poison and the remainder in other ways. Of 98 cases of culpable homicide, 59 were convicted. Dacoities numbered 313, being nine in excess of the number committed in the previous year, but far short of that for 1868 and 1869. Of the 313 cases reported, only 67, or 21·4 per cent., were detected and of property lost to the value of Rs. 66,708, only Rs. 7,352 was recovered. The Inspector-General reports that the circumstances formerly attending the commitment of this crime have greatly changed and the tortures and savage barbarism of the old torchlight gang robbery are now rarely heard of. Under the head of robbery there was an increase of 50 cases, chiefly in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore and North Arcot. There were 274 murders, 106 cases of culpable and four of justifiable, homicide, and 1,450 suicides, which included 929 cases of drowning, 437 of hanging and 47 owing to poison. Of the accidental deaths, 13 resulted from railway accidents, 256 from wild beasts, 569 from snake-bite and 6,076 from drowning.

Bombay.—The criminal returns show well this year, a general decrease being observable. In the City of Bombay there was a falling off from 29,006 to 23,464 and in the Regulation Districts 703 fewer persons were accused than in the previous year,

while in Sindh there was a decrease of 1,379 in the number of offences and of 1,499 in the number of trials. There was little change in the proportion of serious offences to the total amount of crime, an increase under the heads of Theft, Robbery, House-breaking and Forgery being balanced by fewer cases of False Evidence, Grievous Hurt, Rape and Highway Robbery. The number of dacoities attracted the notice of Government and special inquiries were instituted. The result was, however, on the whole, satisfactory, showing that the increase was due in great measure to the entry of crimes technically dacoities, but committed by persons who were not robbers by profession. A hundred and forty-four more sentences than in the previous year were appealed against. The percentage of success, 18·66, is only slightly in excess of 15·3, the corresponding return for Civil Courts. The proportion of appeals was highest in Rutnagiri and in the districts of the Karnatic.

Bengal.—Already the new Criminal Procedure Code is working smoothly and with a remarkable absence of friction of any kind. The returns still show the urgent need of more active superintendence of the working of the subordinate courts. At the Sessions on the original side of the High Court 204 persons were dealt with, 8 were discharged without trial, 58 acquitted and 138 convicted. In the Sessions Courts of the interior 4,559 persons were dealt with, 31 being discharged, 1,455 acquitted and 2,535 convicted. The Magistrates of all grades had before them 166,972 persons, as against 155,504 in 1871. Of these 37,397 were discharged without formal trial, 34,062 finally acquitted, 86,802 convicted, and 4,084 committed; 533 died, escaped, or were transferred. Seventy-eight persons were executed, 275 transported for life, 49 transported for a term of years, 25,871 sentenced to penal servitude or rigorous imprisonment, 3,342 whipped and 57,163 fined.

District Magistrates heard 3,727 appeals from their subordinates. Of these they rejected 568, confirmed the sentence in 1,996, modified it in 343 and reversed it in 612. The Sessions Courts had 9,901, of which they rejected 1,406, confirmed sentence in 5,544, modified it in 766 and reversed it in 1,498. The High Court had 1,891, upholding the sentences in 1,423, modifying them in 97 and reversing them in 137. There were 469 applications for revision, in 247 of which the lower courts' judgment was upheld, in 26 modified and in 190 reversed. On the whole, the population of this Province is averse to violent or heinous crime. Rioting and unlawful assembly and affrays contributed 3,618 out of the total number of cases reported, 10,934 persons

were tried for this offence, of whom 7,003 were convicted. False evidence, though common enough in the courts, is seldom prosecuted and is difficult to bring home. In 650 cases 904 persons were tried and 279 were convicted. There were 830 murders and culpable homicides, and attempts at those crimes, for which 1,715 persons were apprehended; of these 552 were convicted.

Under kidnapping 343 cases are shown and of 471 persons tried, only 110 were convicted. Thefts gave a total of 27,875 cases, but only 21,720 persons were put on trial and 10,307 convicted for this offence; very many cases are undetected. Dacoity shows 426 cases, in which 1,885 persons were tried and 509 convicted. Many of these, however, are only technically called dacoity, dacoities of the old style comparatively seldom occurring. Criminal trespass in the form of house-breaking gave 11,293 cases, in which only 2,015 persons were convicted out of 3,695 put on trial. This offence is always ineffectually dealt with and is peculiar to Behar as assault is to Eastern Bengal. Offences against marriage numbered 3,613; 2,025 persons were put on trial and 283 convicted. These cases chiefly occur in the Eastern and Mahomedan districts, where the *nika* system of marriage tends to multiply offences of the class, while the absence of any general registry of marriages and divorces prevents proof being had of the facts necessary to support the charge in court. A new law for regulating Mahomedan marriages was under consideration. For defamation 570 persons were put on trial and of these only 132 were convicted.

North Western Province.—As was to be expected from the increase of crime, the work of the Criminal Courts compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The percentage of convictions to trials was 69—the same as in 1871. The bulk of the crime reported was not of a heinous character and in four out of every seven cases the punishment was fine only; and the proportion of fines realized to fines imposed was 76 per cent. The proportion of appeals that succeeded before the Sessions Court was only 24 per cent. The statistics of the graver offences are shown in the following table:—

Class of Crime.		1870.	1871.	1872.
Murder	...	339	322	321
Culpable homicide	...	215	263	283
Dacoity	...	79	80	83
Robbery	...	488	404	351
Theft	...	26,692	25,614	31,139
Burglary	...	17,968	20,238	19,771

Including those imprisoned and fined and imprisoned and flogged, 22,228 persons were sent to Jail during the year. Of these 21,147 were sentenced to rigorous and 1,081 to simple imprisonment. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Humeerpore, where it was 91, in Bustee 89, in Dehra Doon and Banda 88, in Mirzapore 86, in Moozuffernuggur and in Moradabad, where it was 80. The lowest percentages of convictions were in Gurhwal, where of 8 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Lullutpore, where of 4 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Benares, where the percentage was 56, in Allygurh 69 and in Saharunpore 61.

Punjab.—The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts—the period elapsing between the date of the case being received to the date of its decision—was 8 days and the duration of cases committed to the Sessions—the period elapsing from the date of decision—was 46 days. The percentage of acquittals on appeal was, in the case of appeals to District Officers, 21; and in the case of appeals to Sessions Judges, 10. Upon the whole there is evidence of increased care in the conduct of cases and greater attention to procedure; but there are two points demanding special attention—the necessity for combined action on the part of District Officers in dealing with bad characters, and for securing the infliction of adequate sentences on habitual offenders. Action was taken by the Government in regard to both these matters.

The number of cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts was 62,978, involving 128,024 persons, of whom 27,560 were arraigned for non-bailable and 100,464 for bailable offences. Of the 27,560 persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences, 65 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 64 per cent. in the previous year, and 66 per cent. in 1870; and of the 100,464 persons brought to trial for bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, being the same proportion as in the year before. The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 455, involving 966 persons. Of persons tried 62 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in the Lahore and Hissar divisions, and lowest in Delhi and Derajat. Of the persons punished by Magistrates and Sessions Courts, 140 were sentenced to death, 98 to transportation for life and 1 to penal servitude; 14,783 persons were punished with rigorous imprisonment, and 790 with simple, 10,272 persons were fined in addition to imprisonment and 43,093 were fined

as a sole punishment; 600 persons were whipped in addition to some other punishment and 3,358 received stripes solely. The number of appeals preferred to Magistrates of districts from the decisions of the subordinate Magisterial Courts was 2,287, or 189 less than in the previous year. In 12 per cent. of these cases the appeal was rejected *a limine*, in 53 per cent. the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 14 per cent. modified and in 21 per cent. reversed. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Courts from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates exercising full powers was 3,070, against 3,178 in the previous year. In 10 per cent. of these cases, the appeal was rejected, in 73 per cent. the order of the lower court was upheld, in 7 per cent. modified and in 10 per cent. reversed.

Oudh.—On the last day of 1872, there were in all 164 persons exercising judicial functions in Oudh, of whom 115 were paid and 49 unpaid. The latter class consists almost entirely of landholders who have been invested with judicial powers; all these gentlemen were natives and they disposed of 4,572 cases last year.

The number of offences reported exceeds that of any former year and the increase is attributable to bad seasons and unfavourable harvests. The number of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 3,324, but notwithstanding this the number of acquittals fell off by 579. One person only was tried for an offence against the State. Narpat Singh had been proclaimed in 1858; he was arrested at Mynpooree disguised as a fakcer and having been convicted of being a leader of rebellion and of participation in an attack on the English fugitives from Futtehghurh, was sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to one of transportation for life. Eighty-four persons were under trial for offences connected with coinage, or nine more than during the preceding year, and thirty-nine of them were convicted. Cases of kidnapping, of all kinds, increased in number, 178 persons being under trial for this offence in 1871 and 255 in the past year. As a rule, girls are not kidnapped for an immoral purpose, but for marriage. A Rajpoot is often ready to marry such girls; custom forbids him to take a wife except from certain clans and being too poor to stand the expenses of a regular marriage he readily allows himself to believe that the kidnapped girl is of a suitable caste. Hence it is that many a Rajpoot proud of his lineage has wed the daughter of a Passee or a Mussalman; and frequently the blood of an old Thakoor family is less pure than that of almost any other caste. But the crime, with whatever object it may be committed, is a detest-

able one. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment by Magistrates was 12,087 and 4,547 were whipped, or nearly more than half the number in 1872. Two persons were sentenced to transportation for a term of years, forty-one for life and twenty-six to death.

Central Province.—The system of employing Honorary Magistrates in the interior of districts had some extension during the past year. Now there are forty places where but for the residence of an Honorary Magistrate there would be no Magistrate at all, and 98 places in all where Magistrates' Courts are formed. There was no increase of crime except of that cognizable by the Police, and the number of persons brought before the Courts was greater in proportion as the persons arrested by the Police were more numerous. In all 47,142 persons were brought before the Magistrates, 34 per cent. coming before Honorary officials showing that a very considerable proportion of the Magistral work is performed by them. Altogether, of the persons brought to trial, 36 per cent. were discharged or acquitted, and the remainder were convicted, with the exception of 207, who died, escaped or were transferred, and 341 who remained under trial when the year closed. Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty persons were punished, 64 per cent. being fined, 25 imprisoned and 11 whipped only; 21 persons were sentenced to transportation and 18 to execution. The fines were as a rule moderate in amount; in nearly four-fifths of the cases being less than Rs. 5. And similarly the number of stripes given to persons whipped was not great; in fact, in a considerable number of cases it would appear that when whipping was resorted to as a punishment, the punishment was too light. Imprisonment was ordered in comparatively few cases, and here also the tendency was to sentence convicts to short periods, more than half of those sent to prison being sentenced to less than two months and only 16 per cent. to more than six. Police cases were disposed of on an average in two and a half days; cases on complaint in nine days. Ninety per cent. of the witnesses summoned were discharged after a single day's attendance, 7 per cent. after two days. The number of appeals from convictions was 1,971, while in only 512 cases was the conviction reversed.

British Burma.—The total number of non-bailable offences decreased from 9,170 to 8,121, or 11 per cent., the bailable offences slightly increasing from 15,802 to 15,924. The falling off, therefore, is very material in the most heinous class of offences. Unfortunately, while the number of offences reported are given separately as "non-bailable" and "bailable," the persons arrested and convicted for these offences

are clubbed together and only the general result is stated, the proportion convicted being given as 52 per cent. This would not be a favourable proportion in regard to non-bailable offences: it is apparent that the low average is due to the number of acquittals in the bailable or petty offences. From the police returns we find that, as regards "cognizable offences"—and they include a more numerous class than those styled non-bailable—the proportion of persons convicted to those put on their trial was 77 per cent.; and from the judicial returns it is evident that the disposal of bailable offences is far from favourable. Thus, of 15,928 bailable offences, no fewer than 7,254 consisted of assault and insult. As concerned in these offences, 11,292 persons were brought to trial, but only 3,315, or 29 per cent., were convicted. This altogether vitiates a general average taken on the total offences which have come before the Courts.

The number of persons brought to trial for all classes of offences was 37,651. Of these 24,440 were tried by Subordinate Magistrates; 10,088 by Full Power Magistrates and 3,123 by Magistrates of Districts. As to the punishments inflicted, 309 were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 4,291 to rigorous imprisonment and 14,747 to fine; 361 were awarded whipping and 671 were required to give security to keep the peace, or for good behaviour.

Bezir.—There are seventy-one Courts in this Province for the disposal of judicial work, giving an average of one tribunal to 30,994 of the population. Of these Courts, 48 exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, while the remainder had to deal with criminal cases only. The number of offences reported was 13,453, against 13,474 in 1871, involving 19,704 persons, as compared with 22,039 in the previous year. Sixty-four per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. Whipping was more freely resorted to. In former years a tendency on the part of native magistrates not to inflict corporal chastisement was remarked and attention drawn to the advantage of using this punishment more frequently. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280, in 1871, 472, and in the year under review 732.

Mysore.—The total number of offences reported, excluding those which were ascertained to be false, was 16,015, as compared with 20,312 in 1871, showing a decrease of 4,297 cases. Nearly 50 per cent. of the crime of the whole Province was in the Nunddroog Division, a little more than 30 per cent. in the Ashigram and about 20 per cent. in Nuzur. It is satisfactory to observe that, in respect of the number of offences reported, Mysore compares favourably with the adjoining Districts of

the Madras Province and with the Punjab and Oude. It may be said that for every 1,000 persons of the population, only 4 offences were committed in Mysore, while in the Punjab 4·8, in the Madras Presidency 5·5 and in Oude 6·3, offences were committed. The same proportion very nearly holds even when a comparison is made with respect to the area. In Mysore, we find for every square mile only ·57 of an offence. In Punjab ·8, in Madras 1 and in Oude so many as 3·5.

Coorg.—In all, 823 offences were reported, being 110 or 13·3 per cent. in excess of the number in the previous year. Of these, 593 or 72 per cent. were tried or inquired into and disposed of; in 68 cases the prisoners were not brought to trial and 6 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The complaints in the remaining 156 cases were dismissed by the Magistrates under Section 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Excluding these, there were really only 667 offences reported in 1872. Of the 1,054 persons brought to trial, 183 were involved in complaints withdrawn and dismissed for default of prosecution, 91 were discharged without trial, 129 acquitted and 630 convicted. • There were no sentences of transportation or solitary confinement, or imprisonment of either description exceeding seven years. Of 55 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, four were for periods not exceeding seven years and nine to imprisonment not exceeding two, while the rest were for terms of six months and under. Of the nineteen persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, only five were for periods above six months, but not exceeding two years.

CHAPTER IV.

PRISONS.

Bengal.—Notwithstanding the many reforms introduced by Sir George Campbell in the jail system of Bengal, new jails are still wanted and although the sanitation difficulty has been almost overcome, there is room for improvement. The good already done may be seen from the fact that whereas the mortality used to amount to ten or twelve per cent. it has diminished one-half. This is still a very heavy rate for an adult and able-bodied population, among whom are comparatively few old men. A revised Jail Code was in course of compilation for this Province.

The daily average number of prisoners under confinement was 20,489, or 1,570 more than in 1871. The increase was common to all classes—under-trial, convicted and civil prisoners. The increase in the total aggregate number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year was remarkable, the number convicted having been 5,342 more than in 1871. There were only 327 who may be called juvenile. There is in fact very little juvenile crime in Bengal; and it is this which makes it difficult to attempt to apply any regular reformatory system to the cases which do occur. The juvenile ward in the Presidency Jail is the only place in which this class of criminals can at present be conveniently brought together. The Lieutenant-Governor called for a scheme declaring this ward a reformatory.

The cost of supervision rose from Rs. 34,548 to Rs. 41,397. The cost of establishments also increased to 2,65,176, but the difference is fully explained and was not at all in proportion to the increase in the jail population. There was also an increase in the cost of Police guards from Rs. 1,96,620 to Rs. 2,09,311. Rations, of course, cost more owing to the larger number of mouths to feed and stood at Rs. 5,41,198, against 4,91,205; the rate per man was 7 annas 2 pies more than in 1871. Hospital charges were Rs. 27,769 and clothing cost Rs. 78,959, or 14,476 over last year. Contingencies also rose slightly to Rs. 63,378. Excluding the manufacture department, but including jail buildings, the total expenditure was Rs. 14,98,658, against Rs. 13,20,606 in 1871. Excluding buildings, the total cost was Rs. 12,48,426, as against 11,50,987 in the previous year, or Rs. 60-14-10 per head. The net cost, after deducting profits was, however, only Rs. 9,04,743-5-11, or Rs. 44-2-6 per head. As regards profits from manufactures it appears that, ex-

cluding Alipore, the final balance of profit on the outturn, minus the expenditure in the ordinary jails, was Rs. 90,900 against 1,00,300, in 1871. There was a much greater outturn of work, but a largely increased expenditure on comparatively unproductive and penal labour. On the whole, thanks to the great and continued success of Alipore, the net balance of profits, exclusive of works done by the Alipore Jail Press, was Rs. 2,49,454. The profits of the Alipore jute mills were Rs. 1,81,500, against Rs. 1,24,300 in 1871.

Madras.—The daily average of prisoners in this Province was much the same as in the previous year, or 9,376. Of these 163 were transported to the Andamans and seven transferred to Lunatic Asylums. Seventy-four and a half per cent. of the convicts were Hindoos, eight and a half per cent. Mahomedans, fourteen per cent. Pariahs, and three per cent. Christians. One and a half per cent. were under 16 years of age, seventy-seven and three quarters between 16 and 40, eighteen and three quarters between 40 and 60 and one and a half per cent. above 60. Of the male convicts seventy per cent. were labourers and agriculturists, and seven per cent. shop-keepers. More than half the total number were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months and only five per cent. for upwards of ten years. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation for life and 72 were executed. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 13·28 per cent. and that of female convicts 9·78. Thirteen convicts escaped during the year, nine from inside the jails and four from outside: ten were recaptured.

Two thousand three hundred and forty convicts were taught to read and write well subsequent to their admission, and 3,430 learned to read and write a little. The average cost per convict in the provincial jails was Rs. 64·5·8 and in the Penitentiary Rs. 78·3·11, the increased cost in the latter being chiefly due to the more expensive nature of the rations issued to European prisoners. The total estimated earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 3,79,242. The average cash earnings of those sentenced to hard labour amounted to Rs. 16·15·2, but if only those employed in manufactories be considered, the earnings averaged Rs. 62·13·2. Notwithstanding the appearance of dengue in several jails, the health of the prisoners was very good. The death-rate was somewhat higher than in 1871, but the ratios of admissions into hospital and of daily average sick were less,—69·74 and 2·87, against 80·12 and 3·10.

Bombay.—Special inquiries into the working of subordinate Jails showed a general failure in this class of prison to provide

suitable labour for convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The difficulty, however, has been met by reducing the maximum term of imprisonment to fifteen days. By this means all who have committed serious offences will undergo proper discipline and hard labour in the District Jail.

The total number of persons sent to prison in 1872 was 13,885, as compared with 12,936 in the previous year, the total number sentenced and confined in the District Jails being 20,747, as against 19,784 in 1871. The increase was most noticeable in the Marathee-speaking districts of the Northern Division and in the Maratha country. In Khandesh the numbers sentenced to imprisonment and sent to the Dhoolia Jail rose from 835 in 1871 to 1,556, or by more than 86 per cent.—a result attributable to the bad harvest, the consequent scarcity of food and the loss of ordinary employment by the labouring and agricultural portion of the population. Of the prisoners confined, 14,878, or more than two-thirds, were classed under the heads of agriculturists and labourers; 101 are described as persons of independent property; 871 as shopkeepers; 1,105 as artizans—a very large increase on the number in 1871, which was given as 665—and 1,632 as servants in the employ of Government or of private individuals. A slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders is apparent, the number of boys and girls under the age of 16 years confined in 1872 having been 425. The general conduct of the prisoners was fairly good, the total number punished for misbehaviour amounting to 1,138. Of these, 482 incurred punishment for idleness and negligence at work, 57 for assaulting their fellow prisoners and 36 for using threatening or abusive language.

The total gross expenditure on the District Jails was 7,61,934-1-4, showing an increase of Rs. 31,402-8-7. The cash receipts were Rs. 72,962-4-10, or a falling off to the extent of Rs. 21,23-8-1. The total net expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 6,88,971-12-6 in 1872 against Rs. 6,35,745-11-10 in 1871, displaying an increase of Rs. 53,216-0-8, or about 7½ per cent. The number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction was 1,424, against 1,085. The increase, however, was exclusively in the number of the native prisoners. This rose from 635 to 1,063; while the number of Europeans sank from 450 to 361, or not much more than half the number in 1870 (669.) The gross expenditure was Rs. 211 per head of average strength. The Aden Jail had 186 fewer inmates than in the previous year.

North Western Province.—Chief amongst the innovations introduced in 1872 was an order to the effect that wherever it

was practicable females should only be imprisoned in the jails of the districts in which they lived, and that barrack accommodation should be increased for this purpose. This action was the result of the discovery that when female prisoners are released from jail they sometimes do not return to their homes, but resort to an immoral life; and some very sad and lamentable instances were adduced to substantiate this fear. The danger does not attach to the period of imprisonment, for it has been distinctly ordered that nowhere and under no circumstances shall a female prisoner be ever under the charge of a male warder; but the fear was that not unfrequently women of respectable morals might be imprisoned and on being released, through the strangeness and helplessness of their position, being far from their friends or families, they might fall into a life of infamy.

The increase in the number of prisoners is much to be regretted. The following figures show the statistics of the last six years as to the jail population of the Province—statistics which bear a direct relation to the character of the seasons and the dearth or abundance of food:—

Av. Jail population in	1867, 14,749 5	Jail popln. on 1st Jan.,	1868, 14,260
Ditto ditto,	1868, 15,278 5	Ditto ditto	1869, 16,218
Ditto ditto,	1869, 18,137 5	Ditto ditto	1870, 18,621
Ditto ditto,	1870, 17,707	Ditto ditto	1871, 16,157
Ditto ditto,	1871, 15,962	Ditto ditto	1872, 15,762
Ditto ditto,	1872, 16,788	Ditto ditto	1873, 17,447

The connection between the increase of crime and the rise in prices is, as usual, strongly marked. The spring harvest of 1872 failed more decisively in Benares and part of the Allahabad Division than elsewhere: in those two Divisions the rise in the price of wheat was 17 per cent. and the rise in the number of convicts 11 per cent. In the rest of the Province the rise in price was 9 per cent., and in numbers 7 per cent. It appears that a price of 16 seers of wheat per rupee, or thereabout, is a minimum rate of food, any fall below which drives the poor into crime. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age imprisoned was 468 males and 44 females,—in all 512, against 582 in 1871. Two-thirds of the boys were transferred at once to the Reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons, but the girls were detained for the most part in the District Jails. The boys who were not sent to the Central Prisons were detained on account of the shortness of their sentences, or because of bad health. The trades which have hitherto been in almost all cases taught to these children are weaving and the allied handicrafts. They are easier to learn and perhaps better adapted for exercise in the jail than most other trades, but are of little use to the prisoner on his release. Orders

were, therefore, issued for the instruction of the inmates of the Reformatories in other crafts, such as those of a carpenter, blacksmith, mason, or a tailor, by which they will be better able to earn their livelihood. At present, but few instances can be quoted of boys who have left the jails to earn an honest living by the trades they have been taught there; but there is every reason to hope that, under the more extended operation of these orders, the fruit of reformatory system in these Provinces will follow in due course of time. The education of these prisoners is restricted to instruction daily for two hours in Hindee.

The decrease of European prisoners from 37 in 1870 and 33 in 1871, to 24 in 1872 is gratifying. With the exception of one short sentence, all were confined in the Allahabad Central Jail, which alone has been fitted with the appliances necessary for this class of prisoners in the hot weather.

The total cost of the Jail Department amounted to £69,598 or £1,486 more than in the preceding year. It is satisfactory, however, to note that while the cost of rations alone increased by Rs. 2-13-0 per head over last year, the total expenditure per head rose by only Rs. 2-10-0. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 8,720.

Punjab.—The thirty-four jails of this Province held 42,571 offenders in the year under review, the daily average attendance being 13,538. The mortality calculated on the daily average was 3·54 per cent.—a high rate, but less than the rate of mortality amongst the town population of the Province. In 18 out of 34 jails the rate of mortality was less than that of London. Of the prisoners 1,102 males and 7 females learnt to read and write *well* and 6,219 men and 889 females made fair progress. The value of convict labour employed on manufactures or public works was Rs. 2,99,753, giving an annual average earning per working prisoner of Rs. 18, while the average gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 49-12-11. The ticket-of-leave system was in force in two jails—the Lahore Central and Female Penitentiary—and worked well; not a single ticket-of-leaver was unfavourably reported on during the year. Of the Jail population a little more than 9 per cent. were re-convictions—a small number compared with similar statistics for prisons in England and the continent of Europe. As a rule, the jails of this Province are scrupulously clean and well-ordered; conservancy arrangements on the dry-earth system are carefully carried out and the food and clothing are good and sufficient. But greater care is called for in minor details; the earnings of the prisoners are less than might fairly be expected and some improvement in the position of the warders and other jail subordinates is undoubtedly required.

Upon the whole, however, the jail administration is probably nearly as efficient as it can be made with existing establishments and under the system of association. It may be a question whether the gradual introduction of a system of separate confinement should not be taken in hand. The system has, without any extravagant outlay, been introduced into the jails of the Native State of Bhawalpoor, proving effective not only in a punitive, but also in a sanitary, point of view.

Oudh.—The increase of crime from want of food resulted in a large jail population—the largest, indeed, since the annexation of the Province. The number was 13,993, exclusive of 6,174, who remained from the previous year. Twelve of these were Christians, 3,603 Mahomedans and 16,252 Hindoos. There were 18,219 male and 1,948 female prisoners, the proportion, about 10 per cent., being much the same among all classes. Fifty-eight per cent. of the whole number imprisoned were sentenced for periods not exceeding 6 months and 4,162, or rather more than a fifth, for terms not exceeding one month; 18,601 prisoners were sentenced to rigorous, and 1,566, or 8 per cent., to simple imprisonment. Offences against prison discipline fell from 1,288 in 1871 to 1,019 and criminal offences from 11 to 9, but notwithstanding this the number of persons punished by whipping was almost the same in each year, the figures being for 1871, 553 and for 1872, 550. Nine persons were sentenced to additional imprisonment and five not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were punished with hard labour. Of the rest, 100 were punished with solitary confinement in irons.

Jail education is very backward. Out of a total average population of 7,226, the daily average number under instruction was only seventy-seven and in only three of the thirteen jails was there any attempt at education worth mentioning. In the Central Jail, where the number was forty-six, most of the pupils were boys sent to the reformatory and at the other two jails of Faizabad and Gonda, the average attendance was only ten and eighteen. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 290,375, which is reasonable considering the larger proportion of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe.

Central Province.—There was no radical change in the Prison Administration of this part of India, but efforts were made to make gaol discipline more strict, labour to which prisoners are put—and chiefly short term prisoners—more arduous and gaol life less pleasant. Although in some respects a reform was effected there is still much to do before the gaols of the Central Province can be said to be in proper order and before prison Superintendents thoroughly realize that large gaol profits and the

economic employment of prison labour are not the only matters to which their attention should be directed. The superior claims of discipline and punitive labour have again and again been impressed on them and it has recently been necessary to lay down a positive rule that no prisoner shall be extramurally employed without express sanction. In other respects the prisoners are well looked after, their health cared for and the internal economy of the gaols attended to. It may be that part of the difficulty which is met with in the enforcement of discipline and exaction of hard labour is due to the very great majority of short sentences passed by Judicial Officers. Classification becomes difficult, hard work and economic employment are almost of necessity divorced and the Superintendents profess to be at their wits' end to know how to employ short term men on any useful work. In all 9,737 prisoners were in gaol during the year, the average daily number being 2,673. The instruction in reading and writing continued to be carried out, but no great results follow the education given. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the various gaols was Rs. 1,68,8·5, exclusive of the expenditure on buildings. The cost of each prisoner was about Rs. 60.

British Burma.—The total number of prisoners who remained on the 31st December 1871 was 4,345, 4,290 being males and 55 females, while 7,182 males and 306 females were incarcerated during the year under review, making an aggregate of 11,833—the total in the previous year having been 10,977. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 4,384 males and 50 females, a total of 4,434, against 4,413 in 1871—an increase of 21, or 0·47 per cent. only, all of whom were males. A hundred and eighty-four Europeans were confined in the jails of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassain, against 160 in 1871, the increase being due to a greater number of sailors having been committed under the Merchant Shipping Act. The construction of a small jail on improved principles at Rangoon for the confinement of European prisoners was under consideration.

The number of prisoners who escaped was 35, but this included 13 convicts who attempted to regain their liberty during an outbreak in the Moulmein Central Prison. Two of these were shot dead while resisting the jail guard and the remaining eleven were re-captured close to the prison. This outbreak was entirely owing to mismanagement on the part of the Superintendent and the arbitrary conduct of the jailor. Deducting these 13, the number of actual escapes is reduced to 22, the smallest number on record, against an average in the previous eight years of 65 per annum. From a careful test of the education of each prisoner admitted to jail,

it appears that of the total number of 7,488, only 1,610, or 21·50 per cent. could read and write well; 2,313, or 30·9 per cent. could read and write a little and 3,570, or 47·60 per cent. could neither read nor write. The proportion of those who could read and write was, therefore, 52·40 per cent., or slightly less than the proportion in 1871. The extent of the education of the criminal classes is, however, no real test of that of the people at large. The men who take to thieving and cattle lifting are generally the idle members of the community, who have not availed themselves of the educational advantages offered in every large village in the Province. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,46,979, the average cost of each prisoner being Rs. 52-6-7. The earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 1,71,260—double the sum in 1871.

Berar.—Two new jails at Buldanah and Basim were under construction last year and it is intended to provide fresh lock-ups at Ellichpore and Yeotmal. The sanitary condition of the jails may be called good, though the health of the prisoners, generally, was not quite so favourable as in the previous year. Of a prison population of 2,850, there were 1,084 admissions to hospital and 45 deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner's statistics give the average death-rate in Berar towns as 39·5 per mille. In the two Central jails at Akolah and Oomraottee, the dry-earth system of conservancy was pursued with success. And in these jails the prisoners are classified according to the nature of the crime they have committed. But in the lock-ups such classification is not attempted for want of means, except to a small extent at Yeotmal. Of course, in all jails males are separated from females. As in the previous year, a tenth part of the whole prison population were undergoing imprisonment for other than a first offence. It is undoubtedly true that too light sentences help to keep up the non-deterrent character of punishment in jail; but, though no fewer than 29 per cent. of the prisoners were sentenced to terms less than one month and 15 per cent. to terms less than 3 months, it is not easy to criticize off-hand from these figures the adequacy of the punishments inflicted. And yet it may be no unfair presumption to say that if it were necessary to punish so many persons with imprisonment at all it might have been wiser in the interests of that justice which should be a terror to evil-doers to strike harder.

Mysore.—This Province possesses eight jails and eighty-four lock-ups and these held 5,174 males and 456 females during 1871. Of the males, nearly 44 per cent. had been agriculturalists,

30 per cent. labourers, 5·6 per cent. shop-keepers and traders, as many domestic servants and a nearly equal number who had been artisans and Government servants. Four per cent. owned no special occupation, 27 per cent. had been professional men and 1 per cent. men of independent means. Of the females, 87 per cent. were married, 8 per cent. unmarried and 5 per cent. prostitutes. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 495 were able to read or write more or less. Of the total number in jail, 127 per cent., while in jail, learned to read and write a little, and 3·2 per cent. well. The daily average number under instruction in the Central, Mysore and Shimoga jails was 644. The cost of maintaining and guarding the convicted prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,37,931, or 87½ Rs. per head. This is nearly the same as in the previous year. The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 1437 of whom 50 were unable to work and 1269 were available for hard, and 118 for light, labour. About 21 per cent. of the whole were employed as jail servants. The value of jail labour was 2,243 Rs. more than in the previous year, the increase being conspicuous in the case of manufactures, road work and menial labour inside the jail.

Coorg—There were 312 prisoners of all classes—convicted, under-trial and civil prisoners—incarcerated, as compared with 379 in the previous year, or a decrease of sixty-seven. The total daily average was 54·19—15·24 less than in 1871. The aggregate cost for all classes of prisoners was Rs. 11,474. The realizations from jail manufactures were Rs. 1,371 or Rs. 361 in excess of the amount remitted in the previous year. Deducting this from the gross expenditure for the jails, the net expenditure was Rs. 10,102. The increase in the total expenditure, due chiefly to the large amount expended upon repairs, tended to raise the aggregate cost per head from Rs. 93 in 1871 to Rs. 211. Five of the convicts were Native Christians, eighty-seven Hindus, thirteen Mahomedans and the rest of other classes.

Table showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population of the Bengal Presidency, North-Western Province, Central Province, Outh and Punjab during 1872, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each month of the year.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.			
	(cholera.	Smallpox.	Eutotic Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Lymphatic.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Plethoric Pulmonary.	Dropsy.	Scoury.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.				
January	1	1	1	7	11	6	..	63	22	1	2	33	3	11	8	1	14	5	20				
February	1	..	..	3	4	14	..	46	17	3	..	20	1	7	2	..	10	5	16		
March	1	..	1	3	7	14	..	26	15	..	..	19	..	8	1	..	9	5	11		
April	37	..	..	..	2	4	2	43	14	..	6	20	1	13	1	..	10	5	11	
May	21	..	..	4	5	..	..	33	12	2	1	6	..	7	1	..	5	3	14
June	7	3	..	..	6	3	2	58	14	1	..	13	3	10	3	..	6	3	11		
July	29	2	1	4	6	..	2	104	29	..	1	14	1	16	2	..	16	6	18				
August	102	..	1	8	12	..	2	129	46	1	1	26	1	11	1	3	11	6	18				
September	29	1	2	11	16	1	1	129	69	..	1	39	3	18	1	..	12	5	17				
October	19	..	2	15	20	1	1	150	64	..	..	50	..	17	10	..	12	5	24		
November	12	1	..	12	12	1	1	150	57	..	2	50	3	13	6	..	18	5	15				
December	10	1	18	18	9	..	1	154	57	..	..	50	3	13	6	..	18	5	15		
For the year ..	248	8	4	86	115	23	15	927	313	9	17	297	16	127	58	5	124	49	185				
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the year ..	4.04	.13	3.83	20.78	16	28	4.84	26	2.07	.96	.08	2.92	.60	3.06									

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Madras.—A hundred and fifty-seven tribunals exercised civil jurisdiction outside the limits of the High Court. The language of the Courts was Tamil in nine of the twenty-one districts presided over by a Civil Judge, Telooquo in other nine, Malayalum in two and in one Canarese.

In the High Court (Original Side) 767 suits were instituted as compared with 772 suits in 1871 and 806 in 1870; of these 60·76 per cent. were on matters of contracts and 27·90 related to claims on personal property. Of 782 suits disposed of, 509 were decreed for the plaintiff, and 114 for the defendant, the remainder being dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised. In 82 suits only was the subject matter valued above Rs. 5,000. The number of suits that came for disposal before the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 286,491 and the number disposed of 231,640, of which 117,546 were Small Cause suits. In the Provincial Courts 66·72 of the suits were uncontested and of these 61·79 were dismissed, withdrawn, or compromised. Of the contested suits, 75·15 were decreed for the plaintiff and 24·86 for the defendant. The average duration of a contested ordinary suit was about one year and of an uncontested suit seven months. In the case of small causes in the Provincial Courts the average duration was about six weeks. In disposing of 1,090 appeals the High Court found it necessary in 197 cases to modify or reverse the decree of the lower Court or remand the suit for further inquiry. The Subordinate Appellate Courts dealt with 7,003 appeals, modifying or reversing the decree of the lower Courts in 39·04 of the cases. The number of original appealable suits filed in Courts subordinate to the Civil Court was 63,081; and from the decisions passed in these cases there were 7,003 appeals to the Civil Courts, 811 of which went on to the High Court in the form of special appeals, the ratio of appeals to suits being thus 11·1 per cent. and that of special appeals to appeals 11·5 per cent. The Civil Courts decided 543 original appealable suits, appeals being preferred in 145, or 26·7 per cent. of the cases. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties in all the subordinate Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 18,68,000, while the actual charges did not exceed Rs. 15,00,000.

Bombay.—Some attempt was made during the year to analyze and compare the working of the Civil Courts in the different parts of the Province, but with no specific result. The falling off in the amount of work, which in 1870 led to a reduction in

the number of the Judges, proved temporary and subsequent efforts to overtake the business of the Court failed. With an eighth Judge it was found possible to open a fourth Divisional Court and under this arrangement some progress in clearing off arrears was made. Exclusive of suits instituted in the High Court, information with regard to which is not furnished, the present returns show, as compared with those of 1871, a general increase in the amount of litigation. In the Regulation Districts the number of suits, including those instituted in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, rose from 1,53,296 to 1,69,073; while in Sindh the institutions were 16,303, as compared with 15,712 in the preceding year.

In the Regulation Districts, those of Goozrat, with an average of 2·1 per cent., gave the highest number of suits instituted in proportion to the population; while the lowest, 5 per cent., was the general average for the districts of the Karnatic. The inhabitants of the latter portion of the Province would seem, however, in the matter of appeals, to maintain their character for litigiousness, the percentage of decisions appealed against being 6·6 against 2·6 in the rest of the Presidency.

The total value of the property under litigation rose from Rs. 1,38,54,789 to Rs. 1,44,33,646. Appeals were fewer and the percentage of success on appeal less than in the preceding year.

Bengal.—A greatly needed reform was made in the establishment of Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the year. In many places, where the business was very light and easily disposed of by a peripatetic judge sitting only a few days in each month, large and expensive offices had been kept up in a most unnecessary way. It was arranged that where several courts were presided over by one judge, each court should have one or two clerks attached to it permanently on salaries varying according to the responsibility involved, while the rest of the office establishment should travel with the judge and dispose of the work at each place as its turn came round.

The total number of suits for disposal before the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction was 1,340, as against 1,283 in 1871. Of these only 641 were decided, leaving pending 699 cases, as against 578 at the close of 1871. The increase was in general litigation and is attributable probably to reviving trade in Calcutta. The business of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes recovered from the falling off during 1871-72. The total number of suits rose to 34,843 from 31,536, or to a higher figure than in any year since 1865-66. The amount in litigation, Rs. 16,23,110, also increased, but of late years there has been a falling off in this respect; suits for

sums over Rs. 500 having considerably decreased. The improvement this year is here also attributed to greater briskness of trade in Calcutta. The court fees realized Rs. 2,22,528, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,456 after paying all expenses. In the analysis of results of trials before the Small Cause Court there were 15,152 cases decided in favour of plaintiff, against 7,946 for defendant. Adding to the figures in favour of plaintiff all cases compromised, the total is 29,515 for plaintiff against 7,946 for defendant, or in the proportion of about 3 to 1. Thus the Judges consider a natural result in suits of the class. It is observable, however, that of 35,719 cases for disposal, only 10,007 were actually tried, while 11,090 were compromised out of court. Including *ex parte* cases, the claims of plaintiffs were wholly decreed in 12,234 cases and partly decreed in 2,948. On the appellate side the High Court sat for 255 days and disposed of 7,562 appeals and applications, leaving 2,604 pending at the end of the year. Among the appellate business disposed of, 204 were regular and 1,100 special appeals, while 1,218 were criminal cases; 3,856 were cases of miscellaneous orders on applications in and out of court. There was, as compared with last year's returns, a falling off in the number of regular, special, miscellaneous and criminal appeals disposed of, but a large increase in miscellaneous orders. In the interior 44,940 suits were instituted in Small Cause Courts; 2,39,340 in Moonsif's Courts; 7,053 in Sub-Judges' Courts; 24 in District Judges' Courts and 7,027 in Revenue Courts, giving a total of 2,98,384, 1,01,077 of which were under Rent Law.

The business of the Appellate Courts stood thus:—

Class of Court	Total number of appeals for decision		Total number of appeals decided.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Sub-Judges' Courts	13,150	14,668	9,182	10,866
Collectors' Courts	706	616	664	274
District Judges' Courts ... { Civil ..	29,665	21,537	6,747	6,819
... { Revenue ..	6,661	4,711	2,764	2,496
High Court ... { From Original Jurisdiction ..	61	40	53	84
... { Regular from District Courts ..	489	684	385	296
... { Special	2,800	2,738	2,679	1,100
	43,261	41,657	21,351	21,866

The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 203, against 54 unfavourable, the percentage of the former on

the total number of the judgments given being 78'98. The total value of suits in which Government was concerned was Rs. 17,94,852; the value of those in which it was defendant being Rs. 14,36,578 and of those in which it was plaintiff Rs. 3,58,274. In suits brought against Government, the aggregate value of the cases dismissed amounted to Rs. 5,11,089 and of those in which decrees were obtained to Rs. 2,37,935.

North-Western Province.—The Civil Justice returns show that the total litigation of 1872 was between six and seven per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. The value of property in suit was estimated at £2,147,528 and the average per suit was £21-9-0. The work appears to have been done, on the whole, in a creditable manner and the judgments of the Subordinate Courts for the most part remained undisturbed under appeal, the percentage of successful appeals being only 29·3. The costs of litigation averaged £2-16-0 per suit. The relative proportions of suits for debt and suits for houses and lands in different districts were nearly the same as those of last year and the year before. The proportion of suits for immoveable property was again highest in the Benares Division, where, setting aside the Mirzapore District, which shows a percentage of only 8, we find from 32 to 25 per cent. of such suits in the remaining Districts of Azimgurh, Ghazee-pore, Goruckpore, Jounpore and Benares, the lowest proportion of suits for immoveable property being in the Districts of Lullutpore (4 per cent.), Bareilly (7 per cent.), Mynpoory and Mirzapore (8 per cent.) and Allahabad (9 per cent.) The remaining Districts of the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions show 12 and 11 per cent., of the Allahabad Division 11 per cent. and of the Jhansi Division 16 and 11 per cent. The Districts of Meerut show from 14 to 10 per cent. The preponderance of suits for immovable property in the Benares Division has always been remarkable and may with most probability be attributed to the greater value which has been given to landed property by the permanent settlement and the complicity of interests and rights which have since grown up.

The Courts finally disposed of 98,477 suits and appeals, or 4,616 more than the corresponding number of the year before. Of these suits, 50,092 were decided without contest in Court and 38,554 after contest. The percentage of contested cases on the whole number of cases disposed of was only 39. The number of decrees passed was 76,141, against 73,455 in 1871, the number of applications for execution of decrees being 111,971.

In the Small Cause Courts 10,345 cases were instituted in 1872, against 10,352 in 1871 and 11,245 in 1870. The total number of cases for disposal, including cases pending from last year, and cases transferred, was 10,512. Of these 312 were pending at the close of the year, against 165 in 1871. The High Court had before it seven cases, three of which were disposed of. In the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, the Court sat 222 days, the average duration of cases being 24 days, or four fewer than the average duration in the preceding year. The cost of litigation to Government was £1,802, as compared with £1,107 in 1871-72. The entire cost was thus greater, owing to the greater number of suits, but the cost of each suit was less. Of this amount £1,109, or 61 per cent., was awarded in favour of Government, £589 recovered and £201 remitted as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of £577 due for former years and of £884 for the year under review, so that the total outstanding balance was £1,761.

Punjab.—For the first time in four years there was a slight decrease in the institutions of civil suits, the total figure being 217,956 against 218,925 in 1871. The number of civil suits annually instituted in the Punjab with nineteen millions of inhabitants, is not far short of the number in Bengal, with a population of sixty-seven millions. It is nearly three times the number instituted in the North-Western Province, with a population of thirty millions and more than six times the number in Oudh, with a population of upwards of eleven millions. But the average value of each suit was far smaller than in other provinces, being Rs. 46 only; and the fact that 32 per cent. only of the cases were contested shows that the Courts of the Punjab are used not so much for the decision of disputes as for expediting the settlement of admitted claims. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard this comparatively frequent resort to the Courts in petty cases as an unfavourable sign; nor, judging from the judicial statistics of England and Wales, can the amount of litigation be regarded as excessive. While in the Punjab, with its nineteen millions of inhabitants, the number of civil suits in 1872 was 217,956, each suit being of the average value of Rs. 46, in England and Wales, with a population of twenty-two millions, the number of suits annually instituted in the County Courts alone exceeds 900,000 and each suit is of the average value of less than £3. The bulk of the litigation consisted as usual of petty claims for money due on bond or account; only 1,920 cases exceeded Rs. 500 in value and 34,032 were claims for Rs. 5 and under. There were 2,465 suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act—a decrease of 820 as compared

with 1871. Of the total number of suits for disposal (228,101), all save 9,758 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 21 days and of the orders passed only 5·5 per cent. were appealed against.

Oudh.—1872 was the first complete year during which the Oudh Civil Court's Act was in operation. There were instituted 41,623 purely Civil, 3,945 Settlement and 27,350 Rent, suits.

The following figures show the steady increase during the past five years in the number of cases coming before the ordinary Civil Courts :—

1868,	...	...	...	20,796
1869,	...	...	...	22,939
1870,	...	...	...	24,737
1871,	...	...	...	30,135
1872,	...	...	...	36,396

The number instituted in the Courts of Small Causes increased from 4,160 to 5,227 and miscellaneous suits rose from 3,371 to 4,069. The total costs amounted to Rs. 3,21,630 against Rs. 2,41,335 in 1871, an increase of 25 per cent. yet the percentage of costs to value fell from Rs. 7-3-10 to 6-3-10. The average duration of contested cases was 12 days between the date of institution and the date fixed for the appearance of the defendant and 12 days between the last named date and the date of decision, in all 24 days. In 1871 the average duration was 23 and in 1870 21, days. This slight increase in the duration of contested cases is not disproportionate to the additional number of suits tried by the same judicial staff. The total number on the file in ordinary Civil Courts was 3,695 and the average duration of each was 8·62 days; 573 were struck off without trial, 94 decided *ex parte*, 987 in favour of appellant, 1,718 in favour of respondent and 95 were remanded. There were in all 2,185 appeals on the files of the Rent Courts. Of these 1687 were decided on trial and in 1,073 the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed. Of 1,923 appeals 1,301 were in the Courts of Settlement Officers and 622 on the files of Commissioners; 1,524 cases were decided on trial, in 1,923 of which the decision was in favour of the respondent.

Prior to the passing of the Oudh Rent Act it was customary in Oudh for landlords who wished to raise the rent of a tenant, to serve him with a notice of enhancement through the courts, but no such notices being recognized in the Act, a practice has sprung up of serving a tenant with a notice of ejectment when the real object is simply to raise his rent. The process is this: a tenant refuses to engage to pay an enhanced rent and he receives a notice of ejectment; if this notice be not successfully contested in the courts his tenancy ceases and he must either quit the lands or come to terms with his landlord. These notices

then being in many cases but notices of enhancement under another form, it is not surprising to find that they have of late been very numerous; for a landlord on whose estate the Government demand was raised at the Regular Settlement would naturally seek to increase his rent roll. The following figures will show how very numerous they have been:—

	Notices of ejectment.			
1869,	25,744
1870,	52,151
1871,	59,353
1872,	21,927

This sudden fall may be in some degree attributable to the seasons, the landlords after several bad harvests being loath to part with any tenants and perhaps more to the fact that the landlords had by last year raised the rents as high as the market would permit; it would seem indeed that some had tried to raise them too high, for in the past year many tenants caused notices of relinquishment to be served on their landlords and in one division no fewer than 14,378 such notices were served. The service of one of these notices almost invariably led to a reduction of rent. The great number of notices of ejectment in 1870 and 1871 induced the Officiating Chief Commissioner to direct an inquiry to be made regarding the results of the notices issued in 1872 and it was ascertained that in 7,466 cases, or 34 per cent., of the whole, the tenant was actually evicted. In 1,334 instances, or 6 per cent., his holding was reduced; in 3,710, or 17 per cent., he retained his old land at an enhanced rent, and in 9,517, or 43 per cent., he remained in undisturbed possession of his old fields at his old rent. Of the whole 21,927 notices of ejectment 4,401, or 20.5 per cent., were contested, and in 2,478 of these cases the plaintiffs obtained decrees.

Central Province.—There were instituted in 1872, 71,812 suits, compared with 76,092 in the preceding year. The decrease was not great, but a beginning is something. The nature of the suits in 87 per cent. was a claim to money due on a bond or other contract; and in 57 per cent. of these cases the claim was a bond and in 18 per cent. a parole debt. The petty character of the litigation is again very apparent from the fact that 16 per cent. of all the suits averaged only Rs. 3 and 52 per cent. were for sums less than Rs. 20. Add to these 40 per cent. in which the value of the suits was between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100, and only 10 per cent. remain in which the value exceeded Rs. 100. The Courts in which this litigation occurred were chiefly Small Cause Courts, Courts of Naib-Tehsildars and Tehsildars and Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. In the first 15.8 per cent. of the suits were disposed of; in the second 44 per cent.; in the third nearly 40 per cent.

The results of the trial of the 72,542 suits disposed of were :—

	Number of Suits.	Proportion per cent.
Plaints rejected or returned ...	390	.6
Transferred to other districts or juris- diction	38	
<i>Disposed of without contest.</i>		
Decreed on confession ...	18,365	25.3
Dismissed for default ...	13,287	18.3
Compromised ...	11,652	16.1
Decreed <i>ex parte</i> ...	10,668	14.7
Withdrawn with leave ...	943	1.3
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> ...	242	.3
<i>Contested and judgment given for—</i>		
Plaintiff in whole ...	6,883	9.5
Do. in part ...	5,495	7.6
Defendant in whole ...	4,579	6.3
Total Contested ...	16,597	23.4

These proportions coincide very nearly with those shown in former years. The number of suits decreed on confession was large and in some districts the proportion thus disposed of to the whole was more than 30 and in one district so high as 39 per cent. The superior Courts were asked to satisfy themselves that confessions are always *bonâ fide* and really made by the parties themselves, one Commissioner having expressed his opinion concerning the necessity of identifying the person who appears and confesses with the actual defendant! The total number of appeals preferred from decrees or orders of Original Courts was 2,323 and of special appeals—that is, second appeals on points of law—only 202.

British Burma.—The total number of suits instituted during the year was 21,236, or 832 less than the number in 1871. The decrease is certainly no matter of regret, unless there be reason to suspect that the people are dissatisfied with the Courts. This, however, the small proportion of appeals shows not to be the case. It is very difficult to know what may be considered a normal amount of litigation for any given population and it is not very certain how far varying conditions of society, such as a general possession of means, or a general state of poverty, go to swell or diminish the amount of court's work. A ready recourse to the law courts is sometimes said to be a sign of the advancement of the people, while on the other hand it is sometimes held to betoken a discontented and ill-adjusted condition of the population. However that may be, it is interesting to see how British Burma stands when compared with other provinces. In British Burma the number of civil suits instituted equals 1 suit to 130 of the population, in the Punjab the proportion is 1 suit to 95, in the Central Province 1 to 105 and in Oudh 1 to 327. The total value of the sub-

ject-matter throughout the province was a little less than £160,000, about £20,000 lower than the value in 1871. More than half the litigation was on account of money due on contract and about one-twentieth only connected with immovable property. Of 20,719 suits disposed of by the courts, 17,658 were valued at sums not exceeding Rs. 100 and nearly one-half the total number at sums not exceeding Rs. 20. Twenty-seven per cent. of the cases brought on the files were disposed of without passing a decree and the proportion of suits decided after contest in court was 40 per cent. Of these, 70 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff. This, as the Judicial Commissioner remarks, may be considered satisfactory, as indicating that in the large majority of cases the aid of the court was not sought without good reason. There were 14,872 decrees passed and only 5,326 applications for execution. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon 449 suits were instituted and the Rangoon Small Cause Court 4,981.

Berar.—In the Civil Courts the number of suits fell from 21,879 in 1870-71 to 18,838. This gives an average of one suit to every 123 persons in the Province and in the Akola District one to about 60 persons. The decrease is attributed to a general depression in trade; to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that in his own interest the money-lender had to exercise patience and forbearance in pressing his claim and to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments. Thirty-nine per cent. of the suits were disposed of by European and 61 by native judges. The character of the litigation did not vary, the majority of suits being "on written obligation" and "on account stated," 72 per cent. of the whole number being uncontested. The Beraree has generally enjoyed a reputation for litigiousness, but there is much truth in the remark of an experienced native judge that he finds the contested cases are principally those in which the parties interested do not appear themselves in Court, but by vakeels. The "Law's delays" seldom call for remark from superior authority, as, on the whole, the administration of justice in the Courts of Berar is now conducted with fair promptitude.

Myore.—There was a general increase of litigation in all the Divisions, but a falling off of 1,142 suits in the Bangalore Small Cause Court led to a decrease in the total number of suits instituted in Nundydroog. Altogether there were 21,407 suits against 20,764 in 1871. The litigation of the Province has risen from 14,702, suits in 1868 to 21,407 in 1872, or 45 per cent; this large increase being no doubt due to the general advancement

of the country. The total average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 103-3-0, while 81 per cent. were for sums below Rs. 100 and 16 per cent. for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. Of the total number 1,243, or 58 per cent. were for immoveable property and land, or interest in land, as against 1,274 in 1871 and 20,164 for money due. Twenty-six per cent. were decreed on their merits and 74 per cent. were uncontested. In the Bangalore Small Cause Court, including 114 suits pending at the close of 1871, there were 5,723 suits for disposal, being 26·2 per cent. of the total number for the whole Province; 5,598 were disposed of and 125 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 20 per cent. were contested and nearly 80 per cent uncontested. Including appeals pending from the previous year and those received by transfer, there were 845 for disposal, of which 792 were disposed of and 53 remained pending.

Coorg.—The 1,188 suits instituted and the one case remaining from the previous year were all disposed of, 811 or 68·2 per cent. being uncontested and 378 contested. In 307 cases judgments were given in favour of plaintiff and in 71 of defendant, as compared with 240 and 50 respectively in 1871. The aggregate value of original suits was Rs. 1,30,660, shewing an increase of Rs. 43,852 or 33·5 per cent. over that of 1871. The average value of each suit disposed of was nearly 110 Rs. There were 72 appeals for disposal. Of these, 67 were disposed of, leaving four cases on the file of the First Assistant Superintendent and one case on that of the Superintendent. The Judicial Commissioner admitted four special appeals. In two the cases were remanded for further inquiry. In the other two the decisions of the lower appellate courts were confirmed. The average duration of appeal cases was 27 days in local Courts and 94 days in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as compared with 38 and 41 days in the preceding year. The total cost of appeals to the parties in the local Courts was Rs. 895-6-0, the average cost of each being Rs. 13-5-10.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION.

Madras.—Registration received a great impetus by the introduction of a new table of fees, the increase in the number of documents registered amounting to 35,996. The aggregate value of all transactions was Rs. 7,71,84,974. The collections brought Rs. 3,26,394 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,33,952.

Bombay.—The returns show an increase of seven per cent, which is entirely under the head of Compulsory Registrations the number of optional ones having fallen from 21,147 to 20,525. The financial results were satisfactory, giving increased receipts and diminished expenditure. The net revenue of the year was Rs. 63,457. This sum, however, includes the special fee of Rs. 19,908 paid by Government for the registration of the Elphinstone Property Conveyance Deed. An inquiry of some importance was entrusted to the Department, with the view of establishing the actual sale value of different classes of land throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—The number of registrations rose from 245,270 to 279,080, the increase being nearly equally divided between optional and compulsory deeds. The number of registrations of ordinary bonds and deeds not affecting immovable property continued to be extremely small—insignificant, it may be said, when compared with the country and population. Of a total of 24,969 money bonds registered, 1,324 were for sums over Rs. 1,000; 144 for sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; 8,927 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 5,960 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; 4,580 between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and 2,734 for sums less than Rs. 25. The aggregate value of the bonds was Rs. 10,318,692 and the fees Rs. 22,871, or a little over 14 annas per bond on the average. Of 266,048 deeds paying an *ad valorem* fee, 176,008 fell short of Rs. 100 in value. The total value of the property transferred, however, during the year was Rs. 11,34,60,806. The receipts of the Department were Rs. 435,319, an increase over 1871-72 of Rs. 62,182. The expenses amounted to Rs. 3,04,752, exclusive of the cost of printing and stationery.

North-Western Province.—The gross receipts of the Department for the year were £30,932, while those of 1871-72 were

£28,309. The total number of documents registered was 144,772 and the fees amounted to £20,903, against £18,617, being an average of Re. 1-7-0 per document. The number of compulsory registrations rose from 56,260 to 66,454 and of optional from 77,431 to 78,318. The increase extended to all the districts except Bareilly and Lulnypore, the decrease in Bareilly being in optional registration and due to the few advances on the sugar crop—a class of deeds of which an immense number are usually registered at Phillibheet. The fact that with two exceptions the increase spread over all districts may be taken to show that the value of registration is becoming steadily known throughout the country. The increase in optional registration is especially satisfactory, as it may be presumed that even where registration is not absolutely necessary to validate a deed, the advantages of the security afforded are becoming appreciated.

Punjab—The total number of documents registered was 84,323, as compared with 95,746 in the preceding year and 92,712 in 1870-71. This decrease was solely in optional registrations. Of instruments of which the registration is compulsory, the number registered was 34,063, 34,054 affecting immoveable property. Of optional registrations 21,942 related to immoveable and 28,220 to moveable, property and obligations for the payment of money. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,50,242, against Rs. 1,45,376 and the total expenditure to Rs. 85,993, against Rs. 84,506, making the net receipts for the year Rs. 64,249—an increase of Rs. 3,379.

Oulh.—There is one registration office in this Province for every 190 miles—or 124 altogether. These registered 33,934 optional and 13,267 compulsory deeds during the past year, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 83,944 and the expenditure to Rs. 62,842. But few deeds of gift were registered, the number being only, 144. Of 2,883 leases 2,337 were compulsory, and 546 optional, registrations. With regard to this class of documents there can be no doubt that the requirements of the law are as yet but seldom complied with and perhaps the compulsory registration of leases is the most unpopular feature in the Act. In Oulh the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that this provision of the law has not had a good effect: for many years every effort has been made to encourage the use of written leases and every officer who has had any revenue experience in the Province can testify to the difficulty there is in getting leases and their counterparts exchanged. And now to other obstacles

is added compulsory registration. Many a tenant who has agreed to the terms of the lease and would be willing to execute it, will not do so when he finds that it will be necessary for him to take the further trouble of going before the Registrar.

Central Province.—The number of deeds registered increased from 17,872 to 20,657 and the receipts from Rs. 42,352 to Rs. 45,174. There has for several years been a steady advance in the amount due partly to the transaction of a large amount of business in the Province and partly to an increasing appreciation among the people of the benefits of registration. There are altogether 74 offices, a number unquestionably small, considering the extensive area. The Department, however, is worked through the Revenue officials and owing to the difficulty of procuring any other honest and efficient agency the officers for registration must be limited to the places where they are located.

Berar.—The six Registrars and 21 Sub-Registrars registered 10,251 documents, or 2,019 more than in the previous year. Of instruments the registration of which is compulsory, the number presented was 5,832, against 4,703 in 1871-72; of those optional, the number was 4,404. It is worthy of note that the registration of West was double that of East, Berar and that out of a sum total of 5,832 compulsory registrations in the whole province the district of Akola contributed 2,433. "There must be very marked changes," observes the Inspector General, "going on in the Akola district as regards the tenure of land occupancy rights"—an observation which refers to a wider period than the year under report, in which the number of instruments of sale and mortgage in the Akola district was fewer by 258 than in 1871-72. The aggregate value of property transferred by the documents registered in 1872-73 was Rs. 23,40,675-9-5, against Rs. 22,46,463-12-4 in 1871-72. On the whole, the results of the working of the Department are by no means discouraging, since compared with the previous year, the number of registrations increased by 2,019 and the receipts by Rs. 7,267-14-1.

Mysore.—The operations of the Registration Department in Mysore during 1872-73 indicated considerable progress. The receipts which in 1866 were only Rs. 9,736 rose to Rs. 19,915-14-9 and the charges which in 1866 were Rs. 21,305 sunk to Rs. 17,228-10-11½. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,687-3-9½. Compared with those of the preceding year, in which the receipts were Rs. 20,946 and the charges Rs. 17,372, these results would not appear satisfactory, were it not for the fact that the operations of the Department were considerable curtailed by the new Act of 1871.

Coorg.—The progress of registration in Coorg has not been satisfactory. Excluding the coffee and service land grants which were registered in the first three months of the year 1871-72 under the operations of the old Act, the number of compulsory registrations in that year was 412, but in 1872-73 386 only. The falling off is ascribed to the enforcement of the orders prohibiting the alienation of service tenure lands and to its not being generally known that leases for a period of more than a year are registrable under compulsory conditions.

CHAPTER VII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Bengal.

Rural.—In 1850 Act XXVI was passed enabling Government to extend municipal institutions to any town which asked for them. Only Junnampore, the great railway town in Monghyr district, is now under that Act. From that time municipal legislation has been gradually improved and liberalised, until the elective system may now be conceded to any town that desires it. The number of municipalities of each class at work during 1872-73 was as follows:—

Under Act XXVI of 1850	...	...	...	1
Under Act XX of 1856	...	...	...	68
Under Act III of 1864	...	...	...	25
Under Act VI of 1868	...	...	...	91

The constitution of the town committees under the last two Acts was:—

		Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Act III of 1864	...	185	225	184	226
Act VI of 1868	..	230	618	164	684

Inquiries were specially instituted with a view to ascertaining the extent to which Municipal Commissioners and town committees had busied themselves with, and effectually influenced, municipal work, and the degree in which the various Municipal Acts were successfully worked. The reports show that, while a fair amount of work in carrying out assessments is obtained from the punchayets in chowkidari unions, their proceedings have to be carefully watched and periodically revised. After the duties of assessment imposed on them by law are over, few members of punchayets take an intelligent interest in the administration of the affairs of the village. But this is not perhaps much to be wondered at. The Act is in force principally in remote country towns of little importance; there is a difficulty in finding men of education for the post, to which, moreover, too little dignity is attached to render any of the better class of natives desirous of holding it. Practically, everything is left by the law in the Magistrate's hands, and there is little inducement to an outsider to show any public spirit; while, on the other hand, the Magistrate is unable to stir up much local enthusiasm in villages to which he can but seldom give personally much attention. In a few cantonments where the Act is retained, sanitary matters are under the control of the cantonment authorities, and very fair results

are obtained. Perhaps had the ordinary punchayets more real power, they would take more interest in their affairs.

Turning to committees under the District Towns and Municipal Acts, opinions vary much as to their utility, but the variation has perhaps some reference to the part of the country whence the reports come. In the Chittagong and Orissa divisions, for instance, where society is generally in a backward state, they are pronounced a failure owing to the apathy and indifference to their duties displayed by the members of the committees. On the other hand, near the Presidency and in the Patna division, where there are a large number of natives accustomed to European ways, and where either English education has made some progress, as it has near Calcutta, or the people are more easily led by their district officers, as is the case in Behar, it may be said that the generality of municipalities have worked tolerably well. The fact that the initiative rests in most cases with the magistrates, and that there is an absence of obstructiveness in the councils of the committees, hardly justifies us in styling the municipal system a sham. There is an acknowledged difficulty in certain towns in getting together a quorum; but, on the other hand, in the larger towns, especially those under Act III of 1864, there are many public-spirited and enlightened citizens who take an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of their town, and it has been observed this is especially so where a sense of responsibility and a spirit of emulation have been evoked by entrusting the care of a specific part of the town to individual members of the committee. The majority of the native gentlemen prefer, no doubt, sharing in the deliberations of the committee to taking an active part in executive work. It is found, however, that a great deal can be done by tact and judicious management on the part of the Magistrate. Habits of indolence it may not be possible to overcome, but much may be done in the way of encouraging independent thought and action, and in overcoming the habit of looking to the Government to do everything.

The Municipalities in which the most active and efficient interest has been taken by the committees in the affairs of the town, are the Suburbs of Calcutta, Kishnagurh, Santipore, Patna, Mozufferpore, and Ooterpara. In Dacca, too, the Commissioners are said to have been very useful, and even in Gowhatty there are two native gentlemen said to deserve special praise. On the elective system Sir George Campbell remarked that one great difficulty must be to make a good beginning in the first instance, by getting the people, usually apathetic on the subject, to take an interest in their affairs; and he does not expect that

they will ever take such an interest unless the elected committees have real and considerable power in respect of taxation, as well as in the application of the funds. Of the two Municipal Acts now principally in use, one makes the Committees merely consultative and the other confines taxation to the form of a regular house tax, which is disliked by the people and is inapplicable to all but a few metropolitan or quasi-metropolitan towns. On this account he was not sanguine of the success of the present elective system. He did not, therefore, attempt to urge it in any Municipality, but made known his willingness to grant it to any Municipality which was desirous to have it. One such application was from Serampore. Seeing how many almost separate people dwell together in an Indian community, the Lieutenant-Governor adopted, by way of experiment, the plan of making the votes neither collective nor cumulative, but giving one vote to each person, so that each considerable guild or section of the community might have its representative. There was some healthy competition in the Serampore election.

Sir George Campbell expressed the strong conviction that, as the old village institutions have become lost and the patriarchal power of native rulers has died out, while landholders become more and more speculators in rents and less and less leaders of the people, some form of self-government for the people whom we are educating into intelligence and independence is a very crying necessity. The whole subject is one of great and growing importance. The experience of the Census has shown the existence of imperfect, but still existing, representatives of the old village headmen and other old institutions. A successful system of rural communes for Bengal would be an achievement of overwhelming importance. If only to supply one most crying need, wholesome drinking water, some communal system seems very necessary. In former days natural channels flowed less obstructed than they do now; and the official zemindars, responsible for the revenue and the people and subject to the Government, did in some sort execute the works necessary to save revenue and lives. Now-a-days not only have many channels silted up by natural processes, but, with the extension of cultivation and the assertion of exclusive private rights, channels are obstructed and drainage prevented by artificial means. The modern landholders are content with the largely increased rents which natural unaided progress has given them; the power of the Government and its officers over them exists no longer, and they seldom do what is required for the well-being of the villagers. The cry regarding water-supply which comes up from Bengal villages is deep and constant. It

is the subject on which the people feel most acutely and in respect of which they are really ready to help themselves if only some system for their doing so by a common effort could be organized. Some of our most experienced officers think this deficiency of wholesome water an evil which is increasing and threatening to destroy the prosperity of several of our best districts, and, echoing the people, they are most urgent for a remedy. Hospital, medical and jail statistics, show clearly that the death-dealing scourge of Bengal is not fever, nor even cholera, but the forms of bowel diseases which are attributable to impure water. What each villager cannot do for himself to remedy this great evil, a body of villagers working under a communal system would very gladly do.

The expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of the several classes, Calcutta excepted, during the year amounted to Rs. 17,876,044.

	Act III (B.C.) of 1864.		Municipalities under.			
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities of the interior.	Act VI of 1868 (B.C.)	Act XX of 1856.	Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
Establishment ...	66,070	85,534	57,448	15,379	5,075	2,29,506
Police ...	1,31,241	1,77,676	2,00,801	66,797	2,703	5,79,218
Conservancy ...	81,891	81,373	48,525	9,103	250	2,21,142
Roads ...	1,22,636	1,82,822	1,17,964	15,484	1,322	4,40,228
Buildings ...	...	38,936	4,763	7,944	94	51,737
Works of public utility ...	94,240	89,771	11,118	8,396	4,539	2,08,067
Miscellaneous and contingent ...	23,025	26,676	6,147	990	...	57,138
Total ...	5,19,101	6,82,791	4,47,066	1,24,093	13,983	17,87,034

So large a portion of the income of every town is devoted to the maintenance of the town police, the strength of which is determined irrespective of the committees, for the cost of necessary establishment, for the collection of the tax, and for the repair of existing roads and buildings, the maintenance of which is hardly a matter of choice, that there is little scope left for indulgence in extended schemes for the improvement of the towns. It is too often the case that the most crying necessities of towns in these provinces is a proper drainage system, or a pure water-supply; but any project which might be formed for

the purpose would, of necessity, far exceed the means at the disposal of the committees. Government makes loans for such purposes.

The receipts of the various classes of municipalities during 1872-73 were as follows :—

	Act III of 1874.		Act VI of 1868 (B.C.)	Act XX of 1856.	Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
	Suburbs of Cal- cutta and Howrah.	Interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners ac- cording to the yearly value of houses and lands owned in the town ..	3,48,866	3,80,643	...	...	...	7,29,509
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their cir- cumstances, and the pro- perty to be protected ..	...	...	4,00,105	1,19,225	17,123	5,36,453
Tax on carriages, carts, horses, and ele- phants ..	38,987	33,999	...	308	527	73,821
Fines and fees ..	75,652	13,785	2,557	118	105	92,217
Pounds, ferries and tolls within the town li- mits ..	15,783	1,07,320	6,510	2,664	...	1,32,277
Rent of houses and gardens and municipal markets ..	4,458	29,636	5,469	...	...	38,663
Other sources, includ- ing grants from provin- cial funds ..	10,497	1,15,676	32,671	7,876	830	1,67,550
Total ..	4,94,243	6,81,059	4,46,412	1,30,191	18,585	17,70,490

It will be seen that of the total receipts of towns under Act III. of 1864, Rs. 4,94,243 is the income of the suburbs of Calcutta including Howrah, and Rs. 6,81,059 that of all other towns under the Act. Excluding Calcutta and the suburbs, the total municipal receipts were Rs. 12,76,247, of which Rs. 9,51,930 were derived from taxation and Rs. 3,24,317 from other sources, including loans and grants. In the Punjab no less than four-fifths of the municipal income is derived from octroi or town duties. In the North-West Province all these yield an abundant and elastic revenue. In Bengal the only taxes of any moment are either a house-rate, or what is practically a local property and income-tax.

Calcutta.—Only a portion of the city, containing about half of

the whole number of inhabitants, is under the Calcutta Justices, the Suburban and Howrah portions having municipal bodies of their own. The income of Calcutta is principally derived from rates on houses. There is a general rate and separate rates for lighting, police and water, the total amounting in the year 1872 to 17½ per cent. A considerable income was also derived from license on trades and professions, carriages, horses and carts, and there was some income from fees for services of various kinds. Considerable sums, amounting to nearly 11 lakhs of rupees, were borrowed during the year. The total amount at the disposal of the Justices for the year under review is thus stated:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary income	...	...	33,05,102	10	7
Extraordinary income	...	...	11,77,865	11	6
Cash balances	...	...	5,90,019	13	1
Grand Total	...	...	50,72,988	3	2

Of the ordinary income between six and seven lakhs is a mere double entry in account. The real income is between 26 and 27 lakhs. There is a similar double entry in expenditure on account of workshops, stores, &c. The ordinary expenditure of the year is stated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Municipal Debenture Loans and Water-supply Loan from Government, including Sinking Fund	8,43,766	0	0
General establishment, office rent, commission, printing, advertising, law, and contingent charges	3,05,297	7	6
Roads	2,75,084	3	5
Conservancy	1,70,602	6	1
Lighting of the town, including Hastings	2,20,586	5	10
Police	2,47,004	4	6
Water-supply	2,51,643	3	2
Watering streets	39,061	11	4
Hospital and vaccination	45,884	9	1
Town Hall	10,718	4	3
New drainage; working Pumping Station, &c.	58,867	8	7
Working and maintenance of Municipal Railway	27,261	2	0
Public squares	4,682	10	6
Working slaughter-houses	12,198	9	11
Tramway	93,123	6	3
Census of the town	18,551	15	9
Auto Ware-house and Fire-Brigade charges	30,012	12	11
Hastings Fund charges	3,711	13	4
Miscellaneous, Suburban Municipality, share of Hackney-tax; Income-tax, interest on contractors' deposits, &c., &c.	21,477	4	10
Kotrung and Entally Workshops, general stores, stone ballast, sundry materials, &c.	7,21,810	15	7
Sundry advances	12,499	6	9
Total	34,13,816	1	7

The extraordinary expenditure comprised :—

	Ra.	A.	P.
Expenditure on account of Municipal Market ...	2,38,078	3	6
Ditto on ditto Municipal Office ...	45,742	9	2
Ditto on ditto Supplementary Water-supply Scheme ...	69,646	15	10
Burn and Co., for drainage works ...	78,146	9	8
Expenditure on drainage works done by Department ...	3,76,187	3	10
Advance for land at Ballackhannah for new road ...	1,00,000	0	0
Ditto for Akra brick ...	14,000	0	0
Refund of amount due to General Fund in 1871 income-tax, private drainage, &c., &c. ...	25,487	4	9
Total ...	9,47,239	14	9
	Ra.	A.	P.
This brings up the aggregate ordinary and extraordinary expenditure to ...	43,61,086	0	4

Deducting the total expenditure from the total income, there remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 7,11,002.

The total liabilities of the Justices, held chiefly in 6 per cent. Debentures and incurred principally for the water, drainage and market works, were £1,317,000 at the close of 1873. Sir George Campbell pronounced the present constitution of this Municipality not good. There is too much of a spurious independence. There has been occasion for question whether a body of well-to-do householders have not preferred to reduce the direct house taxation when taxation affecting a poorer class had perhaps greater claims to consideration. The Justices are so far independent of the Government, that the Government really is not responsible for the great and weighty matters affecting the metropolis of India which are involved in great undertakings and much expenditure of money with a rapidly increasing debt. Not being in a position to interfere with dignity and effect, it is compelled very much to abstain from interference. On the other hand, the Committees of Justices and such bodies to whom many things are now delegated, are not efficient for executive work, as was, for instance, prominently brought to light by the failure of the Calcutta Census. The position of the Chairman is exceptionally difficult and unpleasant.

Madras.

Rural.—The following table shows the total income in each of the 46 Provincial Municipalities in the Province and the incidence of taxation per head of population :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.	Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.
		Ra.	Ra. A. P.			Ra.	Ra. A. P.
Adoni ...	27,723	17,195	0 9 10	Tellicherry ...	20,574	19,427	0 12 6
Anantapur ...	4,918	7,346	1 8 3	Coimoor ...	3,068	9,890	1 8 10
Bellary ...	51,766	73,116	1 2 11	Gottasamund ...	9,982	38,210	1 10 0
Ghoosy ...	6,790	6,451	0 12 11	Nellore ...	23,922	85,750	0 8 11
Coimbatore ...	25,810	37,978	0 9 7	Vellore ...	38,022	62,741	0 16 7
Erode ...	7,817	7,745	0 9 9	Wallajahpet ...	12,103	11,864	0 13 10
Cuddapah ...	16,275	31,370	1 8 0	Salem ...	50,012	56,183	0 11 0
Berhampore ...	21,670	20,589	0 8 8	Cuddalore ...	40,290	36,183	0 8 10
Chicacole ...	15,587	10,854	0 8 6	Mangalore ...	23,712	35,477	0 10 0
Cocanada ...	17,839	28,072	0 15 8	Combaconum ...	44,444	45,337	0 10 11
Kilore ...	25,487	15,211	0 7 8	Mayasaram ...	21,168	21,591	0 12 11
Bajahmundry ...	18,738	15,723	0 9 4	Manargoody ...	17,703	28,016	0 12 11
Guntoor ...	18,033	24,491	1 0 2	Nagapattam ...	48,525	44,809	0 11 2
Masulipatam ...	34,188	29,656	0 10 2	Tanjore ...	62,175	68,551	0 13 3
Oumbum ...	7,795	8,850	0 9 6	Palamcottah ...	17,945	28,176	0 12 11
Kurcool ...	25,579	22,455	0 9 11	Tinnevely ...	21,044	19,629	0 12 1
Conjeveram ...	37,327	39,482	0 8 4	Tuticorin ...	10,565	19,360	1 4 10
Dindigul ...	12,865	14,021	0 9 5	Srirangum ...	11,271	8,351	0 10 2
Madura ...	51,987	90,207	0 14 4	Trichinopoly ...	76,530	85,795	0 11 6
Calicut ...	47,962	43,811	0 9 10	Bimilpatam ...	8,744	10,072	1 2 2
Cannanore ...	4,259	10,563	0 12 4	Palcondah ...	8,812	8,028	0 12 3
Quelie ...	13,840	15,068	0 9 0	Vizagapatam ...	32,191	26,772	0 10 8
Palghat ...	30,762	25,579	0 9 3	Vizianagaram ...	20,169	13,028	0 9 10

The incidence given above is calculated on taxation of all kinds, inclusive even of tolls on vehicles entering the Municipality, which only indirectly fall upon the residents within municipal limits. It will be observed that the incidence of taxation is highest in the case of the hill stations, where the large proportion of valuable European houses leads to a house rate of five per cent., producing a higher incidence than appears elsewhere with a rate of 7½ per cent. on the value of the houses. The gross Provincial Municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 11,12,936, or Rs. 1,69,312 in excess of the income of the preceding municipal year, which on that occasion included only eleven months. Even if due allowance be made for the remaining month, the income for 1872-73 still shows a considerable increase, of which little more than one-third was due to taxation.

The percentage of the gross income realized by each of the more important taxes was:—

	Percentage.
Rates on houses and lands ...	23.40
Tax on arts and professions ...	16.30
Tolls ...	29.3
Tax on animals and springed vehicles ...	5.42
Registration of carts ...	1.85

In considering these it must be borne in mind that the rate on houses was the only tax which was imposed in all the Municipalities. The tax on arts prevailed in 37 Municipalities, tolls in 42, the tax on vehicles, &c., in 44, and registration of carts in 40.

The maximum rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of houses was levied in five towns only, 5 per cent. being the rate most generally adopted. It was decided to abolish the tax on arts and professions from the commencement of the year 1874-75, and measures are being adopted with the view of still further relieving the general trade of the country from the payment of municipal tolls.

The allotments made by Government to 27 Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rs. 31,006, the principal grant being to the town of Ootacamund on account of the road round the lake, which had been handed over in an unfinished state. The remaining Government grants, as well as the contributions from Local Funds, were chiefly in aid of dispensaries and other charitable institutions. The miscellaneous receipts of the Municipalities were derived from rents of markets and cart-stands, sale of poudrette, fees for private scavenging, and other somewhat similar sources.

The gross expenditure in Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rs. 11,02,403, being Rs. 10,533 less than the income of the year. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 3,95,324 and that on elementary education Rs. 45,024. One of the most successful features of the working of the new 'Towns' Improvement Act has been the marked increase in the attendance at dispensaries since their transfer to municipal management. In the case of one town, with a population of 17,703, it is reported that 11,749 persons received relief from the dispensary, showing that the benefits of the institution are not confined to the municipal limits, but extend widely to the country beyond. The gross increase in the attendance at dispensaries throughout the Province was 63,336, or 17.40 per cent. on the attendance for 1871-72.

In these towns the expenditure on conservancy was over Rs. 10,000.

Madura.	Calicut.
Bellary.	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	Combaconum.
Salem.	Vellore.
Nagapatam.	

The total outlay on conservancy in all Municipalities was Rs. 2,88,363, or rather more than 26 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The maximum was Rs. 23,647 in Madura with a population of 51,987, and the minimum Rs. 1,141 in Palcondah, a small town of only 8,812 inhabitants, in which it was resolved to abolish the Municipality. Something was done towards lighting in all but nine of the Municipalities, but in many cases little more than a beginning was made. The total

expenditure on management, collection and supervision charges generally was only Rs. 1,08,120, or about 9½ per cent. of the income of the year.

Madras City.—The ordinary receipts of the Madras Municipality amounted to Rs. 5,17,741 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 4,92,213. Including the Debt account and the water-supply project expenditure, the gross receipts, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 8,63,425, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 8,53,878, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,547.

The expenditure on the water-works during the year was Rs. 2,22,705 and the total outlay up to the close of the year Rs. 12,00,112. The details of municipal finance are these for 1872-73:—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
<i>Tax, Rates, and Cesses.</i>			
	Ra.		Ra.
On lands and houses ...	2,42,120	Collection of taxes and cesses, ...	35,048
Assessed taxes ...	1,08,281	Education ...	4,687
Licenses ...	16,945	Medical ...	64,216
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads, ...	35,000	Minor establishments ...	13,393
	4,02,346	General management ...	17,019
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>		Conservancy ...	1,42,158
	Ra.	Lighting ...	24,685
Tolls ...	49,021	Refunds of revenue ...	458
Rents ...	12,342	Census ...	2,109
Sale of lands, houses, &c. ...	2,059	People's Park ...	15,258
Fees and fines ...	12,299	Miscellaneous ...	14,313
People's Park ...	9,785		3,38,776
Grazing and avenues, ...	5,050	Public Works ...	1,58,437
Sewage Farms ...	3,394		
Napier Park ...	624	Total of Ordinary Expenditure. ...	4,92,213
Miscellaneous ...	20,821	Water-supply Project ...	2,22,705
	1,15,395		
Total of Ordinary Receipts, ...	5,17,741	<i>Debt Account.</i>	
<i>Debt Account.</i>			Ra.
	Ra.	Interest and Sinking Fund	
Loans ...	2,25,000	on Water Works Loan, ...	30,876
Deposits ...	53,384	Deposits ...	64,491
Advances recoverable ...	45,192	Advances recoverable, ...	43,593
Miscellaneous ...	9,034		1,38,960
	3,32,610	Total of all Expenditure ...	8,53,878
Total of all Receipts ...	8,50,351	Closing Balance ...	9,547
Opening Balance ...	13,074		
Grand Total, including Balance, ...	8,63,425	Grand Total, including Balance, ...	8,63,425

The gross receipts for 1872-73 fell below those for 1871-72 by Rs. 7,960, and the expenditure by Rs. 70,193. The most important public work carried on during the year was that connected with the water-supply project, which, so far as it has gone, has proved a decided success. It was sufficiently advanced when Lord Napier passed through Madras on his way home from Calcutta to allow of his opening a portion of it on the 13th May 1872 and by the close of the official year great progress had been made. Nearly 20 miles of piping were laid during the year, making the total mileage 36-96 miles and 91 fountains were opened to the public.

The experiments of utilizing some portions of the sewage of the town on sewage farms continued to be most successful and there can be no question that the establishment of a better system of drainage, which would enable a larger area of land to be cultivated than is now possible, would afford considerable returns from the sale of grass and hay. The Executive Engineer was engaged in preparing a scheme, having for its object the improved drainage of the more densely populated parts of the town and it is hoped that the cost will be such as to bring it within the means of the Municipality.

The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 12,60,000. A sum of Rs. 10,291-15-1 was transferred to the Sinking Fund for its reduction, and Rs. 20,583-14-2 was paid on account of interest. The total amount transferred to the Sinking Fund since the first advance was made in 1870 is Rs. 77,162-0-6. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rs. 1-0-9 per head of population.

Bombay.

Rural.—There are in all 213 municipalities in the interior and in the Province of Sindh. They have all been established and hitherto administered under the old law, Act XXVI. of 1850. For some time past the Government has had under consideration proposals for enacting a new Act with a view of ensuring this important branch of the administration being conducted with a greater degree of precision and exactness than has hitherto been possible, under the very indefinite and wide provisions of the existing law. A Bill to this effect had been prepared by the Bombay Council and awaited the assent of the Viceroy.

There are four municipalities with an income of over one lakh of Rs. each:—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Kurrachee	53,526	2,48,373
Surat	107,149	2,24,677
Ahmedabad	116,873	1,90,113
Poona	90,436	1,10,013

There are 27 municipalities with an income in excess of Rs. 10,000 each :—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Sukkur	13,318	97,511
Broach	34,500	85,970
Pandharpur	16,275	83,751
Haidarabad	41,152	70,487
Shikarpoor	38,107	58,211
Nasik	21,979	45,182
Sholapoor	53,403	43,475
Ahmednugur	32,841	34,800
Satara	24,297	29,880
Ketibandar	2,199	20,064
Hulee	37,961	18,980
Belgaum	26,947	17,355
Tanna	14,299	16,142
Dholka	20,854	15,965
Kallan	12,804	15,551
Balsar	11,315	15,226
Virangaon	19,661	14,995
Barsoe	18,560	14,575
Nariad	25,623	14,008
Kumta	10,932	13,804
Larkhana	10,643	13,670
Malcolm Peit	27,059	13,603
Bhiwandi (Bhowndy)	11,907	12,375
Dhoolia	12,489	12,189
Rohree	8,580	10,820
Dharwar	27,136	10,548
Karwar	13,263	10,535

There are 22 Municipalities with incomes in excess of Rs. 5,000; 94 in excess of Rs. 1,000, and no fewer than 66 with incomes under Rs. 1,000. Most of the smaller Municipalities exist in the Satara Collectorate. The taxes they collect merely represent those levied by the former Government under the denomination of town duties and Moturfa and which at the time of the annexation it was considered advisable to continue with a view to provide for local requirements instead of indiscriminately abolishing them, as was done elsewhere. Had it been possible to collect these petty levies into a common fund, the total amount would have been

considerable and some results might have been obtained. But it is admitted to be almost impossible to effect much good when each village has to be treated as a separate unit. Thirty-two of these small Municipalities have recently been abolished and there is every probability of the remainder being similarly done away with.

Exclusive of the town and island of Bombay, the total revenues realised under the denomination of municipal taxation amounted to Rs. 19,88,578 and the average incidence per head of population was Rs. 1-1-1. The different sources of this revenue, the total amounts yielded by each and the average incidence per head contributing the same is shown below:—

Source of Revenue.			Total amount.	Incidence per head of Population.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Octroi	...	...	11,96,821	0 11 6
House Tax	...	...	1,61,267	0 3 1
Wheel Tax	...	...	46,902	0 1 1
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,80,588	0 5 3
Total	...	...	19,88,578	...

Most of the revenues are realised from octroi, and the wheel-tax yields the least. As a rule, the house tax, the yield of which is the next smallest, is unpopular in most parts of the country.

The funds were expended on the following objects:—

			Rs.	A. P.
Establishments	...	...	2,21,204	9 2
Conservancy	...	...	4,10,825	11 1
Police	...	...	1,41,529	0 0
Lighting	...	...	1,20,328	0 3
Education	...	...	56,725	15 4
Vaccination	...	...	9,095	3 11
Dispensaries and hospitals	...	...	84,272	5 0
Original works	...	...	3,53,336	9 1
Repairs	...	...	2,43,799	14 11
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,37,671	8 9

The town of Surat has been transformed in appearance by the number of new roads constructed and security against two of its most dangerous enemies, fire and flood, in a great measure obtained by the organization of an effective fire-engine establishment and by the construction, at a considerable outlay, of inundation works. It cannot be denied that in many instances Municipalities are not popular institutions. This is, perhaps, chiefly due to the exercise of a too minute and vexatious interference with the domestic life of the people and a want of knowledge of and sympathy with their views. Foremost amongst improvements should be the creation of a good water-supply. All Municipalities were urged to give their best attention to this important matter, and were promised the assistance of the Irrigation Department in preparing and maturing projects. The Government is now in a position to lend money on easy terms and it is right that charges of this nature should be met by loans.

Efforts have been made by Municipalities to ensure the comfort of the large concourse of pilgrims and others who at stated periods assemble at sacred places and fairs. Amongst these, Pundhurpoor, in the Sholapoor Collectorate, is famous for its temple in honour of the god Vithoba; and three times in the year, namely in the months of Chaitra (April), Ashad (June and July), and Kartik (November), large numbers of devotees congregate from all parts of Western India to worship the idol. On many occasions cholera has broken out amongst these assembled multitudes, and the disease thus generated at Pundhurpoor has been disseminated over the country by the pilgrims on their return journey. Of late years much attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of the town and every precaution taken to enforce cleanliness and a proper system of conservancy and to protect the worshippers from being overcrowded when visiting the temple. To carry out these arrangements, a pilgrim-tax, at the rate of four annas per head, is levied; and with the proceeds a good number of improvements have been carried out, the chief of which has been the creation of an abundant supply of good water. The tax, which is farmed, realized last year Rs. 25,620. There is no reason to believe it is unpopular and a very marked diminution in the spread of epidemic disease has been observed since the special arrangements referred to for attending to the health and comfort of the pilgrims were introduced. A similar system of special taxation has been established at other places where these large *jatras* take place. Amongst the principal of which may be mentioned Jejuree and Alandee in the Poona, Saptashring and Nasik, in the Nasik, Singuapoor in the Satara, and Yoma in the Belgaum, Collectorate.

Bombay City.—In 1872-73 the law for regulating the municipal administration of the town and island of Bombay was revised and a new Act (No. III. of 1872) passed. The first election of members of the Corporation was held on the 26th July 1873. The number of electors of different races entitled to vote and the number who actually voted are as follow :—

Race.	Number of Electors.		Number who voted.	
Europeans	...	190	...	60
Portuguese	...	114	...	25
Jews	...	28	...	1
Hindoos	...	1,618	...	269
Parsees	...	1,015	...	233
Mahomedans	...	902	...	112
Total	...	3,927	...	700

For the purposes of the election the city was divided into 10 wards and seats were proportioned to the number of its population and electors were allotted to each ward. The Corporation is made up of members of these different races :—

Europeans	...	...	23
Portuguese	...	...	1
Parsees	...	...	17
Hindoos	...	...	19
Mahomedans	...	...	5
Total	...	...	64

And the composition of the Town Council is as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	6
Hindoos	...	...	3
Parsees	...	...	2
Mahomedans	...	...	1
Total	...	...	12

The principal items of municipal revenue are as follow :—
House rate for the year* under review 6 per cent. on the net annual valuation of real property, assessed on the owners. Police and lighting rates, each 2 per cent., assessed on the occupiers. Wheel-tax on draught animals and vehicles. Duty on tobacco

* This is the calendar year 1872, which is the period for which this Municipality makes up the accounts.

and licenses for the sale of liquor. Town duties or octroi on ghee, sugar, liquors, timber and metals brought into the city for consumption, at rates which average a little over 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Halalcore cess, a rate at 3 per cent. on the net valuation of houses served by municipal sweepers, recovered from the occupiers. Water rate, levied either on the quantities actually consumed as ascertained by meter, at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, or by an equivalent rate on the house valuation. Income from municipal property, chiefly rents of shops and stalls in the municipal markets, situated in four different quarters of the city. The details of the revenue and expenditure are as follow :—

REVENUE.

Taxation Proper.

		Rs.	R.
House rate	... ..	7,09,953	
Police rate	... ..	2,41,773	
Lighting rate	... ..	2,41,348	
Wheel taxes and Land Conveyances	... ..	2,09,959	
Tobacco and liquor duty and licenses	... ..	2,07,568	
Town duties	... ..	4,67,638	
		<hr/>	20,78,239

Service rendered.

Halalcore cess	... ..	2,17,071	
Water rate	... ..	4,07,835	
		<hr/>	6,24,906

Returns to Property and Miscellaneous.

Market receipts	... ..	2,28,157	
Other receipts, including Government grant for census of Rs. 12,000	... ..	1,17,029	
		<hr/>	3,45,186

Grand Total ... 30,43,331

EXPENDITURE.

<i>General supervision, assessment, collection of taxes, and accounts</i>	... ..	2,50,418	
<i>Police and Fire Brigade</i>	... ..	3,61,643	
		<hr/>	6,12,061

Public Health.

General supervision, Conservancy Branch	6,60,182	
Markets and slaughter-houses	... ..	59,573
Registration of births and deaths	... ..	10,327
Cemeteries and vaccination	... ..	11,399
Census	... ..	20,373
	<hr/>	7,61,854

<i>Public Works.</i>			
Establishment	...	...	48,540
Lighting	...	...	2,52,999
Watering roads	...	...	1,18,840
Road repairs	...	...	2,82,131
Repairs to buildings	...	...	3,011
Street improvements	...	...	2,038
Water Works	...	...	70,149
Drainage	...	...	88,902
Gardens	...	...	27,273
			<hr/> 8,93,883
<i>Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt</i>	...		6,78,171
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Contribution to Primary Education, Pensions, Auditors' allowance	...	...	31,719
Grand Total			<hr/> 29,77,718 <hr/>

The incidence of the municipal revenue per head of population was Rs. 3-3-6 of taxation proper and Rs. 4-11-7 of total revenue, while that of actual expenditure on sanitation alone was about Rs. 1-2-10. It is estimated that the gross annual income of the city is about 855 lakhs of Rupees, on which sum municipal taxation proper amounts to about 2.43 per cent., total municipal income to about 3.56 per cent. and total municipal expenditure about 3.48 per cent.

The municipal debt at present amounts to about 79 lakhs, or not quite 2½ years' income. It is composed of the following items :—

Due to Government.

Debt incurred for the construction of the Vihar Lake, being liquidated with interest at 4 per cent. by annual instalments of Rs. 1,75,200	...	36,00,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1869, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one-twentieth of the capital	...	9,50,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1872, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one twentieth of the capital	...	14,25,000
Loan for construction of Toolsee Lake at 4½ per cent.	...	2,00,000

Local Debt.

Debts chiefly incurred to meet cost of drainage, construction of markets, &c., bearing interest at 6 per cent. with Sinking Fund	...	17,38,000
		<hr/> Rs. 79,13,000 <hr/>

* These loans were obtained from Government to meet pressing liabilities.

The city is supplied with water from the Vehar lake, an artificial reservoir situated in the island of Salsette, about 16 miles from the Fort, on the high pressure system by means of a 32-inch iron main. This lake was constructed in 1856-60 at a total cost of Rs. 65,43,886-15-6. The daily supply, about 17 gallons per head of population, being insufficient for the wants of the city, a smaller reservoir, the Toolsee lake, which when completed will raise the daily supply to about 23 gallons per head, is now under construction.

A century ago Bombay was considered one of the most unhealthy of Indian cities. It is now one of the healthiest, the average death-rate for the five years ending 1872 being 25·45 per mille. The following table shows the details of this rate:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cholera ...	·35	1·17	·60	·41	·29
Small-pox ...	1·74	2·68	·86	1·43	2·88
Measles ...	·26	·74	·27	·43	·61
Fever ...	8·50	7·93	7·36	9·84	11·66
Other causes ...	13·51	14·97	14·01	12·82	14·03
Total death-rate per mille ..	24·36	27·49	23·10	24·93	29·47

The first sanitary improvement in Bombay was the construction of the Vellards, towards the end of last century, thus preventing the sea at high spring tides from overflowing the Flats in the centre of the island. A tolerably copious supply of pure water for domestic purposes, to replace an exceedingly insufficient supply of well and tank water much polluted with sewage, and the reclamation of an immense area of foul muddy foreshore on the east side of the island, have also contributed greatly to an improved condition of the public health. And, finally, whereas a quarter of a century ago there was hardly any attempt whatever at a system of public sanitation—drains and sewers scarcely existed in the island, public streets and places can hardly be said to have been scavenged at all; it was left to each citizen to remove, or not to remove, garbage and excreta from his premises and if he did remove his refuse he was allowed to deposit it pretty much where he chose—the city has now been drained, not, indeed, by any means on a perfect system, but still tolerably completely and a very thorough and efficient system of public sanitation has been established.

The existing conservancy system is as follows—A corps of halalcors or sweepers, numbering altogether over 1,000 men, collect the night-soil from each house early in the morning and place it, to the quantity of about 150 tons daily or 44,000 tons

yearly, in closed iron carts, which convey it to a central *dépôt*, where it is discharged through a tubular drain into the sea. The liquid sewage and sullage of houses and in the rains the storm water is discharged into the sea by means of sewers or open gutters communicating with a main sewer led to a pumping station on the seashore at a distance from the city. The cleaning of these drains, which owing to their want of slope is very expensive, employs a corps of about 500 men and 100 carts. And a corps of about 1,100 men and 200 carts is employed in the collection and removal of the garbage or dry refuse of the city. About 115,000 tons are yearly collected, about 5/6ths of which quantity is removed by the railway to a salt swamp in the island of Salsette which is being reclaimed with it and the remainder is burnt or buried in different suitable places within municipal limits.

North Western Province.

At the close of 1872-73 there were 78 Municipalities in this Province, Act VI. of 1868 having been extended to thirteen new towns during the year. Considerable progress was made in giving the people a voice in the selection of the members of the municipal committee. The total number of members is 1,079, of whom 319 are official, 654 (or 86 per cent.) are appointed by popular election and the remainder are nominated by District Officers. The income of the Municipalities amounted to £184,926, exclusive of opening balances:—

Octroi,	£140,093
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands,	„ 3,307
Tax on professions and trades,	„ 8,409
Do. on carriages, horses, &c.,	„ 1,252
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.,	„ 1,478
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI of 1868,	„ 956
Total income from taxation,	£155,495
Miscellaneous,	„ 29,431
Total,	£184,926

The total expenditure amounted to £184,006:—

Collection,	£ 18,183
Head Office,	„ 3,956
Police,	„ 39,232
Conservancy,	„ 26,385
Lighting,	„ 4,899
Watering,	„ 2,701
Original Works,	„ 46,793
Repairs,	„ 20,981
Education,	„ 4,012
Vaccination,	„ 796
Dispensaries,	„ 2,737
Other Charities,	„ 10,86
Miscellaneous,	„ 12,245
Total,	£ 184,006

The year opened with a surplus of £35, 635 and closed with a surplus of £36,555. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but in many towns the Act was in force for a portion of the year only and the Committees had not time to devise any public works. In the 65 towns where the Act was in operation for the past two years, the surplus fell from £35,765 in 1871-72 to £33,508 in 1872-73, the decrease of £2,257 being due to a large expenditure in the latter year on local improvements. The duty of confining the octroi to its legitimate sphere of a tax on consumption continued to receive the earnest attention of Government.

The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie per head, or, excluding the new municipalities, 11½ annas: the maximum, Re. 1-9-8, was collected at Hatrass and the minimum (excluding towns where the tax was in force for part of the year and Almorah, where duty is only levied on slaughter cattle), 3 annas 11 pie, at Beesulpore. Of the towns where the taxation was pronounced excessive in 1871-72, a decrease is observable in the income of all except one, Hatrass, which may be taken as a proof that the endeavours of Government to check excessive taxation are taking due effect. The following are the towns:—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Shahdara, ..	11,366	1 9 1	6,530	0 14 4
Chundowsee, ...	31,686	1 5 6	21,218	0 14 5
Hatrass, ...	42,908	1 4 9	51,912	1 9 8
Bilsee, ...	7,534	1 6 9	6,662	1 0 4
Calpee, ...	17,372	1 1 6	12,103	0 12 2
Dhunowra, ...	5,594	1 0 10	4,480	0 13 6

No other towns exceeded the limit of one rupee per head. Of the two which did exceed, in Hatrass an effort was made to work the system of refunds and as much as Rs. 26,846 was paid away to re-exporters; but still the incidence of taxation showed that trade was not sufficiently protected and it was at last resolved to exempt several articles altogether and to reduce the rates on others. In Bilsee, also, it was proved that grain, sugar, cloth and metals were overtaxed and the rates were reduced in the proportion which the true consumption bears to the imports. The following is a list of the municipalities in which the incidence was less than 8 annas per

* head in 1871-72, and a comparison is made with the figures of 1872-73:—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deobun	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7
Barote	4,505	0 6 8	4 351	0 8 6
Boolundshukur, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3
Anoopshukur ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10
Secundra Rao ...	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0
Atrowles	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4
Futtehpore Sikree ...	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4
Ferozabad	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1
Bijnour	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6
Chardpore	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4
Nugeena	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5
Budaon	12,912	0 6 2	13,420	0 6 5
Oojhahee	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 3 6
Beesulpore	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11
Goruckpore	16,426	0 5 1	23,916	0 7 7

Besides the towns named above, in one only (Sumbhal) does the incidence during 1872-73 fall below 8 annas and there it amounts to $7\frac{1}{4}$ annas, which is too low, no doubt, but the Act had only been in force for eighteen months at the end of the year under report and improvement may be looked for during the current year.

The year was one of continued municipal progress. In the older municipalities a larger share of self-government was given to the people; greater economy in establishments enabled many committees to devote larger means to public works and sanitary improvements, as well as to educational and charitable objects; the people thus receive increasing evidence that the taxes they pay are devoted to their own welfare. During his cold weather tours the Lieutenant-Governor had frequent occasion to notice the improved aspect of many towns. Handsome market-places with wide streets have taken the place of narrow, crowded and ill-ventilated lanes; pestilential tanks have been drained or converted into ornamental pieces of water and school-houses and dispensaries have been erected. In short, by these and other patent works, the great majority of the municipal committees have proved their energy and activity; and all this has been done at

the cost of taxation, the average incidence of which is but 11½ annas per head. The members of the committees, speaking generally, discharged carefully and loyally the trust reposed in them. The system contains within itself a germ capable of indefinite expansion.

Village Police Act.—At the close of 1872-73 there were 315 towns and cantonments administered under the Chowkeedaree Act, against 275 at the end of 1871-72. There was thus an increase of 40, notwithstanding that during the year 13 towns which had hitherto been under Act XX. of 1856 were erected into municipalities. On the other hand, in the case of two towns the converse change took place. Thus the entire number of new towns which were brought under Act XX. of 1856 during 1872-73 was 51. The total collections from the tax in 1872-73 amounted to £32,711, against £33,261 in the previous year, the apparent decrease of £550 being due to receipts from sources other than taxation having been included in 1871-72. In the year 1872-73 these were shown separately and amounted to £1,161, bringing up the total income to £33,872. The expenditure for each of the past two years was as follows:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
Collection Establishment,	... £	2,893	£ 2,838
Head Office ditto, ...	... "	511	" 367
Police ditto, ...	... "	17,606	" 17,043
Conservancy ditto, ...	... "	4,564	" 5,197
Local improvements and public works, ...	... "	7,500	" 7,275
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	" 459
Total, ...		<u>£33,074</u>	<u>£33,179</u>

It is satisfactory to find that reductions in the cost of collection, the head office and the police establishments enabled larger sums to be set apart for conservancy and local improvements.

Punjab.

The Municipal Act was in operation in 125 towns and in 189 minor towns some form of municipal government was in force. Municipalities are divided into three classes, with graded powers of expenditure, and the committees consist of a limited number of official members and some of the leading citizens of the town selected to represent fairly all the principal classes of the people. The latter are appointed generally by nomination for two years,

but whenever there is a manifest desire for the introduction wholly or partially of the elective system, Government is prepared to grant it. The committees, as a rule, worked well and there was often great competition for a vacancy in their number. The approximation to a popular system of administration which has now been made for some years in towns has recently, under the provisions of the Local Rates' Act, been extended to districts, in each of which a committee of agricultural notables was appointed to supervise the expenditure of the District Local Funds. Detailed rules for regulating the powers and duties of these committees were issued and as much freedom of action allowed them as possible, consistently with providing reasonable guarantees against ill-judged expenditure. It is too early to pronounce regarding the success of these committees; but already in several districts the Native members have evinced the greatest interest in their new duties; village schools have been multiplied, and proposals for local improvements have been far too numerous to admit of being complied with.

Of the 314 Municipalities 8 were of the 1st Class, situated at Delhi, Simla, Dhurmsala, Umritsur, Dalhousie, Lahore, Murree and Mooltan; 19 were Municipalities of the 2nd Class, situated mostly at the head-quarters of districts, 98 were Municipalities of the 3rd Class and 189 were minor Municipalities. These are now all under Act IV. of 1873, which differs in no material particular from the former Municipal Act (No. XV. of 1867). Provision is made in it for the control of taxation by the Government of India which the older Act did not contain; and certain alterations have been made which the experience gained in the working of Act XV. of 1867 showed to be necessary.

The following Statement shows municipal income and expenditure during the past five years:—

YEAR.					Income.	Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	...	...	...	...	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	...	...	...	...	15,86,221	14,72,236
1870-71	...	...	...	...	15,94,663	14,67,104
1871-72	...	...	...	...	17,76,792	15,62,422
1872-73	...	...	...	...	20,63,665	19,49,207

The following is the detail of the income for the year 1872-73:—

	Rs.
Octroi duties	15,71,091
Rates on houses, buildings and lands ...	62,203
License taxes upon trades and professions ...	23,036
Taxes upon houses and conveyances...	7,493
Jageer and nuzool income	24,049
Loans	1,90,000
Other items	1,85,793
Total	<u>20,63,665</u>

Omitting loans, the total municipal income of the year may be stated to be about 18½ lakhs of rupees. As in previous years, the octroi duties form by far the greater portion, being about 13½ lakhs in 1872-73 (a lakh more than the octroi realizations of the previous year); other forms of taxation amount to about 1 lakh more and the remaining 2 lakhs are made up of sources of income other than taxes or rates, such as jageer and nuzool income, rent of buildings, interest on investments, sale proceeds of garden produce, fines, sale of sewage and sweepings. The total octroi income in towns where this tax is levied falls at the annual rate of about twelve annas per head of population according to the census of 1868; but the rate is in fact less, seeing that in many towns the population has largely increased since the last census. The rate, speaking generally, cannot be considered high, but in a few towns with a large through trade the incidence of the octroi is so high as to excite suspicion that the through trade is being taxed. Great efforts were made during the year to check the abuse where it exists and with some success. In every town accommodation was provided for storing goods not intended for sale or consumption in the town, and provision made for refunding duty already levied on re-exports; while the duties are for the most part levied by the load or quantity and not *ad valorem*. Vexatious searching of goods was put a stop to so far as possible.

The reports and returns of the year under report, however, afford abundant evidence to prove that the system of bonded warehouses and refunds is unsuited to the habits of the people, and frequently fails in securing the desired object, *viz.*, the protection of the through trade from taxation; and the Lieutenant-Governor had under consideration the substitution, for the system of bonded warehouses and refunds, of the plan adopted by the Government of the North-Western Province, under which the octroi duties are levied upon an estimate of the amount of town consumption.

The following is a detail of the expenditure :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Collection of income	...	...	32,121
Establishment and contingencies for construction and accounts	...	...	93,138
Municipal Police	{ Establishments ... Works and repairs ...	4,32,397 11,632	4,44,029
Drainage and conservancy	{ Establishments ... Works and repairs ...	2,68,403 1,01,661	3,73,064
Roads and streets, including bridges, &c., on them	{ New works ... Paving ... Watering, repairs and maintenance ... Lighting ...	77,130 58,081 1,07,211 15,531	257,953
Charitable institutions	{ Establishments and grants ... Works and repairs ...	1,07,756 31,679	1,39,435
Education	{ Establishments and grants ... Works and repairs ...	58,066 20,341	78,407
Science and Art.	Museums, menageries, &c.		3,184
	{ Markets ... Water supply ... Gardens ... Planting trees ...	4,017 17,736 29,418 7,600	
Public improvements	{ Town buildings, including walls and gates, necessities, town-halls, protective bunds, &c., &c. ... Repairs of ditto ditto...	1,23,049 44,117	2,25,967
Contributions to Provincial Services	...	...	88,994
Investment in Government Securities	...	...	30,000
Repayment of loans	...	...	1,62,534
Other items, as registration of births and deaths, &c.	...	...	20,381
Total	...	...	19,49,207

From the above it will be seen that of the total outlay (omitting investments and repayment of loans), Rs. 4,44,029, or about 25 per cent., was on police; Rs. 3,73,069, or about 21 per cent., on drainage and conservancy; Rs. 1,39,435, or about 8 per cent., on dispensaries, poor-houses and other charities; Rs. 78,407, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on education; and Rs. 4,83,920, or about 28 per cent., on paving, watering, lighting and other works and structures of public improvement.

Oudh.

During 1872-73 there were 19 Municipalities in Oudh; but with the exception of Lucknow and Faizabad* they are all very small. The total population of these Municipalities is estimated at a little under five lakhs and setting aside the two towns named above, in no Municipality does the population exceed 20,000. There is a Committee for each Municipality, some of the members being official and some non-official. There are in all 123 of the former and 126 of the latter. Of these 249 members 68 are European and 181 Native. Municipalities in Oudh are still in their infancy and at first the committees have to a great extent to be guided by the official members, but in some cases the members are awaking to a sense of the powers with which they have been entrusted. In Lucknow and Faizabad, Act XVIII. of 1864 is in force and these are the only two Municipalities in which the non-official members are elected. Occasionally a shopkeeper or other citizen is found anxious to become entitled to a chair as member of the municipal committee, a mark of respect to which he would otherwise have no claim, but generally speaking there is little competition for a seat in the committee. There are some Native gentlemen, however, who appreciate the duties and responsibilities of their office and enter heartily into the management of municipal affairs. In other Municipalities the non-official as well as the official members are appointed by the Chief Commissioner. A new Municipal Act was expected. The Municipal Funds were expended chiefly on Police, Conservancy and Public Works; in Lucknow alone the Municipality has to keep in repair more than sixty miles of metalled road and but little money was expended on original works. A Municipal Hall, completing the building occupied by the Museum, was finished at Faizabad and a covered market was also built in the same city. Some money was expended on Education, Hospitals, Public Gardens and other special objects. The income of the Municipalities during the two past years is thus compared:—

	1871-72	1872-73.
Taxation, ...	Ra. 8,36,456	3,25,890
Surplus of Nuzool Fund, ...	" 34,818	31,859
Sale of Sewage, ...	" 6,657	7,383
Ground rent, ...	" 4,027	955
Fines, ...	" 1,642	2,243
Miscellaneous, ...	" 12,927	14,250
Grant from provincial funds in aid of Lucknow police, ...	" 25,000	25,000
Total ...	Ra. 4,21,529	4,07,580
Balance of preceding year, ...	" 50,205	58,371
	Ra. 4,71,734	4,65,951

The taxes levied are the octroi, house-tax, wheel-tax, fair-tax and conservancy tax. Of these the octroi brings in by far the greatest income and it is levied in every municipality except the little town of Lukhimpore, the head-quarters of the Kherree district, which with its population of under 3,500, seems hardly to require a municipality. The receipts under this tax amounted to Rs. 3,12,769. In small towns the charges for collection, owing to the nature of the tax, are high, for a barrier on every road leading into the municipality is required and this necessitates a large establishment. With natives, it is perhaps not so popular as the old Choongee or tax on sales. The tax is levied on articles of the classes mentioned hereafter brought into municipal limits for use or consumption, and the amount of income each class produced is noted :—

Class I. Articles of food or drink for men or animals, ...	Ra. 1,86,317
Class II. Animals for slaughter, ...	" 18,509
Class III. Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing, ...	" 17,099
Class IV. Articles used in the construction of buildings, ...	" 11,283
Class V. Drugs, gums, spices and perfumeries, ...	" 30,659
Class VI. Tobacco, ...	" 6,203
Class VII. Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, ...	" 41,030
Class VIII. Metals and articles of metal, ...	" 6,433

From the fees received at the bonded warehouses, there was a small income of Rs. 236. In Lucknow, the decrease in the income derived from this tax is accounted for partly by an alteration in the municipal boundaries. Of the other taxes, the house tax was levied in five municipalities and brought in an income of Rs. 2,973. The Fair tax was levied only at Bharaich and Faizabad. A few pie are collected from the persons who attend the large fair at Adjoodhia and Syud Salar's Durgah, the proceeds being designed to meet the extra charge for police

and conservancy arrangements which have to be made for the safety and convenience of the large crowds which assemble at these fairs. The income from this source amounted last year to Rs. 4,737. The wheel tax, which is levied at Faizabad only, produced Rs. 1,988 and the conservancy tax at Roy Bareilly Rs. 553. This is a comparative statement of expenditure during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Establishment and Contingencies, ...	50,009	49,441
Police, ...	1,17,570	1,29,828
Conservancy, ...	77,726	76,869
Public Works Department, ...	1,24,001	1,22,912
Education, ..	3,752	3,900
Dispensaries, ...	6,587	3,800
Special objects. ...	9,558	16,268
Gardens, ...	13,130	12,617
Transfers, ...	11,311	8,199
Total ...	4,13,644	4,23,834

Central Province.

Municipal institutions have now taken a firm root in the Central Province. At first the officers of Government had to direct and support Municipal Committees, but these are gradually acquiring greater independence, and the people are now taking a larger interest in their own affairs. Altogether there are now 62 Municipal towns in the Province, with a population of 623,062 and they tax themselves to the extent of Rs. 8,45,152. The favourite form of taxation is an octroi on goods brought into the towns for sale and the proceeds of the octroi tax make up 56 per cent. of the total income. It has been necessary, however, to prevent the octroi from becoming a transit duty and the Municipalities from taxing the general trade of the country. Much has been done towards this object, but we cannot even yet flatter ourselves that the octroi is in every town what it ought to be and no more. The example set by the Government of the North-Western Province has, however, met with imitation here and it cannot be long before municipal taxation comes to rest on a thoroughly sound foundation. The expenditure of Municipalities is chiefly on police, conservancy, education and general improvements. During the year 1871-72 the proportion of the municipal income spent on these objects was . . .

Police	...	...	10·85	per cent.
Office of Committee	...	...	19	"
Conservancy	...	...	15	"
Original Works	...	...	50·8	"
Repairs	...	...	73	"
Dispensaries	...	...	23	"
Education	...	...	3·3	"
Other objects	...	...	8·55	"

In the original works is included the cost of the important undertaking of strengthening and heightening the dam of the Ambajhari tank and the laying down of pipes from it to the City of Nagpore, which has absorbed 37·5 per cent.

The 62 Municipal towns are thus found :—

In the Nagpore Division	...	...	17
„ Jubbulpore	„	...	14
„ Nerbuda	„	...	26
„ Chuttagurh	„	...	3

The reason why Municipalities exist in greater numbers in the Nerbuda Valley, is the great impetus to trade which the Great Indian Peninsula line of railway has given. Places which a few years back were small villages have expanded into towns with a rapidly growing commerce towards the East as well as the West.

Since 1868 two-thirds of the members of each Committee have been elected by the inhabitants of the towns themselves, and one-third has consisted of official members. For the purposes of election, “inhabitants” have been defined as follows :—In towns where there is direct taxation, all taxpayers, in towns where there is only indirect taxation (town duties) all male householders of full age earning a livelihood without resort to charity. No compulsion is used to make inhabitants record their votes at elections, but District Officers have from time to time used their influence to induce the people to take an interest in the matter and it has always been an object to ensure that all classes of the community are fairly represented, and especially that the labouring classes, who cannot easily make themselves heard, may have those who will speak for them and take care of their interests.

In practical working it has been found that the public in the larger towns take a decided interest in the elections and that the position of a member of the municipal body is prized. In the smaller towns, however, but little interest is as yet taken. In the infancy of such institutions nothing else could have been expected and there are no grounds for discouragement in the fact that the people at large are as yet inclined to leave the

management of their affairs in the hands of those whom they have long looked up to and must, indeed, always go to for advice and guidance in all matters. At the same time the composition of the Committee is such as to render it impossible for the official members to carry out any proposal, or impose any form of taxation, which is repugnant or obnoxious to the feelings of the people.

Acts XVIII. of 1864 and XV. of 1867, under the provisions of which Municipalities were worked, expired. Act XI. of 1873, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July, is the Central Province's Municipal Act.

Burma.

The Administration Report for 1872-73 had not appeared up to the middle of June.

Coorg.

Mercara and Virajendrapet are the only municipal towns in Coorg. Each Municipality consists of 9 members, some of whom are non-officials. Fraserpet, Somvarpet and Kodlipet received Municipalities, which had not commenced operations.

Mysore.

In 1862 Municipal Committees were experimentally created at Bangalore and Mysore. During 1872-73 there were in all 58 Municipalities, the number in each Division being as follows:—

Bangalore ...	{ Cantonment	...	...	1
	{ Pete	...	...	1
Nundydroog Division	...	...	...	36
Ashtagram	do.	...	...	4
Nugur	do.	...	...	16
Total				58

Of these institutions those alone at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Shimoga and the other District head quarters' stations are important the municipal proceedings in minor towns being limited to conservancy operations, in which, however, material improvement was visible.

The following statement shews the number of municipal towns, their population and the receipts and the expenditure of the municipal revenues for 1872-73. The rate per head was Rs. 0-11-5½.

No.	Districts.	No. of Municipalities.	Population.	Income.	Average Incidence per head of Population.	Expenditure.
1	Bangalore ...	16	191,300	1,90,902	0 15 11½	1,74,961
2	Kolar ...	11	47,375	10,644	0 3 7	9,976
3	Toomkoor ...	11	39,671	7,413	0 3 0	4,078
4	Mysore ...	3	92,724	90,633	0 15 8	76,809
5	Hassan ...	1	28,796	4,932	0 3 1½	5,108
6	Shimoga ...	8	29,093	22,274	0 12 10	18,848
7	Kadur ...	5	17,988	6,362	0 5 7	7,012
8	Chitaldroog	3	28,547	7,104	0 3 11	7,275
	Total ...	58	475,494	3,40,264	0 11 5½	3,01,567
	Cash Balance	...	...	1,05,228	0 0 0	1,43,916
	Total ...	...	...	4,45,492	0 0 0	4,45,492

Although, excepting the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, the municipal institutions of the Province are yet in their infancy, the commencement that has been made has already borne fruit, and there is every reason to believe that these institutions will become more appreciated by the people as their sphere of improvement and usefulness extends. Every effort is being made to encourage the non-official classes to interest themselves in the progress and management of their local Municipalities, and it is hoped that in due time a fair proportion of the Boards of these institutions may with advantage be composed of persons elected by the people themselves. With the great variety of interests that exists amongst the inhabitants of the towns in which Municipalities have already been established, it would be useless to look for these results at present, but the progress that has been made and the evidences that exist of awakened interest and appreciation on the part of the people, justify the assurance that if the measures connected with them do not become a source of oppression and vexatious interference, these results will be achieved within a reasonable period.

Barar.

Regularly organized Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, and provided with special rules under Section 10 of that Act, existed at Akolah, Khamgaum, Bassim, Oomraottee and Ellichpore. Yeotmahl owns a Municipal Committee governed by the same rules which are in force in other Municipalities, but the place is a small village: its purely municipal income is too small to meet half the expenditure which falls under the same head: it leans very much on general local funds from which allot-

ments are made under the orders of the Resident. Act XV. of 1867 having been in operation for 5 years, the period contemplated at the time it was passed, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1872 was made applicable to Berar.

The Committees are composed of official and non-official members: the latter, elected from the most influential residents of the towns, have usually been appointed for periods of two years by the Resident on the recommendation of the local authorities. In two instances, however, at the commercial towns of Khamgaum and Oomraottee, they have been elected by the rate-payers and these, as might be supposed, are by far the most important and most successful of Municipal Committees in the province. The *ex officio* members are the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Civil Surgeon of the station, the Executive Engineer, the Local Fund Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate in charge of the Talook.

The population within the municipal limits of the 5 towns above named aggregates 81,391 and the incidence of taxation per head was 0-12-8. The income derived by the several Municipalities amounted to Rs. 70,069 raised from the following sources:—

Tax on trades and handicrafts	...	...	42,618
Bazaar tax	...	...	5,646
Pound	...	...	617
Toll on carts	...	...	7,113
Miscellaneous...	...	...	10,873
Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	...	...	3,202
Total	...	...	<u>70,069</u>

Compared with the previous year, the revenue decreased owing to a general depression in trade and the distress caused by bad harvests. It is also reported that the number of native merchants who buy cotton at Khamgaum and Oomraottee is much reduced, the trade having fallen almost entirely into the hands of European speculators who are few in number. From the details of municipal expenditure, as given below, it will be observed that, of a total expenditure of Rs. 81,677 about 46 per cent. was devoted to establishment, 28 per cent. to original works, nearly 8 per cent. to repairs, rather less than 6 per cent. to education and charitable institutions, and 10 per cent. to street-watering, lighting and other miscellaneous charges. It has also to be remarked that the expenditure exceeded the income, the excess being met from the balance of previous years:—

				Rupees.
Head District Officer	...	...	...	4,964
Cost of collection	...	...	...	3,461
Police	...	...	...	*18,416
Conservancy	...	...	...	13,713
Lighting	...	...	...	79
Watering	...	...	...	572
Original Works	...	...	...	22,257
Repairs	...	...	...	6,077
Aid to Charitable Institutions, Charitable Dispen-				
saries	...	...	...	*4,434
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,706
Total				81,677

There also exist in all the more important towns and villages of the province *punchayats*, or committees in which all available local influence is enlisted for the promotion of cleanliness and order. In many places these *punchayats* are said to take great interest in the improvement of their towns and villages.

* Of those amounts, Rs. 2,594 remained to be adjusted.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ARMY AND MARINE.

WHEN, on the 9th April 1870, Lord Sandhurst, then Sir William Mansfield, made over the command to H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala and Carryington, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., the nominal establishment of the Indian Army amounted to 184,074 and the actual strength to 172,613 men. Of the latter 55,333 was the strength of the British forces in India and 117,280 that of the Native Army. Of the latter 60,900 were in Bengal and on the Punjab frontier, 31,202 in Madras and stations garrisoned by it, and 25,178 in Bombay. Besides these there were 7,086 officers including all in civil and miscellaneous appointments. As the overland relief was in progress the actual strength was lower than it generally is. Taking the strength returned by the Medical Department, the following shews the gradual reduction of the effective English garrison since 1860 when the Mutiny campaigns were at an end. The figures exclude commissioned officers:—

Year.				Strength.
1860	...	...	...	97,882
1861	...	..	..	72,791
1862	...	...	..	71,069
1863	..	...	..	64,902
1864	...	.	..	63,284
1865	...	...	...	64,405
1866	...	...	...	59,941
1867	...	...	...	56,942
1868	...	...	...	52,232
1869	...	...	...	55,439
1870	...	...	...	54,876
1871	..	...	..	56,806
1872	...	..	...	58,870

The following tables show the "established strength" of the three European and Native Armies in India, exclusive of native artificers and followers, in the year 1871-72, according to the military authorities—

ARM OF SERVICE.	BENGAL.									
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			TOTAL.			Total strength.
	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Local European Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	EUROPEANS.			
							Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Native Officers and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	
Artillery { Royal ...	437	6,642	7,079	...	..	...	437	6,642	..	7,079
{ Local ...	...	...	..	...	619	619	...	...	619	619
Royal Engineers ...	141	...	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	141
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*1,251	1,255	1	94	1,160	1,255
Cavalry ...	140	2,275	2,415	†28	†12,915	12,941	166	2,275	12,915	15,356
Do. General List	78	...	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	78
Infantry ..	1,056	28,332	29,388	†60	48,289	48,355	1,122	28,332	48,289	77,743
Do. General List	270	...	270	...	...	...	270	...	...	270
Invalids and Veterans	28	23	51	...	...	...	28	23	..	51
Staff Corps ...	1,182	...	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	...	...	1,182
General Officers unemployed	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	82
Unattached Officers	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
Total ...	3,426	37,274	40,698	93	63,077	63,170	3,519	37,306	62,983	103,218
MADRAS.										
ARM OF SERVICE.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			TOTAL.			Total strength.
	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Local European Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	EUROPEANS.			
							Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Native Officers and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	
	Artillery { Royal ...	195	2,676	2,871	195	2,676	...	2,871
{ Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Engineers ...	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*1,438	1,439	1	70	1,369	1,439
Cavalry ..	56	910	966	†9	*†1,725	1,734	65	912	1,723	2,700
Do. General List	60	...	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Infantry ..	297	7,971	8,268	†78	29,223	29,281	335	7,971	29,223	37,529
Do. General List	155	...	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	155
Invalids and Veterans	34	203	237	...	...	...	34	203	...	237
Staff Corps ...	763	...	763	...	...	...	763	...	...	763
General Officers unemployed	54	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	54
Unattached Officers	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Total ...	1,711	11,760	13,471	48	32,305	32,434	1,759	11,811	32,305	46,905

* Including European Non-Commissioned Officers. † Including Body-guard.

‡ Exclusive of those included in Staff Corps and General List.

BOMBAY.										
ARM OF SERVICE.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			TOTAL.			Total Strength.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Local European Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total.	Europeans.			
							Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	
Artillery { Royal	162	2,338	2,500	...	...	...	162	2,338	...	2,500
Local	...	...	...	1	175	176	1	...	175	176
Royal Engineers. ..	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*524	525	1	32	492	525
Cavalry ...	66	910	966	17	13,970	3,977	63	910	3,970	4,943
Do. General List	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	27
Infantry ...	297	7,965	8,262	‡130	‡2,006	22,066	327	7,965	22,050	30,248
Do. General List	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	82
Invalids and Veterans	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
Staff Corps ...	515	...	515	...	...	...	515	...	...	515
General Officers un-employed ..	37	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	37
Unattached Officers	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Total ...	1,293	11,218	12,506	39	26,725	26,764	1,332	11,245	26,693	39,270
TOTAL INDIA.										
Artillery { Royal	794	11,666	12,450	...	...	...	794	11,666	...	12,450
Local	...	...	...	1	794	795	1	...	794	795
Royal Engineers ...	329	...	329	...	...	...	329	...	...	329
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	3	*3,211	3,219	4	205	3,011	3,219
Cavalry ...	25	4,094	4,347	*42	*118,610	18,652	204	4,097	18,608	22,999
Do. General List	165	...	165	...	...	...	165	...	...	165
Infantry ...	1,650	44,368	45,918	‡134	‡99,568	99,702	‡1,784	44,268	‡99,568	145,620
Do. General List	607	...	607	...	...	...	607	...	...	607
Invalids and Veterans	81	226	307	...	...	...	81	226	...	307
Staff Corps ...	2,460	...	2,460	...	...	...	2,460	...	...	2,460
General Officers un-employed ..	173	...	173	...	...	...	173	...	...	173
Unattached Officers	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
Total ...	6,430	60,245	66,675	190	122,188	122,368	6,610	60,452	121,941	189,043

* Including European Non-Commissioned Officers.

† Including Body-guard.

‡ Exclusive of those already included under Staff Corps and General List.

§ Exclusive of two regiments, in the Straits Settlements and China, the cost of which is borne by the British Government.

The Financial Statement for the current year 1874-75 estimated the established strength of the British Army in India at 60,244 with 6,162 officers, the Sepoy Force at 123,470 and 2,864 Volunteers, and the whole cost in England and India at £14,806,000. The *net* cost of the English and Sepoy Forces in England and in India, has gradually been reduced from sixteen millions:—

Years.	Gross Charges.		Receipts.		Net Charges.		
	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	Total No. of Charges.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62 ...	2,949,145	14,209,883	10,404	958,219	2,338,741	13,253,664	16,192,405
1862-63 ...	2,491,374	12,606,999	99	802,309	2,491,275	11,704,890	14,195,965
1863-64 ...	2,275,122	12,407,882	213,710	747,431	2,061,412	11,770,481	13,831,863
1864-65 ...	2,605,193	13,191,957	7,294	735,667	2,597,898	12,446,890	15,044,289
1865-66 ...	2,883,894	13,909,412	20,650	778,340	2,863,244	13,131,072	16,038,366
1866-67 (11 months) ...	3,385,508	12,440,283	19,879	717,489	3,365,629	11,722,891	15,088,523
1867-68 ...	3,459,839	12,603,466	16,400	742,712	3,443,439	11,860,764	15,344,183
1868-69 ...	3,290,016	12,989,866	31,521	1,101,603	3,258,495	11,888,061	15,186,556
1869-70 ...	3,500,990	12,828,750	22,143	1,060,422	3,478,867	11,768,278	15,237,185
1870-71 ...	3,525,497	12,549,903	18,463	943,685	3,507,034	11,605,613	15,112,647
1871-72 ...	3,640,047	12,009,319	52,938	889,340	3,587,109	11,119,979	14,707,088

Note.—The amounts above shown as expenditure in England include the value of European stores, in all the years, whether exhibited at the time in the Home or Indian accounts.

Officers.—The unemployed officers were as follows according to the Army List of 1st January 1872:—

	No.	Total pay per mensuum.	Total pay per annuum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Major-General ...	16	5,963 4 0	71,559 0 0
Colonel ...	1	1,295 5 0	15,543 12 0
Lieutenant Colonel ...	104	95,840 0 0	11,50,080 0 0
Major ...	70	46,171 12 0	5,54,061 0 0
Captain ...	101	42,014 9 10	5,04,175 6 0
Lieutenant ...	12	2,863 6 0	34,360 8 0
Total ...	304	1,34,148 4 10	23,29,779 10 0

The average cost of each of 4,167 officers, which was Rs. 4,478 in 1862, rose to Rs. 6,375 in 1872 for each of 3,216 officers in military employment, including absentees in Europe:—

SHIYU

[illegible]

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the Army of the Bengal Province during the Year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each month of the Year.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																						Total Per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Number Dying Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Average Strength.
	Small Pox.	Bubonic Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	British Phthisis.	Prosy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.						
JANUARY.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
FEBRUARY.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
MARCH.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
APRIL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
MAY.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
JUNE.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
JULY.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
AUGUST.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
SEPTEMBER.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
OCTOBER.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
NOVEMBER.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
DECEMBER.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
For the Year.	20,125	2,207	568	1,100	175	100	14,117	37,156	102,112	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						

Percentage of the Average Strength.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the army of the Madras Province during the year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.															Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and anæmia.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.		
January	11,149	679	67.3	11	1.06	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February	11,014	675	61.1	14	1.27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March	12,017	645	53.3	12	1.02	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	11,002	618	53.3	17	1.47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	11,560	675	58.6	23	1.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	11,560	675	58.6	23	1.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	11,456	680	59.4	21	1.83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August	11,447	757	66.1	18	1.57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	11,894	845	70.2	24	2.11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	11,847	745	66.4	27	2.55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November	12,106	683	56.4	11	0.91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	11,948	625	52.1	27	2.26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
For the year	11,544	687	59.5	219	1.98	17	17	2.34	69	2.38	35	2.77	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
						2	2	2.7	...	2	6	28	4	32	...	38	...	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	1	20	11
						2	2	2.7	...	2	6	28	4	32	...	38	...	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	1	20	11
						2	2	2.7	...	2	6	28	4	32	...	38	...	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	1	20	11

The total deaths among the men of the European Army of India from all causes—1,425 out of a strength of 58,870—equalled 24·21 per 1,000. Divided according to Provinces the ratio for Bengal was 27·45—1,002 out of a strength of 36,507; for Madras, 18·98—219 out of a strength of 11,544; and for Bombay 18·86—204 out of a strength of 10,819. In Bengal the death-rate in 1872 was higher than in either 1870 or 1871, but considerably lower than in 1869, when, chiefly owing to another cholera epidemic, it rose to 42·89. In the Madras Province the ratio 18·98 is more favourable than in any one of the previous four years in which it varied from 19·2 to 23·3. In Bombay, on the other hand, the results are less favourable than in either 1870 or 1871, but more so than those of 1869. If the mortality from other causes be separated from that due to cholera, the death-rate in Bengal compares very favourably with the experience of former years. For the purpose of comparison it is convenient to divide the deaths into those which occurred in hospital and those which occurred out of hospital. Under the former head, omitting cholera, they equalled 15·81 per 1,000, a smaller proportion than in any of the preceding 14 years in which it has fluctuated between a maximum of 91·39 and a minimum of 16·07. In 1858 when the army was in the field the deaths out of hospital amounted to 10·52 per 1,000. During the succeeding 13 years they have varied from ·59 to 1·53. In 1872 they were ·93. In the Madras Province the deaths in hospital from all causes except cholera equalled 17·85 in 1872 and those out of hospital ·96. In Bombay the ratios under these heads were 14·61 and ·92. The mortality in each of the three Provinces from cholera and all other causes taken as a whole stands thus:—

YEAR.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Cholera.	All other causes.		Total.	Cholera.	All other causes.		Total.	Cholera.	All other causes.		Total.
		In Hospital.	Out of hos pital.			In Hospital.	Out of Hos pital.			In Hospital.	Out of Hos pital.	
1872 ..	10.60	15.81	.93	27.45	17	17.85	.96	18.98	3.33	14.61	.92	18.86

The extent of sickness may be tested either by the number of cases admitted into hospital or the average proportion daily under treatment. The admission-rate was highest in Bombay, 1,588 per 1,000, the equivalent of 17,186 cases. In Bengal 55,274 gave a ratio of 1,514, and in Madras 15,670 gave 1,357. But the daily ratio of men in hospital followed the very reverse order. It was highest in Madras, 59; next highest in Bengal, 56; and lowest in Bombay, 50 per 1,000. The admission-rate in this province was very much the same as in 1871, and although somewhat higher than in three of the previous years, it was much more favourable than the average of the last ten. The daily sick-rate for Bengal, with the exception of 1867 and 1868, was slightly lower than it had ever been before. Taking a similar standard of comparison, the returns for Madras and Bombay are also favourable. In the Army of India as a whole there were 88,130 cases of sickness, or 1,497 per 1,000 of strength; 3,306 men on an average were always in hospital, or 56 out of every 6,000. In 1871, the only year with which comparison can be fully made, as the three provinces were then for the first time included in the statistics of the Annual Sanitary Report, the ratios were of admissions into hospital 1,449, and of daily sick 57—figures which vary wonderfully little from those of 1872.

In all the three provinces fevers classed under the two designations of "intermittent" and "remittent" and "continued" head the list as the chief forms of sickness. In both Bengal and Madras venereal diseases come next, but in Bombay the second place is taken by dengue and venereal affections come third. Taking the 10 varieties of sickness which mainly contribute to make up the admission-rate in each province, the results are as follow:—

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Admissions per 1,000.		
1. Malarial Fevers ... 495	Malarial Fevers ... 257	Malarial Fevers ... 611
2. Venereal Diseases ... 190	Venereal Diseases ... 164	Dengue ... 229
3. Dengue ... 110	Abscess and Ulcer ... 123	Venereal Diseases ... 166
4. Wounds and Accidents ... 85	Wounds and Accidents ... 102	Abscess and Ulcer ... 92
5. Abscess and Ulcer ... 80	Dysentery ... 85	Wounds and Accidents ... 81
6. Diarrhoea ... 77	Dengue ... 82	Diarrhoea ... 68
7. Respiratory Diseases ... 76	Diarrhoea ... 76	Rheumatism ... 51
8. Rheumatism ... 61	Respiratory Diseases ... 64	Respiratory Diseases ... 48
9. Hepatitis ... 58	Hepatitis ... 59	Hepatitis ... 48
10. Dysentery ... 35	Rheumatism ... 49	Dysentery ... 34
Total ... 1,267	Total ... 1,071	Total ... 1,497

All these ten classes of sickness make up by far the greater proportion of the whole admission-rate of the year; in Bengal 1,267 out of 1,514; in Madras 1,071 out of 1,357; and in Bombay 1,397 out of 1,588. In addition to the points already noted, the comparative frequency of dysentery in Madras deserves attention. In that province this disease stands fifth in the above statement, while in the other two it comes last.

The diseases when arranged in the order in which they caused death follow a very different sequence. In each of the three provinces the ten chief causes of mortality stand as follow:—

BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
Deaths per 1,000.					
1. Cholera ..	10.66	Hepatitis ..	3.29	Cholera ..	3.33
2. Hepatitis ..	2.36	Dysentery ..	2.77	Apoplexy ..	2.59
3. Fevers ..	1.74	Apoplexy ..	2.43	Enteric Fever ..	2.23
4. Dysentery ..	1.75	Enteric Fever ..	2.34	Hepatitis ..	1.85
5. Enteric Fever ..	1.61	Heart Disease ..	2.08	Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	1.66
6. Apoplexy ..	1.59	Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	1.65	Dysentery ..	1.20
7. Respiratory Diseases ..	1.32	Injuries ..	1.05	Injuries ..	1.01
8. Heart Disease ..	1.12	Fevers ..	.69	Heart Disease ..	.92
9. Injuries ..	1.09	Delirium Tremens ..	.35	Fevers ..	.74
10. Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	.98	Cholera ..	.17	Respiratory Diseases ..	.65
24.27		18.82		16.17	

In both Bengal and Bombay cholera caused the highest mortality. In the former the deaths from this disease far exceeded those under any of the other heads. Hepatitis stands first in Madras and second in Bengal, but it is fourth in Bombay. Dysentery, also, was more fatal in Madras than in either of the other two provinces. Enteric fever comes third in Bombay and fourth in Madras; in Bengal, it is fifth, but it occasioned the largest proportion of deaths in Madras. The ratios due to this disease are for Madras 2.34, for Bombay 2.22 and for Bengal 1.62. On the other hand, it is to be observed that the deaths recorded in Bengal as due to malarial fevers were 1.78, whereas in Madras they were only .69 and in Bombay .74. The ten diseases enumerated in each of the three provinces (and they are the same in all, with the exception that respiratory affections do not find a place in the Madras list, but are replaced by delirium tremens) account for nearly the whole of the deaths, for 24.27 out of 27.45 in Bengal; for 16.82 out of 18.98 in Madras and for 16.17 out of 18.86 in Bombay.

The hill stations of Bengal in 1872 yielded results much less favourable than usual. Except at Raneekhet there was no great sickness, but there, owing chiefly to the prevalence of venereal affec-

tions, of diarrhoea and respiratory diseases, the admissions into hospital equalled 1,194 and the sick-rate 69 per 1,000. The mortality also at this station was very heavy, or 37·58 per 1,000. There were 18 deaths, 7 of which were due to dysentery and 4 to enteric fever. Dugshaie, during 10 months' occupation, gives a death-rate of 27·66, a very marked contrast to the previous experience of this station. After an absence of many years cholera appeared here, and of the total of 26 deaths 20 were the result of this disease. At Subathoo and Chukrata which also experienced the influence of the epidemic, but in a very minor degree, the death-rate was under 8 per 1,000.

The strength of the troops in the hill stations was 3,379, but if the average during the seven months of the hot weather and rains, the season during which they are removed from the influences of the plains, be taken as the basis of calculation, the number is raised to 4,079. The total strength of men in the hill stations during this period of 1872 was thus 7,159 as shown in the following details:—

At Cherat ...	...	...	...	...	760
Hill stations ...	...	...	...	...	4,079
Hill Depôts ...	...	...	...	...	2,320
					<hr/>
					7,159

or about a fifth of the whole force of 36,507 men forming the European Army of Bengal.

As to venereal disease the statements shew that in many stations good appears to have been done, and that with increased vigilance on the part of the authorities, the amount of disease had been materially reduced during the year. Others again shew unfavourable results. The statistics of the army in the Bengal Presidency, however, during 1872 indicate some improvement; the admissions per 1,000 equalled 190, compared with 208 in 1871.

In 1870, the admissions from primary syphilis and venereal affections other than secondary syphilis were in the proportion of 172 per 1,000. Those from secondary syphilis were 24 per 1,000. The comparison of 1872 with these results and with those of 1871 is satisfactory. Under every head there is a reduction. Primary syphilis fell from 73·3 to 61·9, Gonorrhœa from 96·1 to 87·2, other affections from 10·8 to 10·0, and the whole admissions from the diseases classed together in this group declined from 180·2 to 159·1. In secondary syphilitic affections, and also in the other diseases noted which are in great part of venereal origin, there was also a reduction.

The returns from Madras and Bombay yield nearly the same ratio for venereal affections as a whole, but primary syphilis was more prevalent in Madras than in Bombay. Both are more favourable than those of Bengal. The ratios of cases per 1,000 taken from the general tables are as follow:—Bengal 190, Madras 164, Bombay 154.

The report of the Army Medical Department for 1870 shows that in 14 stations of the United Kingdom in which the Contagious Diseases Act was in operation during the whole or very nearly the whole of the year, the cases of primary venereal sores per 1,000 of mean strength varied between 30 and 152. The average of the 14 was 65. In 14 other stations in which the Act was not in operation the proportion fluctuated between 43 and 160, the average being 90. Tried by this standard, the prevalence of venereal disease among British troops in India is not so great as might be expected; for the ratio of admissions from primary syphilis in the Bengal and Bombay Provinces during 1872 was less, and that in Madras no greater, than the ratio of admissions for 1870 in those stations of the United Kingdom in which the Act was in force.

For the Army as a whole, percentages of liability to deaths from all causes at the different periods stand thus:—Under 20 years, 8·17: 20—24 years, 23·51: 25—29 years, 26·28: 30 years and upwards, 42·04.

Marriage.—Of 812 staff sergeants in the army of India on 1st May 1872 there were 556 married, or 72·30 per cent. Of 2,801 sergeants there were 1,365 or 51·29 per cent. Of 56,112 rank and file there were only 4,867 married or 8·61 per cent. In all grades there were 6,758 married against 53,167 unmarried or 11·32 per cent.

Intemperance.—From Madras no return showing the extent of intemperate habits among the European troops has been received. In Bengal and Bombay, cases of drunkenness continued to be very numerous. In the former the total 11,779 compared with 11,750 in 1871: in the latter 4,552 compared with 4,643. In the Cavalry Regiments they vary from a minimum of 37 to a maximum of 258. In the Batteries from 6 in one to 136 in another of very nearly the same strength. In one Infantry Regiment the cases of drunkenness are returned as only 16; in another they are 801.

As to the *Invaliding* 2,438 men of the army in India were invalided, of whom 1,731 were recommended for change of climate

and 707 for discharge. The total loss under this head was 43·21 per 1,000—a ratio very nearly the same as that of 1871 in which it equalled 43·62. The proportion of the men sent home for change, and for discharge also, does not present any great difference, for of the total of 2,381 invalided in 1871, 1,602 are entered under the former head and 689 under the latter.

At the head of the causes to which invaliding was due stand Hepatitis, contributing a ratio of from 6·77 to 4·97 per 1,000. Next come Phthisis, secondary Syphilis and Rheumatism, which is no doubt often of venereal origin. From these two last causes 234 men were invalided during the year. Among the groups of diseases, heart affections and bowel complaints occupy a prominent place, and from general debility more men were considered unfit for service than from any other causes. The number returned under this one head is 442, equal to nearly ten per 1,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole invaliding of the year. The total loss due to death and invaliding in the three Provinces was as follows:—

	Per 1,000 of average strength.		
	Died.	Invalided	Total loss.
Bengal	27·45	43·73	71·18
Madras	18·98	41·96	60·94
Bombay	18·86	42·46	61·32
India	24·21	43·21	67·42

In 1871 the total for Bengal was 65·36, for Madras 65·19, for Bombay 44·28 and for the Army as a whole 61·15.

Soldiers' Families—Among soldiers' wives throughout India, representing a strength of 6,650, the admissions into hospital equalled 1,164, the daily sick 42, and the deaths 36·54 per 1,000. No comparison can be drawn between the extent of sickness among the women and that among the men, for women are frequently treated in their own quarters, or do not apply for medicine in the case of ailments which, though slight, would yet be sufficient to incapacitate a man for duty and so oblige him to go to hospital.

Of 11,657 children belonging to the European Regiments composing the Army of India 459 were daily sick and 1,155 died during the year. The ratios for admissions into hospital, daily sick and deaths were respectively 946·39 and 99·08. Of this mortality 10·12 was due to cholera. The epidemic prevalence of this disease in Bengal very materially affects the returns for this Province, but does not account by any means for the excessive death-rate as compared with Madras. In Bengal the deaths equalled 112·95 per 1,000, of which 16·61 were due to cholera. In Madras there was no death from this cause among the children, but the total ratio is only 68·36. In Bombay again the proportion is very high, 96·83, of which cholera contributed only 3·91. In all three provinces the results of 1872 were more unfavourable than in the year previous, in which the deaths among children in Bengal equalled 86·11, in Madras 50·12 and in Bombay 69·11. For the army of India as a whole, the ratio was 74·21 or nearly 25 per cent. under the ratio of 1872.

Officers.—The annual statement of deaths among officers of the British and Indian Armies, compiled in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, shows that among the former, out of a total strength of 1,785, there were in all 30 deaths equivalent to 16·80 per 1,000; and that among the latter, out of a total strength of 1,874, there were 27 deaths or 14·40. Both these ratios are somewhat higher than they were in 1871—15·01 for British and 12·23 for Indian Officers.

Sickness and Mortality of the Native Army.

Bengal.—As to the Regular Army in 1871, out of a total strength of 44,477, there were 792 deaths. In 1872, with a strength of 44,516, the deaths numbered 891. In the one year the death-rate was 17·81; in the other 20·08. The ratio of loss from death in 1872 was above the average of the period 1861-69, in which it equalled 18·25, but somewhat less than that of 1869, in which it stood at 20·41. The total death-rate of 1872, 20·08 per 1,000, varies much in the different groups. In Bengal Proper and Assam it was 29·81, in the Behar, Benares, Oudh and Cawnpore group it was only 16; in Rohilkund and Meerut, 24·86; in Agra and Central India there was a minimum of 14·56; and in the Punjab, a ratio of 17·01. The Irregular Force of Central

India furnished a total strength of 5,609, and among them, 76 deaths took place, 56 with their regiments and 20 more among absentees. The total mortality was only 13·55 per 1,000, a low ratio which is to be accounted for mainly by the fact that Central India to a great extent escaped cholera. In the Punjab Frontier Field Force the results are not so favourable. Here cholera added considerably to the death-rate, which amounted in all to 23·47 per 1,000, the equivalent of 289 deaths in a force of 12,314. As many sepoys who obtained sick leave die at their homes the mortality and sickness are somewhat understated.

Madras.—The strength of the Madras native Army was 31,233 on the last day of 1872. The invaliding and death-ratios of the army were :—

			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
			1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Deaths	...	...	16·12	16·5	18·8	11·08	13·02
Invaliding	...	...	18·61	25·8	25·8	22·3	31·52

Bombay.—The strength was 26,299 and the loss of the year was—

By Invaliding 32·3 against 30·3 per thousand in 1871.
 „ Deaths 12·9 „ 13·0 „ „

Summary for 1872.

The following detailed table by Dr. Bryden shows the sickness and mortality of European soldiers in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and of the Sepoys and Jail population of Northern India alone—

Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the European Army of India,

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL			
	ARMY OF BENGAL.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength ...	36,591	Strength ...	11,369
	Admissions ...	54,513	Admissions ...	15,139
	Deaths ...	1,001	Deaths ...	219
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera ...	589	389	2	2
Smallpox ...	25	7	18	2
Chickenpox ...	8	...	1	...
Measles ...	9	...	7	...
Mumps ...	8	...	5	...
Influenza ...	45	...	13	...
Dengue ...	3,949	...	916	...
Diphtheria ...	2	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	3	...
Pyæmia ...	...	...	2	1
Hydrophobia ...	2	2	...	...
Erysipelas ...	77	5	11	1
Gangrene and Phagedæna ...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	102	59	65	27
Intermittent Fever ...	13,112	4	1,486	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	4,871	61	1,549	8
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute ...	519	1	109	...
" Chronic ...	783	...	226	...
" Muscular ...	537	...	106	...
Gout ...	6	...	...	...
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis ...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	17	1	7	...
Anæmia ...	200	...	25	...
General Dropsy ...	11	...	3	...
Lupus ...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	5	2	1	2
Primary Syphilis ...	2,282	...	743	...
Secondary Syphilis ...	836	1	333	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	334	36	121	19
Scrofula and Tuberculosis ...	24	1	9	1
Pægos Abscess ...	1	2	...	...
Hip-joint Disease ...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis ...	16	...	1	3
Meningitis ...	26	4	5	1
Apoplexy ...	31	8	3	2
Sun-stroke ...	116	2	44	26
Paralysis ...	58	56	21	...
Tetanus ...	4	1	...	...
Epilepsy ...	36	4	25	...
Hæmaturia ...	1	...	...	...

and of the Native Army and Jail Population of the Bengal Province.

AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.		JAIL POPULATION OF BENGAL.	
Strength ...	10,734	Strength ...	58,694	Strength ...	53,247	Strength ...	61,359
Admissions ...	16,767	Admissions ...	86,419	Admissions ...	81,404	Admissions ...	62,671
Deaths ...	204	Deaths ...	1,424	Deaths ...	1,257	Deaths ...	2,674
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
43	36	634	427	369	247	559	248
13	2	56	11	64	5	62	8
7	...	16	...	42	...	41	...
34	...	50	...	104	...	17	...
4	...	17	...	234	...	401	...
7	...	65	...	180	...	13	...
2,466	...	7,331	...	4,542	...	1,121	...
...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	3	4
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
8	1	96	7	32	2	54	10
...	...	...	110	...	...	37	21
42	21	209	6	10	6	12	4
5,645	2	20,273	75	39,542	55	26,525	86
845	6	7,265	...	751	75	968	148
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
120	...	778	...	589	1	484	1
152	...	1,161	...	1,217	...	281	...
177	...	820	...	837	...	264	...
1	...	7	...	5	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	22	...	70	8
...	...	...	2	...	...	11	...
4	1	28	...	175	7	167	5
28	...	253	...	186	...	156	...
11	...	25	...	9	1	114	38
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
3	2	9	...	2	...	6	3
584	...	3,609	6	615	...	343	...
151	2	1,320	73	274	2	286	8
97	18	552	2	121	42	218	127
5	...	38	2	22	5	21	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
3	1	20	9	4	2	7	8
1	...	32	...	...	...	6	2
12	1	46	5	11	11	41	20
42	27	202	109	10	...	...	...
13	...	92	1	51	5	36	7
...	...	4	4	3	2	9	7
19	1	140	1	34	1	79	9
1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...

Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the European Army of India,

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL			
	ARMY OF BENGAL.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength ... 36,591		Strength ... 11,369	
	Admissions ... 54,513		Admissions ... 15,139	
	Deaths ... 1,901		Deaths ... 219	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Paralysis Agitans ...	7	...	...	..
Chorea ...	1	...	...	...
Anaesthesia ...	...	...	...	...
Hyperaesthesia ...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia ...	319	...	33	...
Mania ...	28	1	7	..
Dementia ...	30	...	10	...
Melancholia ...	21	..	2	...
Hypochondriasis ...	6	...	4	...
Amanorosis and Cataract ...	5	...	1	...
Impaired Vision ...	13	...	10	...
Nystalopia ...	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia ...	879	...	220	...
Otitis ...	138	...	108	...
Deafness ...	42	...	29	...
Caries of Mastoid Cells ...	5	1	2	...
Epistaxis ...	15	...	...	...
Polypus nasi ...	...	...	1	...
Ozena ...	3	...	7	...
Pericarditis ...	14	1	3	...
Valve disease of Heart ...	132	12	47	10
Hypertrophy of Heart ...	59	4	16	4
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	2	2	3	2
Rupture of Heart and Aorta ...	1	1	...	...
Rupture of Vena cava ...	...	...	...	...
Aortic Aneurism ...	35	21	18	8
Traumatic Aneurism ...	...	...	...	...
Embolism ...	1	1	...	...
Palpitation ...	467	...	66	...
Syncope ...	5	..	1	...
Angina Pectoris ...	3	...	2	...
Phlebitis ...	1	...	...	...
Varix ...	21	...	8	...
Inflammation of Inguinal Glands ...	535	...	314	...
Inflammation of other Glands ...	48	...	20	...
Gastro ...	2	...	...	...
Edema Glottidis ...	1	...	...	...
Tumour of Larynx ...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	19	3	1	1
Bronchitis ...	1,689	5	428	..
Asthma ...	24	...	14	...
Pneumonia ...	223	35	14	...
Gangrene of Lungs ...	...	2	...	...
Pleurisy... ..	134	2	25	...
Pulmonary extravasation ...	19	...	10	...
Oedotalgia ...	8	...	11	...
Stomatitis ...	38	...	17	...
Tonsillitis ...	557	...	206	...

and of the Native Army and Jail Population of the Bengal Province.

AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.		JAIL POPULATION OF BENGAL.	
Strength ...	10,734	Strength ...	53,694	Strength, 53,247		Strength, 61,359	
Admissions ...	16,767	Admissions, 86,419		Admissions 81,404		Admissions 62,671	
Deaths ...	204	Deaths ...	1,424	Deaths ...	1,257	Deaths ...	2,674
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
...	...	7	...	5	...	1	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	4	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...
48	...	460	...	473	...	103	...
4	...	39	1	14	...	133	1
9	...	49	...	7	1	43	...
4	...	27	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	9	...	19	...	4	...
10	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	12	...	38	...	1	...
195	...	1,294	...	1,585	...	731	...
47	...	353	...	252	...	123	...
7	...	78	...	68	...	...	...
2	...	9	1	4	...	7	3
3	...	18	...	16	...	18	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	12	...	5	...	16	1
6	...	23	1	5	2	10	11
16	4	195	26	15	1	11	8
9	1	84	9	1	...	10	3
...	...	5	4	1	1	4	4
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
7	4	60	33	7	1	2	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
46	...	579	...	7	...	1	...
...	...	6	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	2	...	2	...	10	...
4	...	33	...	12	...	...	...
191	...	1,040	...	115	...	114	...
5	...	73	...	128	...	37	...
...	...	2	...	74	...	4	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	...	20	4	23	4	17	4
289	1	2,406	6	1,944	71	000	54
4	...	42	...	108	2	229	14
35	4	272	39	502	112	587	202
...	2	...	4	...	...	2	4
30	...	189	2	187	9	255	18
10	...	39	...	27	...	63	...
...	...	19	...	55	...	25	...
8	...	63	...	75	...	46	...
121	...	884	...	211	...	65	1

Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the European Army of India,

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL			
	ARMY OF BENGAL.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength ... 36,591	Admissions ... 54,513	Deaths ... 1,001	
	Strength ... 11,369	Admissions ... 15,139	Deaths ... 219	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died
Stricture of Oesophagus ...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	27	...	1	...
Enteritis ...	6	6	3	...
Peritonitis ...	21	3	8	2
Iliac Abscess ...	...	2	...	1
Pericoccal Abscess ...	...	...	...	...
Hernia ...	33	...	16	...
Ileus ...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatomosis ...	4	...	...	...
Melæna ...	2	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1,422	...	854	...
Colic ...	251	...	56	...
Constipation ...	38	...	17	...
Dysentery ...	1,263	64	948	32
Diarrhœa ...	2,772	10	823	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	363	...	116	...
Fistula in Ano ...	44	...	17	...
Stricture of Rectum ...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Ascarides ...	5	...	2	...
" Tapeworm ...	207	...	73	...
Disease of Supra-renal Capsules... 1	1	...	...	...
Spleen Enlargement ...	239	1	22	...
Rupture of Spleen ...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	2,032	86	672	88
Cirrhosis ...	16	10	4	2
Cyst of Liver ...	2	...	...	...
Jaundice ...	127	...	53	...
Ascites ...	4	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	59	3	7	3
Cystitis ...	36	...	3	...
Hæmaturia ...	1	...	...	...
Calculus and Lithiasis ...	1	1	...	...
Diuresis and Diabetes ...	2	1	1	...
Enuresis ...	12	...	2	...
Stricture of Urethra ...	152	1	30	...
Urinary Abscess ...	...	1	1	...
Gonorrhœa ...	3,199	...	700	...
Phimosis ...	39	...	12	...
Warts ...	74	...	21	...
Epididymitis ...	144	...	19	...
Orchitis ...	476	...	108	...
Fungus Testis ...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele ...	24	...	22	...
Hæmatocœlo ...	2	...	...	...
Variocœlo ...	7	...	4	...
Periostitis ...	55	...	19	...
Exostosis ...	...	...	...	...

and of the Native Army and Jail Population of the Bengal Province.

AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.		JAIL POPULATION OF BENGAL.	
Strength ...	10,734	Strength ...	58,694	Strength, ...	53,247	Strength	61,859
Admissions ...	16,767	Admissions, ...	86,419	Admissions	81,404	Admissions	62,871
Deaths ...	204	Deaths ...	1,424	Deaths ...	1,257	Deaths	2,674
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
...	1	1	...	...
...	...	28	...	8	1	18	6
2	1	11	7	9	5	20	23
6	1	30	6	7	5	12	9
...	3	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...
8	...	57	...	23	...	27	2
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
3	...	7	...	5	1	2	...
...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
283	...	2,559	...	510	...	1,148	...
53	...	360	...	707	2	841	...
7	...	62	...	198	...	250	...
360	13	2,571	109	4,427	67	7,433	927
689	...	4,284	10	2,976	87	5,672	848
80	...	559	...	154	...	173	...
15	...	76	...	30	...	27	...
...	1	1
1	...	8	...	8	...	9	...
47	...	327	...	12	...	10	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	298	1	671	14	508	17
...	1
353	20	3,057	144	119	6	80	9
8	5	28	17	...	...	3	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
22	...	202	...	72	5	148	4
2	...	6	...	4	...	33	25
11	2	77	8	26	2	28	12
8	...	42	...	13	1	4	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...
1	...	2	1	16	1	8	1
3	...	6	1	4	...	8	...
6	...	20	...	4	...	2	...
20	...	202	1	15	...	20	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	8	3
818	...	4,712	...	359	...	104	...
9	...	60	...	21	...	41	...
10	...	105	...	1	...	...	...
33	...	166	...	33	...	...	...
84	...	668	...	244	...	117	...
...	1	...	...	...
5	...	51	...	23	...	39	...
...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
...	...	11	...	3	...	1	...
14	...	88	...	19	...	19	...
...	1	...	...	...

Detail the Admissions and Deaths of the European Army of India,

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL			
	ARMY OF BENGAL.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength ... 36,591	Strength ... 11,369	Admissions ... 54,513	Admissions ... 15,139
	Deaths ... 1,001	Deaths ... 219		
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Necrosis ...	8	...	3	...
Synovitis and Bursal Inflammation ...	89	...	25	...
Contraction ...	11	...	9	...
Rupture of Muscles ...	1	...	...	...
Atrophy of Muscles ...	1	...	...	...
Phlegmon and Abscess ...	583	...	280	...
Ulcer ...	1,000	...	434	...
Whitlow ...	62	...	35	...
Boil ...	603	...	268	...
Carbuncle ...	8	1	11	...
Itch ...	52	...	26	...
Skin Diseases ...	504	...	165	...
Cutaneous worms ...	1	...	6	...
Tumour ...	19	...	11	...
Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...
Abortion ...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmasia Dolens ...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia ...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus Uteri ...	...	...	...	...
Leucorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...
General Debility ...	807	3	...	...
Delirium Tremens ...	147	5	418	...
Poisoning by Alcohol ...	7	9	51	4
" by Arsenic ...	1	...	...	...
" by Opium ...	...	...	...	...
" by Vegetable poisons ...	1	...	...	...
Snake-bite ...	...	...	1	...
Burning ...	42	...	18	...
Wound and Contusion ...	1,859	11	790	2
Fracture ...	150	2	54	...
Dislocation ...	34	...	13	...
Sprain ...	859	...	241	...
Murder and Homicide ...	1	3	1	1
Suicide and Suicidal Wounds ...	...	23	...	2
Drowning ...	...	15	...	8
Asphyxia ...	...	1	...	...
Killed in Action ...	...	...	...	...
Executed ...	...	...	...	...
Struck by Lightning ...	1	...	...	1
Foreign body in Oesophagus ...	...	...	...	...
Foot-sore ...	99	...	29	...
Punished ...	4	...	...	...
Surgical operations ...	9	...	2	...
Cause not ascertained ...	41	...	16	...
Absent Deaths of Native Army ...	...	...	...	...

and of the Native Army and Jail Population of the Bengal Province.

AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.		JAIL POPULATION OF BENGAL.	
Strength ...	10,734	Strength ...	58,694	Strength ...	53,247	Strength ...	61,359
Admissions ...	16,767	Admissions ...	68,419	Admissions ...	81,404	Admissions ...	62,671
Deaths ...	204	Deaths ...	1,424	Deaths ...	1,257	Deaths ...	2,674
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
...	...	11	...	3	...	9	...
26	...	140	...	75	...	47	...
3	...	23	...	6	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
209	...	1,072	...	1,531	2	2,516	5
316	...	1,750	...	1,330	2	2,312	...
38	...	135	...	212	...	194	...
203	...	1,074	...	1,578	...	473	...
4	...	23	1	27	...	70	1
7	...	85	...	790	...	588	...
128	...	797	...	669	...	260	1
27	...	34	...	418	...	170	1
11	...	41	...	19	...	23	...
...	55	...
...	7	...
...	1	1
...	3	...
...	16	...
...	1	...
...	2	...
219	...	1,474	3	805	28	432	124
45	2	243	11	1	...	3	...
9	1	16	10	6	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
...	8	4	3	...
...	11	3	5	1
1	...	3	...	5	1	8	1
...	163	...	96	...
7	...	67	...	3,545	11	1,843	81
542	4	3,191	17	107	...	275	...
33	...	237	2	34	...	26	...
8	...	55	...	435	...	92	...
242	...	1,342	...	...	3	...	1
...	...	2	4	...	17	5	11
...	7	...	32	...	7	...	3
...	6	...	29	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	6	...	...
...
...	1	...	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	142	...	2,163	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	13	...	134	...
1	...	12	...	2	...	1	...
5	...	62	...	12	2	11	6
...	312	...	...

[illegible]

a The only force consists of *Palks*, armed with bows and arrows. No defensible forts, &c.
b About 1,000 matchlockmen and 4,000 bowmen could be called out.
c Two guns. The cavalry are only orientals and the infantry only palace guards.
d No forts purchased from British Government, rest cast at Rampoor.
e Twenty guns bored. Cavalry rough and badly mounted. Three strong forts.
f Cavalry and infantry both highly efficient. Cavalry have breach-loading carbines.
g Two are camel guns. Troops badly disciplined and paid.
h Two are troops of *Sitromen* and *Khined*, good. Sitromen has iron foundry and troops drilled by a European. Various small forts.
i No forts. Cavalry and infantry good.
j Guns require new carriages. 107 Cavalry and 327 Infantry, both highly efficient. Forts ruinous except Ahmedpore.
k Guns of native manufacture. Loharloo has also 11 small camel guns.
l Artillery includes 10 mortars, two field batteries are horsed. Besides *Sappers* and *Miners*, Infantry consists of 24 regiments and Cavalry of two regiments. There are 34 forts, some of considerable strength. Guns and small arms manufactured. Troops poorly armed.
m Only 12 field pieces and 130 other guns belong to the Durbar; the rest to feudatories. Army efficient; only two regiments have muskets. Gunfoundry in disuse. Many guns honeycombed. Forts numerous and strong.
n A gun factory, but inactive. Army inefficient 31 forts.
o Army poorly drilled and armed. Some strong forts.
p No forts. Cavalry and infantry good. Rampoor.
q Fairly drilled, but not efficient. 31 forts.
r Cavalry well drilled and efficient.
s No forts.
t Can turn out good brass guns.

Statistics of the Armies of Subordinate Native States in 1871.—Continued.

STATE.	ARTILLERY.					INFANTRY.				CAVALRY.						
	Field Guns.	Battleable.	Other Guns.	Serviceable.	Total Guns.	Total available.	Artillerymen.	Regiments.	Fort Companies.	Special Bodies.	Thooled Regiments, &c.	Total.	Regiments.	Federal Horse.	Other Irregulars.	Total.
<i>Central India.</i>																
Gwalior a ...	102	102	165	61	210	164	517	5143	...	...	10,907	16,054	1,992	2,299	1,777	6,088
Indore b ...	...	...	102	102	102	326	326	5,593	...	...	...	3,006	3,006	...	...	3,006
Bhopal c ...	...	...	15	27	42	40	61	983	240	...	2,336	2,768	694	200	200	3,000
Bhopal Agency	...	...	15	27	42	40	61	983	...	...	87	1,452	238	125	169	1,181
W. Malwa do.	...	...	11	27	12	12	14	430	...	...	150	1,73	85	...	253	321
Ujjain d ...	14	11	27	174	211	316	721	29	...	...	21,583	22,163	54	50	267	3,000
Barwani Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	780	...	...	...	1,277
Rewah	...	...	6	3	15	3	20	...	100	...	351	541	...	81	116	91
Babband	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	201	606	...	203	646	905
Mainpore Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	201	606	...	10	135	126
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	139	...	...	...	10
Total	31	329	577	527	893	676	2,357	13,923	340	516	38,932	55,664	6,150	8,024	6,128	16,371
<i>Madras.</i>																
Travancore e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	60	...	...	60
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,008	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad f	71	47	654	504	724	553	265	12,775	...	44,115	...	36,839	1,400	6,802	...	8,202
Total	77	51	657	514	731	653	295	14,986	...	24,115	...	38,401	1,400	6,802	...	8,262

General Result.

PROVINCE	ARTILLERY.						INFANTRY.					CAVALRY.				
	Field guns.	Serviceable.	Other guns.	Serviceable.	Total guns.	Total serviceable.	Artillerymen.	Regulars.	Fort Garrison.	Special Bodies.	Tebseel Bepors, &c.	Total.	Regulars.	Federal Horse.	Other Irregulars.	Total.
Bengal	10	6	99	2	109	8	52	4,960	..	..	304	5,264	400	..	4	404
N. W. Province	6	6	22	10	28	16	25	929	..	..	970	1,899	..	..	502	502
Central Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,115	2,115	..	..	140	140
Punjab	154	147	246	176	400	323	1,377	24,849	664	4,552	6,736	35,90	4,616	450	865	5,925
Rajpootana	304	263	1,689	1,117	2,002	1,280	4,004	17,408	20,331	16,158	15,125	69,023	3,335	15,413	5,530	24,287
Central India	316	289	577	387	892	689	2,550	15,932	340	616	38,985	55,664	6,169	3,074	6,138	15,321
Bengal Presidency	792	711	2,643	1,707	3,432	2,413	9,543	54,069	21,335	21,226	63,135	1,69,865	14,504	18,887	12,188	45,578
Mairea	77	51	657	504	734	555	276	14,296	..	24,115	..	38,401	1,460	6,902	..	8,362
Bombay	207	180	651	372	1,080	520	152	5,613	5,624	10,884	10,627	32,770	530	2,161	6,640	9,331
Grand Total	1,711	210	4,181	8,257	8,252	3,498	9,700	83,980	26,939	56,225	73,772	2,41,036	16,494	27,850	19,926	64,172

THE MARINE

No report of the Marine Department appears. An officer of the Royal Navy is attached to the Military Department to advise the Government of India on naval questions.

The following shows the expenditure during the eight years ending 1871-72:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. Eleven Months)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,341	...	...
British Burma ...	24,089	30,653	17,630	23,837	39,344	58,020	24,161	21,222
Bengal ...	282,571	255,553	262,214	347,791	303,274	531,174	180,419	166,703
Punjab ...	19,641	22,441	14,828	23,126	22,491	27,612	23,236	21,078
Madras ...	10,666	24,916	2,712	12,239	19,600	7,035	6,845	6,309
Bombay ...	283,405	225,304	217,119	494,951	404,501	263,021	240,951	161,292
Total ...	580,381	558,875	507,303	949,614	789,110	932,400	475,602	376,708
Eastern Settlements ...	11,428	17,372	17,072	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	591,810	576,247	524,375	...	...	...	...	...

In 1872-73 the expenditure was £556,236, and in 1873-74 £482,900.

PART IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PART IV.
 CHAPTER I.
 AGRICULTURE.

Bengal

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The season of 1872 was favourable, the rain though scanty being happily distributed. Prices were moderate. The following statement shows the monthly variations in the retail prices of food in one selected district in each division of Bengal, from April 1872 to March 1873:—

[illegible]

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.											
	Millet and Indian-corn.											
	April 1872.	May 1872.	June 1872.	July 1872.	August 1872.	September 1872.	October 1872.	November 1872.	December 1872.	January 1873.	February 1873.	March 1873.
Burdwan
24-Pergunnahs
Moorshedabad
Backergunge
Chittagong
Patna	...	35	34	31	30	45	35	32	32	38	35	36
Bhaugulpore	...	35	33	...	...	...	35	32	36	37	35	34
Pooroo
Hazareebaugh	...	28	29	28	25	23	26	35	33	28	27	...
Kamroop
Gram.												
Burdwan	...	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	26
24-Pergunnahs	...	19	17	17	20	20	20	17	17	17	18	19
Moorshedabad	...	35	34	34	28	28	26	26	26	29	27	29
Backergunge
Chittagong	...	12	14	14	13	13	15	17	17	17	17	17
Patna	...	32	31	30	27	28	28	33	33	31	33	34
Bhaugulpore	...	30	28	27	24	25	25	27	27	27	27	29
Pooroo	...	25	24	24	18	14	14	21	21	21	23	26
Hazareebaugh	...	20	19	20	16	15	17	21	21	23	21	21
Kamroop	...	12	...	12	13	10	11	12	12	10	13	16
Salt.												
Burdwan	...	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
24-Pergunnahs	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
Moorshedabad	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Backergunge	...	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chittagong	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
Patna	...	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Bhaugulpore	...	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pooroo	...	7	8	8	6	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Hazareebaugh	...	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Kamroop	...	7	...	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8

Apprehended Scarcity.—The year began with prices in a normal condition. In spite of the want of rain and the apprehensions which were openly expressed from more than one district at an early period, prices showed no tendency to rise until late

in October or early in November, when the certainty of drought and scarcity were no longer open to question. The price of rice suddenly rose in the 24-Pergunnahs from 20 to 13 seers for a rupee, and a similar rise occurred simultaneously in all the divisions of Bengal except Chittagong and Orissa, where rain had been more opportune and the prospects of the harvest were not impaired. The price of rice throughout the month of November showed no tendency to fall, and from such districts as Backergunge, where large exports were in operation, it rose in three weeks from 25 seers to 14 for the rupee. The rates of barley, millets, and Indian-corn and gram, all rose. In April 1873 millets were selling at Patna for 40 seers; in November they had risen to 17 seers; barley had risen from 28 seers to 17; gram from 34 seers to 17. In the Rajshahiye and Bhaugulpore divisions the prices rose hardly less remarkably. At the same time prices were not so high as might have been expected. In no district did they reach famine rates, though they were very much higher than at the same period in ordinary years. During November 1865, the last year of great scarcity in Bengal, prices of common food stuffs stood on the whole somewhat higher than they were standing in November 1873.

Food Grains.—Rice is the principal staple throughout Bengal Proper. Its varieties are endless but the rice or paddy (dhan) is divided into two distinct main crops locally known as the "Aaos" and the "Amun." The *aaos* rice is mostly raised upon the high level lands. It is sown with the first showers of the spring and gathered in July and September. The name of this rice (from Sanskrit for 'early') is derived from the rapidity with which it ripens. It requires more attention in cultivation than the *amun*, and is more liable to failure from the accidents of the seasons. It is not transplanted, but reaped from where it is sown. The *amun* (or 'winter') rice is of two principal varieties—one sown broadcast, and the other transplanted. The transplanted *amun ropa*, or *rooya dhan*, as it is called, is the commonest variety of rice in Bengal. In the first instance it is sown on high land. Afterwards, when the rain renders it sufficiently moist, and the seedlings are about a foot high, they are gradually transplanted to marshy soil, as this becomes ready for them in about 10 inches of water. This land need not be of the lowest description, but it must be such as in the rains is covered with water. The rice grows in water, knee or thigh deep. It is sown in April, transplanted in August, and reaped in November, December, and January. In some parts of Eastern Bengal this rice is transplanted twice,—first, into high dry land, where it is

well matured and weeded, and then, when about two feet high, to wet marshy soil.

The *Amun*, sown broadcast and not transplanted, varies in different localities, and has various names, but is generally known as *boron*, *boona*, or *booya*. Even this is occasionally transplanted, but not usually. It is sown in the beds of bheels and rivers, and as the waters rise the rice grows with them, and the stem at times attains the length of twelve or even twenty feet. Of all kinds of rice this is the most rapid in its growth, frequently shooting up twelve inches in twenty-four hours as the inundation rises. Some species of this *dhan* are capable of bearing submersion for seven or eight days, if the water which has risen suddenly be clear. If it be submerged in foul water the plant dies in a day or two. This description of *amun* is sown and reaped at the same time as the transplanted species.

The Aos and Amun rice are known as *beali* and *sarud* in Orissa and as *dhoo* and *salt* in Assam. In Behar the early and late crops are known as *bhadot* and *aghani*.

Besides these there is another principal kind of rice, the *boro* or *spring* crop of *dhan*, raised on churs and in low bheel lands and the edges of jheels, where the water is intercepted and the plant uprooted from nurseries stuck deep into the mud during the cold weather. The crop is reaped in April, May, and June, and its success depends much on irrigation.

The following shows the total export of rice (not in the husk) from Bengal and the other Provinces of India to foreign and Indian ports for twelve years.

Years.	Bengal.	Bombay and Sindh.	Madras.	British Burma.	TOTAL
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1861-62 ...	410,271	14,453	75,153	273,984	773,861
1862-63 ...	482,057	15,451	62,463	279,246	839,217
1863-64 ...	576,067	33,212	76,561	367,839	1,052,679
1864-65 ...	695,341	39,234	73,949	386,516	1,195,040
1865-66 ...	886,212	29,055	72,144	394,154	831,565
1866-67 ...	222,660	12,242	75,602	210,430	520,834
(eleven months)					
1867-68 ...	352,466	20,192	86,673	404,601	863,932
1868-69 ...	386,614	28,545	88,119	445,252	948,530
1869-70 ...	378,044	27,321	73,902	336,088	810,966
1870-71 ...	430,858	44,347	102,434	423,548	1,000,687
1871-72 ...	341,864	44,043	113,354	482,826	1,077,387
1872-73 ...	511,261	38,119	105,067	688,898	1,344,345

Up to 1866-67 there was an export duty on rice exported to foreign ports of two annas a maund (82-2/7th lbs.) and since that year the duty has been raised to three annas. In 1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66, there was an exceptional demand on India in consequence of the failure of the crops in Siam and China, and of the prohibition of exports from Siam in 1865. In 1865-66 and 1866-67 there

was a general diminution in exports, partly because of the Orissa famine of 1865, and partly because the Siamese markets were again thrown open and rice ceased to find its way from India to China. But lately the increase in exports has been progressive from all parts of India, especially from Burma, and in 1872-73 the largest quantities ever known were exported, amounting to more than one million three hundred thousand tons. The declared value in pounds sterling of the rice and paddy exported from British India amounted last year to £5,761,028; of this amount the Burma produce was valued at 2,854,254, the Bengal at 1,959,342, the Madras at 749,518, and the Bombay at 197,914 pounds sterling. The average declared value per ton of rice exported was £8-7-0 for Bombay, £7-13-0 for Madras, £5-12-0 for Bengal, and £4-4-0 for Burma. In all cases these values were lower than the averages of earlier years which amount to about £9-10-0 for Bombay, £8-0-0 for Madras, £7-0-0 for Bengal, and £4-15-0 for Burma. The total amount of duty collected on the exports of rice and paddy in the year 1872-73 was £617,497.

The total exports from Calcutta in 1872-73 amounted to 401,799 tons. In 1864-65, the year preceding the Orissa famine, they amounted to 600,000 tons, and upon an average they amount to rather more than 350,000 tons.

Statement showing the Sea Exports and Imports of Rice in the World.

EXPORTS FROM			IMPORTS INTO		
		Tons.			Tons.
Bengal about	...	500,000	United Kingdom, Europe, Aus-		
Madras	...	100,000	tralia, and America, about	...	800,000
Burma	...	700,000	China, &c.	...	320,000
Saigon	...	250,000	Straits, &c.	...	100,000
Siam	...	150,000	Ceylon, &c.	...	150,000
Java	...	40,000	Mauritius	...	125,000
Italy	...	70,000	Bourbon	...	7,500
Spain	...	8,000	West India	...	40,000
Miscellaneous	...	22,000	Arabian and Persian Gulfs	...	60,000
			British India (chiefly Bombay)	...	200,000
			Miscellaneous	...	87,500
Total of Sea Exports		1,840,000	Total of Sea Imports		1,840,000

Murwa and *kodo* are both cheaper than rice, and are much eaten by the lower classes. *Kodo* is a millet, the size of a canary seed; each plant has a longish ear, longer and thicker than an ear of corn, and containing about an egg cup full of grain; it is eaten boiled like rice, or sometimes in *chupatties*. *Murwa* is a cognate grain to *kodo*, but it grows in bushy tufts, and not in gracefully pending ears, as *kodo* does. It is a staple crop in Gya and in the Chota Nagpore division. Barley (*jao*) is generally eaten in the form of *sattoo*, with some salt and chillies

or other condiment. In Tirhoot, Gya, and elsewhere it is said to be the cheapest of all the food crops. What is called *sattoo* is made from many grains,—from wheat, peas, maize, gram, pulses, as well as barley; the seeds are parched and then ground between coarsely ribbed grindstones. It is eaten in the same state as it comes from the grindstone, having been cooked in the drying; a little water is merely mixed with it. Barley is also ground with *heroo*, *khesaree*, or other *dal*, and baked into *chupatties* or bread. It is sometimes boiled like rice. *Makai*, maize, or Indian-corn, can, when it is in season, be purchased as cheap as barley, but not so all the year round. It is prepared and eaten like barley. From Patna and Shahabad it is reported that maize is even more consumed than barley by the labouring classes. Generally speaking, however, the *makai* crop is not nearly such an important item in the districts north of the Ganges as it is in the south. The pulses, condiments, and vegetables of Behar, are much the same as those consumed in Bengal. In Bengal Proper the millets *cheena* and *kaon* are cultivated and consumed especially in the eastern districts. They are raised in the low lands after the rains, and reaped in March and April. *Bhoora* is a coarse grain seed which is eaten by the poorer classes. Although boiled rice forms the principal article of diet (and among Bengalees is often the only food eaten,) *dal*, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices, and other condiments, are added to give it a relish. The principal pulses or *dal*, which enter most largely of these into the consumption of food, are known as *muttur*, *khesari*, *mashuri*, *maskolai*, *mooy*, *boot* or *chola*, and *arkur*. All these except the last are sown after the subsidence of the rains and reaped in the cold weather, and are extensively cultivated. *Muttur* or peas, in particular, is in great demand, as its *dal* is much relished by the people. The well known *arkur* is sown with the *aoos dhan*, usually in the same field, and is reaped in Pous. It will grow almost on any soil; the wood is sold as fuel. Pulses or leguminous grains are largely exported eastwards from the western districts of Behar and elsewhere. Either in a cooked or raw state, vegetables, *turkari* of some sort, form an invariable part of the food of the people of these provinces. The most common and important is the egg-plant or *brinjal*. It yields two crops in the year. This vegetable is daily used by every man, high or low, in the Lower Provinces, and is cultivated in almost every garden. Ryots, such as the case of Pooras, who earn a livelihood by the sale of vegetables, set apart whole plots of land for its cultivation. *Koomra*, or the *Belattee koomra*, as it is called, comes next in order. The ryots are so fond of raising these gourds that their creepers may be found in every house,

either climbing on the thatched roofs of the houses or trailing on bamboo stages made for the purpose. There is an infinite variety of gourds, tuberous roots, and other vegetables consumed by the natives under the general denomination of *turkari*. Cauliflower (*phool kabi*), cabbage (*kabi*), are common; garlic (*roshun*), radish (*moola*), *sag*, of sorts, and onions (*piyaj*), are universal. For many there is no English equivalent. The ryot's vegetable garden is always near and about his homestead.

The cultivation of potatoes (*Belattee aloo*) in Bengal is yet very inconsiderable. They are grown to some extent in the district of Hooghly, but are not of a very good quality. From the north-west parts of Dacca they are procurable. In most parts of Bengal, however, although yams and some sorts of sweet tubers are not uncommon, the cultivation of the potato is unknown. In Assam and Darjeeling the introduction of this staple has been more successful. It is found in the Khasi Hills that the potato is the most remunerative of the staples there cultivated, and there is a tendency to increase the cultivation. From recent inquiries it appears that the outturn of potatoes in these hills is about 185,000 maunds, of which about 155,000 maunds are exported, and the remainder retained for seed and local consumption. Cherrapoonjee potatoes always command a ready sale at the larger stations in Bengal.

Great also is the variety of condiments with which the ryot seasons his food. Amongst a community addicted to fish, turmeric (*huldee*) is extensively used in curries and in all sorts of vegetable and animal food: ginger (*adruk*) is also eaten in animal food, and is sold as medicine. Coriander (*dhania*), black cummin (*ramahooni*), and aniseed (*joan*, *mouri*), are grown in small quantities for local consumption. Chillies (*lunka morich* or *jhal*) are cultivated in the western districts of the province, and in large quantities in Dacca. They are the principal cold weather crop also in the Chooadangah subdivision of the Nuddea district, where the whole country from the railway will be seen covered with the red ripening fields, and are largely exported to Calcutta. The *peepool* or black pepper is a condiment under careful cultivation. The creeper is planted in the beginning of the rains, and as it grows in shade the seeds of the stout *dhonicha* hemp plant are sown near the lines, which, as they grow, afford shelter to the creeper. The annual exports of turmeric from Calcutta are about 50,000 cwts., and of ginger 10 to 20,000 cwts. The export of turmeric last year was very much below the average. The cultivation of *pan* or the betel leaf, is extensive everywhere. It is a creeper and cultivated in gardens under cover, which are styled *borroz*. The caste of Barooes have the exclusive monopoly in the cultiva-

tion of the plant. The crop is sown on high land, which must be free from inundation. Each garden lasts for a few years only, and the first green leaves, especially those plucked in the early spring, are said to be preferred by those who indulge in the luxury. The *supari*, or betel-nut, is also common in Eastern Bengal, especially in Tipperah, Backergunge and Dacca, and is very profitable to the proprietors of land. It bears fruit in the eighth year, and is most productive from that time to the sixteenth year, when the produce falls off. The nuts are gathered in November.

Commercial Staples.—The most important commercial staple in Bengal is jute (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*), known in Bengal as *pat* or *kosta*, the two words being used indiscriminately to denote the same thing,—sometimes together (*kosta pat*), sometimes separately. The plants attain a size that allows fibres of 12 feet in length to be separated from them. The fibre is long, soft, and silky, and attention has been called to it as a substitute for flax; but the great trade and principal employ of jute is for the manufacture of gunny for bags, bedding, cordage, &c. The wonderfully rapid increase in the quantities exported sufficiently indicates the extension of the cultivation from year to year.

Not only high, but also low lands, are adapted to the growth of the jute; the only thing for consideration being that there may be no water when the plant is very young, but after it has once risen to about 1½ feet high no quantity of water can injure it. The crop is sown in April and cut in August. The jute cultivation has been a great relief to the ryot. It is his resource during a calamitous year for paddy, and enables him to lay up something annually for bad times. The cultivators, after clearing and drying the jute, sell the fibre to the *faria* or *paikar*, who frequents the local *hats* and villages for the purpose of making purchases. Then he takes to the *mahajun* or wholesale dealer, who has either advanced to him money for the purchase or gives him a profit on the quantity he has brought in. Then the small bundles are broken up and the fibre is again dried and rolled into huge circular bales, in which form it finds its way to Calcutta before transshipment. By steamers alone 1,508,900 maunds of jute were exported from Serajgunge, the principal mart in Eastern Bengal. It is probable also that at least twice this amount was exported in country boats.

The districts in Bengal which grow jute most largely are Rungpore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Pubna, Dinagapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, and a portion of Goalparah. The jute

of very best quality is grown in Rungpore, Goalparah, and some parts of Mymensingh. The staple is also grown, more or less, over most parts of Bengal Proper, but not at all in the frontier hills or the dry districts of Beliar. In Orissa the cultivation is very slight, and hardly sufficient to meet the demands of local consumption. The export of jute, including cuttings and rejections, has increased from 25,13,090 cwts. in 1863-64 to 70,61,937 cwts. in 1871-72. The export of gunny cloth amounted in 1872, to 106,624 pieces, though this was far below the average of previous years. In addition to this there remains the very large quantity of jute kept for local consumption. In the sub-division of Atteah, in the district of Mymensingh, it is said that jute is manufactured into paper, so that would seem to be no new discovery after all. *Mesta*, a sub-order of the jute plant, has long been used for the manufacture of native paper. Sir George Campbell appointed a Commission to report upon the jute cultivation and trade.

Sunn (crotalaria juncea).—This is not the true hemp, though it is known in the trade and is exported under the name of *sunn* hemp. It is cultivated and raised principally by the fishermen caste, and its chief local use is in the manufacture of nets and cordage for boats, &c. A considerable quantity of this fibre is made into lines and shipped to Australia.

Dhunchee or *dhunchea (sesbania aculeata)* grows in low, wet soils, to the height of from 10 to 12 feet, yielding fibres from 6 to 8 feet in length, but they are coarser and more harsh than those of hemp. It is considered, however, to be more durable in water than either *pdt* or *sunn*, and is much used by fishermen for drag-ropes to their nets. It is a hardier plant than jute.

Ganjah (cannabis sativa), the true hemp, is cultivated largely for the sake of the intoxicating drug manufactured therefrom, and for the sake of the leaves, which are smoked and cause intoxication. As an exciseable product *ganjah* is of the very greatest importance. Its cultivation is at present confined to a single tract of land lying on the north of Rajshahye, to the south of Dinagepore, and to the south-west of Bogra. The value of *ganjah* exports from Rajshahye is now estimated at two lakhs of rupees. Thirty years ago the value of the export was only Rs. 40,000. The weight of *ganjah* exported from the district in 1871-72 amounted to 12,308 maunds. *Mushina*, मूशिना (*linum usitatissimum*), the *teesee* and *ulsee* of the North-West and Behar, is the common flax, but is grown only for the seed for making oil.

Oil-seeds indeed are very largely grown over the whole of Bengal and poured from all parts of the country into Calcutta.

The largest cultivation is along the banks of the Ganges, and especially in the districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions and in Assam. The principal oil-seeds are *sarsoo* (mustard), *teel* (sesamum), and *teesee* or *mushina* (linseed). The white and dark-red species of mustard and linseed are in many parts of Bengal the staple produce of the cold weather crops. They are sown in October and November and reaped at the close of the winter season; *sirgoojah* or *sooar goozee*, and *tara goozee*, are oil-seed crops cultivated and reaped at similar seasons. Of all descriptions mustard oil is the most largely consumed and most relished. Throughout the hills of the northern and eastern frontiers of these provinces, including the newly acquired Garo territory, *cotton* is a most important staple. There is an enormous importation of English cotton piece-goods into every district in Bengal. The valuable export of raw cotton, of which about four millions sterling in value annually leaves Calcutta, is received from Western India.

The cultivation of the date tree, and the manufacture of date sugar, are very extensively carried on in the deltaic districts of Jessore, in part of Nuddea, in the subdivision of Busirhat and Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and to some extent in Furreedpore. It is a popular and profitable cultivation for the ryots, who grow the trees in clusters about their houses, on the boundaries of their fields, and occasionally in large open gardens occupying broad areas of land. The juice is extracted from the trees during the cold season. It has been estimated that after deducting expenses the ryot clears a profit of six annas per tree, besides the advantage he enjoys for raising a cold weather or rice crop in the ground occupied by the date garden. A tree yields five seers a season, and may go on yielding for 20 or more years. As many as 100 trees are frequently planted in a beegah of land. *Goor* and date sugar are enormously consumed in the districts of their manufacture, and yet are freely exported also. The genuine *sugarcane* plant in these localities has been fairly driven out by the date, and is now languishing. It is, however, largely cultivated elsewhere in Bengal and Behar.

With the exception of Rungpore and the Dooars and a part of Tuhoot and Purneah, there is hardly a district of Bengal in which tobacco is sown for trade and export. Tobacco is, however, universally grown to a certain extent for local consumption. The ryot takes up a small plot of land at his homestead near his cow-house, for the convenience of manuring the land, as he always, if possible, manures his tobacco crop. In Baraset and elsewhere, where indigo cultivation has been extinguished, tobacco has been found to thrive well on the indigo lands.

Tea is cultivated to a greater or less extent in the five divisions of Assam, Dacca, Cooch Behar, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore. The records of the different district officers show that the area of waste land held by persons connected with the industry is 804,582 acres, and that out of this area 70,341 acres are actually cultivated with tea; but this is probably an underestimate. The outturn of this acreage is shown by the same authorities at only 14 670,171 pounds.

In 1874 the produce exported from Calcutta is expected to reach 23½ million lbs. The following figures show the rapidly increasing value of the Indian tea trade from Calcutta:—

					Rs.
1863-64	...	...	...	...	22,92,820
1864-65	...	...	...	...	27,31,750
1865-66	...	...	...	...	22,65,060
1866-67	...	...	...	...	36,27,662
1867-68	...	...	...	...	68,30,672
1868-69	...	...	...	...	86,01,414
1869-70	...	...	...	...	1,01,69,786
1870-71	...	...	...	...	1,08,55,927
1871-72	...	...	...	...	1,35,88,583
1872-73	...	...	...	...	1,52,45,270
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1,69,26,391

The average yield per acre calculated upon the entire cultivation is said to be about 208 lbs. This amount, though falling far short of the sanguine expectation of the first days of tea planting, is amply remunerative.

Although in Bengal proper the area of *indigo* lands is much reduced, in Behar it has increased, and the total annual outturn and export of the country is now hardly less upon an average than it was thirty years ago. The average may be said to be about 100,000 maunds, valued at two millions sterling:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
1843-44	1,60,228	3,19,16,914	1878-79	84,212	1,74,38,771
1844-45	1,29,183	2,58,05,363	1879-80	96,142	1,94,02,516
1845-46	1,04,178	1,91,83,586	1880-81	1,00,361	1,99,75,111
1846-47	1,00,747	1,60,88,846	1881-82	68,710	1,09,98,005
1847-48	92,244	1,45,21,414	1882-83	98,126	1,58,56,740
1848-49	1,21,010	1,97,77,777	1883-84	83,270	1,33,60,175
1849-50	1,05,184	1,67,53,728	1884-85	92,584	1,48,81,724
1850-51	1,08,162	1,71,78,826	1885-86	91,710	1,50,01,271
1851-52	1,17,094	1,82,16,536	1886-87	1,01,884	1,63,31,785
1852-53	89,691	1,42,88,481	1887-88	86,484	1,38,11,248
1853-54	1,07,368	1,70,12,060	1888-89	95,820	2,21,27,244
1854-55	88,341	1,42,57,092	1889-90	86,090	2,28,89,925
1855-56	1,23,552	1,87,81,900	1890-91	86,478	2,28,92,928
1856-57	98,151	1,37,66,431	1891-92	91,179	2,16,66,761
1857-58	82,301	1,34,58,121	1892-93	1,62,860	2,70,40,804

Opium Monopoly.—The cultivation is carried on with success only in the large cultivated Gangetic tract, which extends from the borders of Oudh to Agra on the west, and to the district of Bhaugulpore on the east, and to the division of Chota Nagpore on the south. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies,—that of Benares, of which the head station is at Ghazee-pore, and that of Behar, of which the head station is at Patna. The area under cultivation in the Behar agency amounted in 1872, to 330,925 acres; in Benares to 229,430 acres; or in both agencies together, to 560,355 acres. The extent of land under poppy cultivation in the Behar Agency was 1,34,589 beegahs in Chumparun, 111,340 beegahs in Gya, and 88,182 in Sarun. In Patna it was 39,000 beegahs, in Shahabad 36,000, in Monghyr 38,000. The opium beegah is equal to 3,025 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre. The number of chests of opium sold in (1873) was 42,675, the amount realized was Rs. 6,06,77,013, and the net revenue Rs. 4,25,93,759.

The manufacture of *Silk* is a staple industry over a considerable part of the Rajshahye and Burdwan divisions. The mulberry tree is extensively and exclusively cultivated as food for the silk worm. Almost any land which will not suit rice will suit mulberry. The manufacture is for the most part carried on by European capital, and superintended by Europeans. In the southern part of Rungpore silk culture is carried on, but the cocoons are chiefly exported to Bogra and Rajshahye. In the district of Rajshahye it is said that the average outturn of the produce of the European filatures would be about 1,920 factory maunds, which at Rs. 25 a seer will give a value of Rs. 19,20,000. The average outturn from native filatures in the same district is estimated at 3,000 maunds, worth, at the rate of Rs. 15 a seer, Rs. 18,00,000. In Maldah the outturn is estimated at 620 maunds from European factories, of which the value may be Rs. 6,20,000, and 1,500 maunds from factories under native management, valued at Rs. 9,00,000. In Midnapore the value of the silk made in the district is valued at no less than thirty-two lakhs of rupees, and its manufacture is said to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the support of 150,000 people. There are also important silk filatures in the north-east of Peerbhoom. The manufacture of silk is said to be in a less prosperous condition than formerly. It is stated that mulberry lands are in some places already making way for the cultivation of jute. The number of bales of Bengal silk exported during 1872 from Calcutta amounted to nearly nine thousand, which is considerably below the average of previous years.

The *Cinchona* cultivation in Bengal has attained a point which promises success. The plantations were begun some ten years ago at Rungbee, near Darjeeling, in a long narrow Himalayan valley. After more or less disappointment, the plantation began to thrive in 1867-68, and there are now about 2,000 acres of Government cinchona plantations, in which the trees are from four to thirty feet high, according to their age. The varieties of cinchona which flourish best are the *C. succirubra* and *C. Calisaya*, but there is yet little of the latter. There is also an experimental cultivation at Nunklow, which consists mainly of *C. officinalis*, a species which had not been found to prosper at Rungbee.

The experimental cultivation of Ipecacuanha has also been attempted on some land on the lower spurs near Darjeeling, and also on the level land below. The experiment is still in its infancy, but it promises well.

There is a brisk trade in lac and safflower dye. The quantity of India-rubber exported from Calcutta in 1872-73 was 16,149 cwts, valued at Rs. 11,86,852. The Custom returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta is about 400,000 cwts. An Economic Museum was established in Calcutta.

Madras.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The year began with a cyclone, which did considerable damage in four districts and made itself felt in two more. The north-east monsoon also commenced early and was very heavy, causing inundations in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, so that, although the season was decidedly good on the whole, the harvests suffered in most places from unseasonable or too abundant rain.

The decline in prices was arrested by the deficient harvests of 1871-72, but they did not rise to the level of 1870-71.

Items.	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per gunga	395	380	383	326	292	320
" Paddy, do. do.	179	170	168	140	125	139
" Clolum, do. do.	224	206	194	173	151	168
" Cumbco, do. do.	207	188	181	158	141	154
" Raggi, do. do.	219	196	182	155	131	141
" Veragoo, do. do.	158	144	126	128	93	127
" Wheat, do. do.	623	499	552	663	515	486
" Salt, do. do.	299	296	316	337	339	338
" Cotton per canly	124	114	146	135	114	127

Agriculture.—The Experimental Farm and the Model Farm at Sydapet are the only Government Farms. The year was unfavourable for both. On the Experimental Farm attention was chiefly directed to implements and machines, with which some useful experiments were made. The result of top-dressing with castor-oil cake and ground-nut cake was all that could be desired in the case of fodder crops, such as cholam, combu, gram, &c., and with paddy top-dressing with oil-cake produced better results than with the manure applied in the usual way. A sample of the wool produced at the farm was valued in England at 11d. per pound, but in Madras it was difficult to find a sale for it a 1½ annas. In the *Cinchona* Plantations on the Nilgiris propagating operations were entirely confined to the new species and varieties of Pitao bark, and *C. angustifolia*, the total number of plants propagated being 12,602. The number of plants in permanent plantations on the 1st April 1873 was 2,640,081, or 1,170,029 exclusive of the young plants in the nurseries and propagating houses. Fifty-eight of the plants put down in permanent plantations in 1862 were cut down during the year under review as an experiment in coppicing. Among these was a plant 36 feet in height. The largest of twelve measured plants of *C. succirubra* planted out at the same time was 30½ feet in height with a circumference of stem of 28 inches. The quantity of green bark supplied during the year for the manufacture of amorphous quinine was 83,894 pounds. It is now found that about two years' growth is necessary before renewed bark can be taken. In the Malakondah Plantation, which was abandoned as an experiment in 1871, the stronger plants were found to have maintained a fair growth, but it seems probable that some slight expenditure in clearing will be necessary to prevent the smaller plants being smothered by weeds and jungle bushes.

The following table shows the extent and assessment of the crops under cultivation exclusive of Malabar and Canara from which no information as to the extent cultivated is procurable. The total assessment, inclusive of these two districts, was Rs. 3,50,97,345, being Rs. 5,02,006, in excess of that for the previous year. The area cultivated with cotton increased by 117,982 acres, chiefly in the districts of Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Kistna, and Cuddapah. The total area under cultivation was 1,678,501 acres. The cultivation of indigo also increased from 3,0202 to 376,788 acres, notwithstanding a decrease of 11,240 acres in the district of South Arcot :—

Dry	{ Extent	...	...	...	Acs.	14,129,124
	{ Assessment	..	...	...	Rs.	1,53,06,515
Wet	{ Extent	...	...	...	Acs.	3,124,486
	{ Assessment	...	...	...	Rs.	1,66,43,729

North-Western Province.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The disappointing outturn of the spring harvest of 1871 lowered the food stocks and caused a considerable amount of general distress, which was felt throughout the whole of 1872-73, and which the crops of that year were not such as to relieve. The rains of 1872 were much heavier than the average, and ended earlier than usual. The autumn crop was, on the whole, a poor one in consequence, especially in the eastern districts, where the rain was heaviest; cotton alone was a little above the average. The usual Christmas rain was almost entirely wanting, and as the ground was drier than usual, through the early cessation of the rain in September, the spring crop suffered much from drought, and, except where protected by canals or wells, the outturn was very small. On the whole, the year was one of agricultural adversity.

The rate throughout the year was generally a little higher than that of April 1872, and the average prices were for these three staples 20 per cent. higher than in the preceding year.

	Average price of 1871-72.		Average price of 1872-73:	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat	22	15	17	26
Barley	32	15	15	17
Jowar	26	1	20	28

Agriculture.—An inquiry made by the Government of India gave occasion for the preparation of a report on the tea cultivation in the hill districts in the North-Western Province, showing its past history and the present average outturn of the crop. The tracts in which tea is grown are the valley of the Doon (which nowhere rises above 2,640 feet) and the hill ranges of Kumaon and Gurhwal, where the plantations vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height above the sea. The following figures are believed to give a pretty accurate estimate :—

		OUTTURN.			
		Acres under Tea.	Black.	Green.	Total.
Dehra,	...	1,801	3,632	407,856	411,548
Kumaon,	...	1,335	125,225	60,475	285,700

The manufacture of green tea in Dehra, to the almost total exclusion of black, is due to the fact that it is bought up by Ca-

bulee merchants who supply Central Asia, where only the green leaf is in demand. The trade is increasing, and the Dehra crop not being sufficient, the merchants have this year for the first time penetrated Kumaon, and it is probable that in a very short time the planters there will only manufacture the green leaf as in Dehra. The opening up of this Central Asian demand has been a great source of advantage to the cultivation of tea, as the planters now get at their very doors the same average price as they before obtained in Calcutta after incurring the risk of the journey, and charges for freight, brokerage, and commission.

The same success has not attended the cultivation of *cinchona* and the attempts to naturalise it in the Himalayas, or in the North-Western Province, have now been abandoned. The plant is exceedingly liable to injury from frost, and has often, after being grown under protection till it reached a considerable height, been cut down in a single night. The experiment has been made in all kinds of altitudes, but as no place in the North-Western Province is entirely free from frost, it has nowhere succeeded, and has at last been given up.

On the other hand, the attempt to cultivate silkworms has been taken up in the Doon, with some prospect of success. The Doon has many advantages. In its cool climate the mulberry grows freely. The women of the Gorkha Regiment stationed at Dehra are handy at reeling, and ready to undertake the work; the cocoons produced have been valued at a sum sufficiently amply to cover the cost of production; and there is a further possibility of creating a trade in the eggs, which are much sought after in Italy, and can be kept in the higher altitudes of the hills safe from hatching or spoiling.

Cotton.—The following table shows the actuals of 1872-73 and the official estimate for 1873-74. The actual result of 1873-74 was only 45,922,000lbs. from 979,771 acres:—

AREA AND OUTTURN IN MAUNDS OF 40 SEEDS OR 80 lbs.											
Division.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Outturn per acre.		Percentage.		
	Actuals.			Estimate.							
	Acres.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Cht.	Acres.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Cht.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Meerut	2,77,816	3,48,371	1 10 0	2,17,504	2,00,733	0 36 15	...	26.12			
Kumaon	3,538	2,178	0 24 3	5,812	5,639	0 39 4	38.37	...			
Rohilound	1,74,800	1,04,023	0 23 13	1,71,985	1,17,783	0 27 6	18.01	...			
Agra	4,36,451	5,93,371	1 14 6	2,32,233	1,37,817	0 34 1	...	37.35			
Jhansi	76,670	41,044	0 21 6	62,639	27,939	0 17 13	...	16.66			
Allahabad	2,74,247	1,22,139	0 17 13	2,46,506	92,285	0 15 0	...	15.78			
Benares	21,524	7,383	0 15 3	16,279	5,256	0 12 15	...	14.81			
Total	12,68,116	12,18,664	0 33 8	9,53,013	6,47,536	0 27 3					

The actual outturn of 1873-74 with that of the eight preceding years is as follows:—

			lbs.
1865-66	...	...	62,663,280
1866-67	...	...	85,684,920
1867-68	...	...	57,875,120
1868-69	...	...	41,137,840
1869-70	...	...	37,104,160
1870-71	...	...	76,387,600
1871-72	...	...	65,794,000
1872-73	...	...	97,570,480
1873-74	...	...	45,922,000

Bombay.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The season of 1872-73 was on the whole favourable: the rainfall was plentiful, and the harvest, especially in the coast districts, abundant. Before the close of the year the price of grain had, in most parts of the Province, fallen considerably.

There has been a decided tendency of late towards a fall in prices, and except, perhaps, in the southern part of the Presidency, the condition of the agriculturist cannot be said to be prosperous. As a rule, he is in a chronic state of indebtedness, and is very much at the mercy of the money-lender. There is no reason whatever to believe that this state of affairs is owing to the undue pressure of the Government assessment. On the contrary, it may be assumed that, owing to ignorance and improvidence, the condition of the cultivating classes would not, in the long run, be materially benefited if they held their lands rent-free. The effects of the action of the Civil Courts have attracted the attention of many of the most experienced and thoughtful officials; and there seems a growing opinion, that the time has come when some steps should be taken towards checking the facilities now afforded for the satisfaction of debt by the forced sale of land; for ensuring the execution of decrees being carried out with a greater degree of care and fairness; and generally, for affording the agricultural classes some kind of assistance in their unequal warfare with their creditors.

In connection with this subject, a statement furnished by the Mint Master has considerable significance. It appears that during the past year ornaments, valued at more than fourteen and a quarter lakhs of rupees have been presented at the

Mint for conversion into bullion. This is a new feature in the business of the Mint, which appeared for the first time in the returns for 1871-72. The inquiries then instituted seemed to show, that the six and a half lakhs of rupees worth of ornaments presented during that year had come chiefly from Khandesh, and that their remittance was one of the results of the failure of crops in that district in the year 1870. The opinion is current among the bullion dealers connected with the Mint, that the greater portion of the ornaments has been remitted from the Deccan Collectorates. The realization, by the agricultural classes, of the hoards of previous years, hitherto locked up in an unprofitable form, may in some few instances be the result of increased intelligence. On the whole, however, there seems reason to fear that the parting with so large an amount of their ornaments indicates the pressure of straitened circumstances among the cultivating classes of the Deccan.

In the northern part of Goojerat, in the Ahmedabad, Broach, and Kaira Collectorates, no such abundant harvest had been obtained for years previously. The Collector of Ahmedabad noticed the very marked fall in prices that resulted, and which is evidenced by the following comparative statement:—

Description of Grain.	Quantity per Rupee per Standard Seer.	
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1872.
Wheat	12.5	10.8
Dal (Tur)	10.2	8.4
Barley	23.1	18.3
Rice, best sort	6.1	4.1
Rice, common	10.2	9.2
Bajri	18.6	14.

Agriculture.—The following statement shows the extent to which each product was cultivated during 1872-73:—

NAMES OF PRODUCTS.	NORTHERN DIVISION.	
	Acres.	Bighas.
Rice	782,150 36 12½	18,062 7 5½
Cotton	837,582 38 0	112,546 9 0½
Jawari	941 342 2 7	41,874 2 12½
Bajri	1,685,112 16 12	20,467 11 4
Wheat	524,173 32 14	42,392 14 0
Barley	20,592 16 0	.....
Sugarcane	21,377 28 0	.....
Vegetables and Fruits	30,511 14 4	53 16 16
Pulses	386,303 17 14	1,913 0 6½
Tobacco	23,042 31 4	859 1 8
Indigo	7,290 17 0	705 18 16
Poppy	431 27 0	.....
Nagli	122,003 0 6	.....
Wari	63,213 18 8	.....
Miscellaneous products	1,036,468 7 3½	42,564 11 10½
Land lying fallow or Bid or grass land	1,465,747 11 3½	33,311 10 15½
Total	7,946,373 25 10½	314,751 3 14
Deduct land twice cropped	100,639 36 8	280 15 4½
Net Remainder	7,845,733 39 2½	314,470 8 9½
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.
		Acres. G. As.
Jawari ... ..	...	5,089,328 29 11
Bajri ... ..	...	2,608,558 29 6½
Rice ... ..	...	595,314 6 10
Wheat ... ..	...	520,713 27 15
Cotton ... ..	...	664,941 14 9
Sugarcane ... ..	...	35,250 14 5
Tobacco ... ..	...	28,633 13 1
Barley ... ..	...	2,494 32 0
Til and other Oil Seeds ... ..	...	257,874 12 8
Pulses including Gram and Koolthi ... ..	...	705,242 12 14
Nagli ... ..	...	191,340 13 0
Wari ... ..	...	96,587 19 5
Harik ... ..	...	206,347 9 6
Cocanut, Betelnuts, &c. ... ..	...	11,697 13 9
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	1,526,720 7 6½
Fallow or grass land out of cultivation ... ..	...	1,333,387 18 8½
Total ... ..	...	13,906,601 11 3
Deduct land twice cropped ... ..	...	198,985 10 8
Remainder ... ..	...	13,820,306 13 9

Statement showing the extent to which each of the Products of the Collectorate in Sindh was cultivated in 1872-73.

No.	Collectorates.	Javari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Barley.	Mung and Orid.	Mattar.	Oil Seeds.
1	Frontier	Acres G. 51,297 2	Acres G. 14,693 0	Acres G. 28,620 0	Acres G. 1,641 0	Acres G. 2,440 0	Acres G. 3,173 0	Acres G. 573 0	Acres G. 1,790 0	Acres G. 45,045 36
2	Shikarpore	209,445 27	20,565 21	173,218 16	24,283 20	280,437 23	2,938 5	19,903 13	...	87,340 8
3	Hyderabad	130,210 0	177 53	30,185 0	...	88,140 0	3,575 0	13,321 0	...	86,877 0
4	Kurrachee	63,187 0	33,372 0	28,624 0	3,569 0	156,493 0	8,671 0	5,483 0	5,701 0	11,571 0
5	Thur and Parkur...	63,373 35	115,243 12	17,902 21	...	104,120 27	.....	...	...	70,212 0
Total		521,715 27	361,606 33	577,949 37	29,493 20	631,651 12	18,117 5	39,280 15	7,491 0	251,046 4

No.	Collectorates.	Nagli.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Indigo.	Flax.	Vegetables.	Other Pro- ducts.	Total.
1	Frontier	Acres G. ...	Acres G. ...	Acres G. 841 0	Acres G. 20 0	Acres G. 700 0	Acres G. ...	Acres G. 23 0	Acres G. 1,125 26	Acres G. 151,982 24
2	Shikarpore	458 24	803 18	11,945 27	3,304 29	1,771 16	Hemp. 12 8	2,364 21	15,077 26	808,653 26
3	Hyderabad	...	1,012 0	30,633 0	3,931 0	2,510 0	Flax. 150 0	...	12,848 0	531,128 0
4	Kurrachee	1,105 0	957 0	1,020 0	380 0	...	...	4,146 0	21,658 0	247,377 0
Thur and Parkur...		...	...	7,524 23	25 20	...	...	...	...	880,606 21
Total		1,563 24	2,777 18	52,004 10	7,641 9	4,981 16	162 8	6,533 21	50,709 12	...

Taking the Province as a whole, jawari is the staple most greatly cultivated, and then follow bajri, rice, cotton, wheat, pulses, &c.

There were two model Farms at Hala, near Hyderabad, in Sindh, under the supervision of Mr. Strachan, and the other under Mr. Fretwell in Khandesh. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming to establish two more farms, one in the Southern Maratha Country near Dharwar, and another in Goojerat near Surat; and that in this way employment may be found for all the five skilled practical agriculturists who have come out from England.

For some years endeavours have been made to propagate the *Cinchona* tree at Lingmala, near Mahableshwar. The attempt cannot be said to have been successful. A large sum of money, amounting in all to Rs. 58,533, has been expended on the plantation since its formation in 1864. In the month of April 1873 there were 10,203 trees of different sizes.

Cotton.—A general increase of land under cotton cultivation took place in all the divisions of the Province; as appears from the following statement:—

Statement showing Area of Land in the several Divisions of the Bombay Province under Cotton Cultivation during 1872-73 as compared with that under Cultivation in the preceding year.

Divisions.	Land under Cotton Cultivation during 1871-72	Land under Cotton Cultivation during 1872-73.	Increase in 1872-73.		Decrease in 1872-73.	
	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.	Acres. gs.
Northern Division ...	962,150 11	1,052,078 7	89,927 36	...	...	...
Southern Division ...	1,020,343 1	1,052,113 18	31,770 17	...	...	...
Sindh ...	50 705 23	50,942 37	237 14	...	...	...
Native States ...	1,346,738 24½	1,560,810 32	214,072 7½	...	...	...
Total ...	3,379,937 19½	3,715,945 14	336,007 34½	...	...	...

The total increase thus amounted to the large number of 336,007 acres. The present increase of area will fall short of that under cotton in the year 1870-71 by 20,327 acres, and the estimated outturn by 23,273 candies. From the estimates of the past three years, it appears that in the season 1870-71 about 13-1/7 acres produced 1 candy (784 lbs.) of clean cotton; in 1871-72 it required 15¼ acres to yield 1 candy; and in 1872-73 the same quantity was produced by about 14¼ acres.

Punjab.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The year 1872-73 opened with a good spring harvest. A more than usually copious rainfall, averaging 31 inches, resulted in an excellent autumn crop and extensive preparations for the spring harvest of 1873. The area of land sown increased from 17,928,140 to 19,177,986 acres; and the price of food grain continued to fall,—the average price of wheat being 20 seers, 5 chittacks, per rupee in 1872-73, and 19 seers, 12 chittacks, in 1871-72. There was a decided increase of activity in manufactures,—the total estimated value for the whole Province being Rs. 46½ lakhs in excess of the estimate for 1871-72. In particular the recorded outturn of silk manufacture was nearly double that of the previous year, and the statistics of the shawl trade give evidence of recovery from the depression caused by the Franco-German War. Tea cultivation in the Kangra Valley began to yield good profit. The 28 plantations produced 428,655 lbs. of tea, for which there was a good local demand.

The following table shows the average prices for the past two years in seers (of 80 tolas) per Government rupee :—

	1st June 1871.	1st January 1872.	1st June 1872.	1st January 1873.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	20 14	18 9	20 0	20 10
Flour, 1st sort ...	17 15	16 15	16 15	17 1
Barley (<i>jow</i>) ...	30 14	25 7	29 2	27 8
Gram ...	21 5	19 4	19 8	22 7
Indian-corn (<i>makkar</i>) ...	25 7	22 10	21 8	27 0
Groat millet (<i>Jowar</i>) ...	26 12	28 7	20 15	30 12
Spiked millet (<i>bajra</i>) ...	22 5	21 9	18 7	23 9
Rice, 1st sort ...	7 14	7 12	7 11	6 9
Urd dal (<i>phaseolus radiatus</i>) ...	14 12	14 7	13 5	16 7
Potatoes ...	10 6	11 5	10 4	13 10
Cotton, cleaned ...	2 11	2 10	2 4	2 10
Sugar, 1st sort ...	2 12	2 2	2 8	2 9
Butter, clarified (<i>ghi</i>) ...	1 9	1 9	1 7	1 10
Firewood, 1st sort ...	121 6	117 15	94 0	116 0
Tobacco ...	7 0	7 1	6 15	7 2
Salt, Lahori ...	9 3	9 2	12 8	12 5

Food grains were rather cheaper in 1872-73 than in the former year.

Agriculture.—The area of land sown during the two years was as follows:—

			1871. Acres.	1872. Acres.
Spring crop	...	...	9,001,492	9,902,744
Autumn crop	...	...	8,926,648	9,869,242
TOTAL			17,928,140	19,771,986

The principal spring crops in the two years were:—

			1871. Acres.	1872. Acres.
Food Grains ...	{ Wheat	...	5,366,977	5,716,867
	{ Barley	...	1,658,002	1,795,843
Pulses ...	{ Gram	...	903,158	1,247,936
	{ Peas	...	106,875	111,900
	{ Lentils (<i>masur</i>)	...	143,842	167,726
Oil-seed ...	{ Mustard (<i>sarson</i>)	...	257,848	288,159
	{ Taramira	...	119,586	129,583
Vegetables	...	...	142,163	140,122
Tobacco	...	...	91,188	87,127
Spices, miscellaneous	...	...	139,726	110,873

There is a slight decrease in the last three, but all the others show a large increase; the cultivation of gram, which showed a decrease in 1871, fully recovered itself.

The area under cultivation for the principal autumn crops during the past two years was as follows:—

			1871. Acres.	1872. Acres.
Food Grains ...	{ Rice	...	660,817	728,973
	{ Great millet (<i>jowar</i>)	...	1,925,221	2,149,029
	{ Spiked millet (<i>bajra</i>)	...	2,480,056	2,648,944
	{ Italian millet (<i>kanyini</i>)	...	98,905	110,617
	{ Indian corn (<i>makki</i>)	...	882,170	907,203
Pulses ...	{ Moth (<i>phaseolus aconitifolius</i>)	...	752,323	955,187
	{ Mash (<i>phaseolus radiatus</i>)	...	287,223	301,775
	{ Mung (<i>phaseolus mungo</i>)	...	225,579	302,405
Oil-seed, Til (<i>sesamum</i>)	...	...	133,108	168,724
Cotton	...	...	635,108	789,762
Indigo	...	...	67,648	71,713
Vegetables	...	...	77,054	108,489
Sugar-cane	...	...	333,645	372,816

In each of these crops there was an increase in 1872 in the breadth of land under cultivation compared with the previous year.

Oudh.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The harvests of 1872-73 were not much below the average, but the failure of the usual winter rains was unfavourable to the crops. For two years previously the seasons had been bad, and this, together with other causes

led to high prices and a good deal of distress throughout the Province. Food being dear and scarce there was a great increase in the number of petty thefts, and although corporal punishment was resorted to more freely than during the preceding year, the number of persons sent to prison was greater than in any year since the annexation of the Province. To add to the distress of the rural population many head of cattle were carried off by murrain.

Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem.						Cart Per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Bost per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.														
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Lucknow, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	3	12	0	3	0	0
Unao, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0
Bara Banki, ...	0	3	6	0	1	5	0	8	0	...	...	...	3	12	0	1	8	0
Sitapoor, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
Hardui, ...	0	4	6	0	1	6	0	9	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	14	0
Khoreo, ...	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Faizabad, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	8	6	2	4	6	1	4	0
Bharaich, ...	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Gonda, ...	0	5	2	0	1	9	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	4
Rai Bareilly, ...	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	8	4	2	8	0	1	8	0
Sultanpoor, ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	4	2	2	8	0	0	10	0
Pratabgurb, ...	0	4	8	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	4	5	0
General average, ...	0	4	5	0	1	11	0	10	1	0	6	10	2	5	9	1	9	0

Agriculture.—The following statements show that 8,020,290 acres were under cultivation, being 524,600 acres more than during the preceding year. The areas under rice, other food grain, (wheat excepted) sugar, cotton, indigo, fibres, tobacco and vegetables were larger than in the previous year, while less land was given to wheat, oil seeds and opium. Produce of every kind rose in money value. In wheat this rise was particularly marked, the average price having increased from Rs. 1-10-9, for a maund of the first quality to Rs. 2-2-9, and for the second quality from Rs. 1-9-0½ to Rs. 2-0-0.

Crops Cultivated in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Indigo. Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.
Lucknow, ...	31,463	82,826	1,09,987	1	15,803	400	1,160	14,727	1,200	6,917
Unao, ...	72,000	84,660	4,03,465	6,151	12,700	4,598	1,375	450	2,560	6,658
Bara Banki, ...	1,71,675	2,31,752	3,06,021	503	20,935	405	3,010	2,475	890	4,463
Seetapoor, ...	51,394	1,50,249	8,22,706	29,820	33,514	2,616	3,285	3	1,740	12,395
Hardui, ...	74,630	3,14,082	8,38,650	17,560	23,306	13,040	4,604	1,420	6,430	24,762
Kheroe, ...	1,03,526	1,23,211	4,21,841	13,253	15,834	5,424	522	...	359	10,348
Faizabad, ...	1,17,288	1,21,373	2,97,855	3,888	40,385	2,983	8,050	505	978	5,181
Bharaich, ...	1,50,500	1,00,000	4,50,000	40,000	8,590	10,000	2,182	30	2,200	675
Gonda, ...	4,20,317	1,65,561	3,30,445	66,915	11,210	3,999	11,159	342	179	2,085
Rai Bareilly, ...	80,147	1,49,477	3,42,332	1,997	1,896	2,082	7,205	25	75	9,884
Sultanpore, ...	1,57,563	91,483	3,11,255	1,850	19,435	53	3,898	2,913	1,512	4,695
Pratapgarh, ...	80,042	1,09,225	2,31,638	448	9,663	1,494	809	4,429	2,060	4,261
Total,	15,10,545	17,27,899	48,68,195	1,81,886	2,27,271	47,124	47,259	27,319	69,574	92,889

Central Province.

Weather, Crops and Prices.—The year 1872-73 was agriculturally a prosperous one. The year had begun with high prices and they continued high till the first harvests had been gathered in and brought to market. The greatest rise in prices was in the Sagur and Dumoh districts, where the prices of grain ruled almost double what they had been in 1871; nor did they go down again in spite of the excellent harvest that was reaped,—a circumstance that can only be ascribed to an increased export. In other districts prices resumed, or at any rate approached, their ordinary level as soon as the new grain appeared in the market.

Agriculture.—The area under cultivation during the year was estimated to be 13,608,016 acres. In 18 districts, excluding Sumbulpoor, in which Settlement operations were carried on, the average under each crop was:—

	Acres.
Rice	3,415,418
Wheat	3,548,653
Other food grains	4,890,111
Oil-seeds	810,799
Sugar-cane	83,777
Cotton	719,767
Opium	5,859
Fibres	15,011
Tobacco	51,798
Vegetables	42,433
Other crops	109,166

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the land brought under the plough, amounting to nearly 250,000 acres. The increase was in land sown with rice, wheat, other food grains, oil-seeds and cotton; the area under sugar-cane, fibres, vegetables and others, showing a decrease.

Rice and wheat appropriate to themselves an area very nearly equal. They constitute as nearly as possible 50 per cent of the total cultivation; other food grains, consisting chiefly of jawari, kodo, kutki and pulses, take up about 35 per cent, oil-seeds a little over 6 per cent, and cotton somewhat over 5 per cent.

Burma.

The Administration Report for 1872-73 has not appeared. The statistics of cultivation in 1872-73 will be found at page 261, and of the export of rice at page 262.

(C.C.G.)

Agriculture.—The following comparative statement shows the extent of land under cultivation of rice and other crops,

CROPS.	1871-72. Acres.	1872-73. Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rice	67,377	67,715	438	...
Kagi	1,395	1,382	...	13
Garden produce ...	72	72	...	...

Owing to the extension of cultivation of rice and other cereals, 596 acres of waste land were newly taken up, while 165 acres of cultivated land were resigned, thus shewing an increase in cultivation of 430 acres. The area and coconut cultivation, coming under the head of garden, remained the same.

Coffee.—Coffee, though the produce of an exotic, is now a staple commodity of Coorg, and to it the Province owes much of its prosperity. The *Coffea Arabica* belongs to the N. Order Cinchonaceæ. It is a large erect bush with copious evergreen foliage, and if left to itself grows to the height of 20 feet with a stem four inches in diameter; but is by the European planter topped at the height of between four and five feet. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves close to the branches; are pure white, and fragrant, resembling the flower of the jasmine. The ripe berries are oval, deep purple and succulent; and are spoken of as "Cherry Coffee." They usually contain two seeds flat on the one side and round on the other; but in some one of the seeds is abortive, and the other assumes a rounded form for want of the mutual pressure that would otherwise have been given. Coffee of this kind is called "Pea Berry," and fancy assigns to it the highest value in the market.

In a few parts of Coorg coffee can perhaps be grown in the open; but, as a rule, the planter now-a-days retains some of the primeval forest shade or allows a secondary growth to spring up. The charcoal tree (*Sporinia Wightii*) which comes up spontaneously on all clearings in Coorg is very useful for purposes of shade. The jack fruit tree and the *Poinciana Regia* have also been found to be particularly suited to coffee and are planted out in large numbers.

The plant is propagated by cuttings or baddings; but is usually grown from seed, and on all estates there are large nurseries. The seed is put down in March or April and in fourteen months the plants are put out on the estate into small pits that have been prepared for them at a distance of five or six feet from each other. Much depends on the estates being carefully weeded, well loaded and drained, and on the plants being judiciously pruned. They give their maiden crop generally in the 3rd year. The flowers appear in March, and gentle showers or heavy mists at

this time are much needed to set the blossom. By December the fruit has ripened, when it is gathered in baskets and taken to the pulper-house where the separation of the succulent part of the berry from the bean is effected.

The pulper is a cylinder, with a rough, indented surface fixed on a shaft and placed in a frame. It is made to revolve by bullock, hand or water power. The cherry coffee is fed into it from above by a spout and when bruised falls below into cisterns full of water. The beans are thus easily separated from the pulp and spread out on terraces to dry, and if this work is not carefully performed they become discoloured. The cylinder pulper often cuts the beans, and such coffee is called "pulper bit" and loses about 20 per cent in value. To obviate this a machine called the "Disc pulper" has been invented and is by many preferred. The pulp forms good manure. After the coffee is well dried it is put into bags and sent to the western coast or to Bangalore to be prepared for the home market. On the western coast the climate is not so favourable for drying coffee, and if by any accident the coffee is not shipped before the ports are closed in May the chances of loss are great. On arrival at the "coffee works" it is examined, and if necessary thoroughly dried before the process of husking commences. It is then fed by coolies into a large circular iron trough and crushed (yet so gently that the bean is not injured) by large broad non wheels which worked by steam power revolve in this groove. This machine is called the "Peeler." The coffee then falls into a receptacle whence it is taken by an elevator and thrown into the "winnow" which separates the chaff (used afterwards as fuel to work the engine) from the beans. The latter are then thrown into long cylinders with perforations of different sizes which, revolving slowly, sort them into three classes. The largest beans fetch the highest price. They are then garbled by hand; and all broken, discoloured or pulper-bit beans constitute triage.

The charges for curing coffee and putting it on board ship are £5 per ton. The shipping charges to London through the Suez Canal are about £5 and round the Cape (a route now seldom used) £3 per ton. The Coorg Coffee very much resembles that grown on the Shevaroy and Nilgiri Hills. It is a flat middle-sized bean of an average weight, and as the parchment and silver skin are very thin, it is easily husked. Of the coffee grown in the bamboo districts of Coorg about 86 bushels go to make up a ton, whereas it takes 90 to 25 bushels of that grown in the heavy forest tracts to make up a similar weight. Occasionally an acre of land yields a ton of coffee, but on an

average even on a good estate, seldom more than six cwts. an acre is obtained. A coffee estate in good order should give a return of 50 per cent on the outlay.

The extent and assessment of coffee land held by European and Native planters in Coorg are:—

		1871-72.		1872-73.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
European	..	47,333	.....	44,859	.....
Native	...	28,942	.....	28,947	.....
Total	...	76,275	93,106	73,306	88,646

While 2,974 were resigned by the European planters, an addition of five acres was made to the extent held by the Natives of the country.

Mysore.

The Season was good. In some places the rainfall though untimely was abundant, so much so that the staple crop, ragi, suffered to a small extent when about to be harvested, and paddy to a slighter degree. Some of the dry grains, viz., dal, ballar and Bengal gram, also suffered to a small extent by unseasonable and heavy rain and insufficiency of sun-shine. The season was particularly favourable to coffee. During the year 1872-73, the total extent of land under cultivation was 5,263,332 acres, being an increase of 350,241 acres as compared with the previous year. The proportionate area cultivated with the various crops in 1872-73 was as follows:—

1871-72. 1872-73.				1871-72. 1872-73.			
Ragi, gram and other							
dry grains	...	66.04	70.4	Tobacco	...	.4	.4
Rice	...	24.5	18.3	Mulberry	...	.28	.2
Coffee	...	2.3	2.1	Vegetables	...	1.9	.1
Aracanut, &c.	...	1	1.6	Oil seeds	...	2.1	3.4
Cotton	...	.78	1.4	Wheat	...	.25	.2
Sugar-cane	...	.45	1				

Cinchona is cultivated on the Bababudan Hills in the Nugur Division, and on the Biligiriranga Hills in the Ashtagram Division. The results in the former were not promising, but the bark raised in the latter is equal to that of the Nilgiri Hills.

Berar.

The Season.—Succeeding a year of serious drought and difficulty which pressed hard upon all classes, there was in 1872-73 a

plentiful rainfall and, on the whole, a very abundant harvest.

The returns showing extent of cultivation for the last two years give the following totals :—

		1871-72.		1872-73.
East Berar	...	2,220,005	...	2,307,918
West Berar	...	3,112,959	..	3,384,003
Acres		5,332,964	...	5,691,921

The extent to which the principal crops were cultivated is shown in the following table :—

	East Berar.	West Berar.	Acres.
Rice	9,122	15,655	24,777
Wheat	183,589	255,889	439,478
Jowaree	966,156	1,141,652	2,107,808
Other grains	119,410	381,604	501,014
Oil-seeds	96,750	172,986	269,736
Sugar-cane	773	2,380	3,153
Cotton	801,999	864,015	1,666,014
Opium	422	1,168	1,590
Fibre	2,333	19,335	21,668
Tobacco	18,118	8,618	706
Other products	103,614	219,583	323,197

Jowaree and cotton are the staple crops of the province, and occupy, respectively, 37 and 29 per cent. of the entire area under cultivation. Rice was largely cultivated in the Bassim and Buldanah Districts; wheat in the Buldanah and Oomraottee Districts; jowaree is general everywhere. Opium was cultivated only in the Buldanah and Bassim Districts.

The following statement shows the prices of produce prevailing in the two Divisions of Berar:—

	1872-73.		Average.	
	East Berar.	West Berar.	Seers per rupee.	
Clean cotton	2-5	2-1	2-3	
Wheat	19-1	12-7	15-9	
Gram	18-4	12-8	15-6	
Rice	12-8	8-7	10-7	
Jowaree	24-2	24-6	24-4	
Oil-seeds	7-1	8-7	7-9	
Tobacco	3-4	2-6	3	
Plough bullocks each Rupees	42 3 6	50 0 0	46 1 9	
Buffaloes	33 10 8	44 0 0	38 13 4	

Agriculture.—The Berar cultivator follows a primitive system of rotation of crops. He manures very little, but, as much as he can, he is obliged to use so much dung for fuel that he has little to spare for his fields. Good culturable land is never enclosed for

hay and pasture, though plenty of grass is cut and stacked from wide uncultivated tracts; and the working bullocks are well fed, partly on this hay, more generally on the jowaree stalks and a little on cotton seed. Large droves of cattle, sheep, and goats, graze on bare commons and barren wolds. From wells the cultivators irrigate patches of wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and what we should call market garden produce. Here and there they get water from small reservoirs and surface streams, especially under the hills and to the southward. But in the Berar valley, which contains the rich land, water is scarce even for the drinking of man and beast; there is a dearth of grass and wood; hired labour is insufficient and dear.

Capital in agricultural hands is scanty. The cultivators are slowly (though surely) emerging out of chronic debt. Agriculture is supported by the good will with which all the small money-lenders invest in it, because there are no other handy investments which pay so well as lending on bond to the farmers. Cultivation is obliged to support the peasant and his family, to pay the State revenue, to return the capital invested, with not less than 18 per cent. interest to the Marwarree, and to furnish the Court fees on litigation whenever the rustic sees a chance of evading his bond. But the petty cultivator keeps his hold of the land; no one can make so much out of it as he can, and he is much aided by the customs of *metairie* tenancy and joint stock co-operative cultivation, which enable him to get cattle, labour and even a little cash on favourable terms. On the whole, the Berar cultivator is lazy and easy-going, starts late to his field and returns early. Neither hope of great profits nor fear of ruin will drive him to do the full day's work, which is extracted at such low wages from the English farm-labourer.

There are two Government Farms, at Oomraottee and Akolah.

CHAPTER II-

FORESTS.

THE Forest Department was organized in 1864 under Mr. D. Brandis, P. H. D. Six years after it had entered on its regular operations, or at the close of March 1872, the reserved forests and forest lands of India, omitting Bombay and Madras, were returned as follows, in square miles :—

Province.	Reserved forests.	Private and unreserved forests.	Total forest land.	Plantations.
Bengal	1,546	57,679	59,225	66
North Western Province	2,213	2,172	4,385	115
Punjab	2,404	586	2,990	14,071
Oudh	824	1,201	2,025	100
Central Province ...	1,951	27,426	29,380	318
Burma	179½	6,869	7,048½	2,004
Mysore .. { Teak .. }	309½	151	460½	123
{ Sandal .. }				368
{ Fuel .. }				180
Coorg ... { Teak .. }	374	...	374	300
{ Sandal .. }				600
Berar	685	1,413	2,098	355
Total	10,489½	97,197	1,07,686	19,100

In Burma the cost of the work of demarcation varied from Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 53-7 per mile, according to the density of the forests through which the lines had to be cut.

In the Report for 1872-73 Mr B H. Baden-Powell, the officiating Inspector General, states that this is only a rough estimate. For Bengal, the figures were incorrectly given; the 'reserves' actually demarcated were only 105·3 square miles—all in Sikkim. During the year under report 214½ square miles in Assam were added to the list, and 362½ square miles in Assam and the Western Doors were selected, but are not yet formally declared "reserved."

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Department during the six years since 1866-67 :—

Revenue.

Provinces.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pengal ...	50,555	75,687	224,546	1,13,753	1,19,678	1,39,089	1,49,861
N. W. Province	577,954	511,191	653,389	726,256	365,076	1033,134	1642,556
Punjab	231,450	259,297	345,164	394,182	947,235	711,216	652,994
Oudh ...	201,246	66,154	131,812	06,822	60,181	137,767	296,358
Central Province	467,995	349,191	260,500	116,020	658,120	447,764	481,673
Ruma	4,21,053	617,530	816,711	984,773	878,124	772,399	827,569
Mysore ..	206,620	110,012	371,476	295,218	177,669	399,511	376,185
Coorg ...	37,934	77,746	74,148	1,08,152	74,067	92,153	84,424
Berar ...	43,571	53,446	84,556	145,481	177,329	165,544	250,861
Total ...	21,94,901	24,70,013	7,421,8	12,90,606	3,557,479	38,87,877	47,71,671
Total amount of Expenditure in- curred on Con- servancy and Working and Establishments)	12,55,565	15,05,336	18,23,919	24,31,953	30,12,457	28,03,893	29,46,863
Surplus	9,39,336	9,64,677	12,08,189	8,58,653	5,45,022	10,83,984	18,24,808

CHAPTER III.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

Bengal.

Mines.— Of the mineral resources of Bengal, coal only has been largely developed. Iron, however, is at least as abundant as coal in many places. The largest and best coal mines of Bengal are in the Raneegunge subdivision of the Burdwan district, and in the division of Chota Nagpore. There are now altogether 44 coal mines at work, of which 19 turn out more than 10,000 tons of coal a-piece per annum. In the large and better mines coal is raised by steam from pits and galleries. In the smaller mines or workings coal is raised by hand-labour from open quarries. In the Raneegunge coal-field alone 61 steam engines, with an aggregate of 867 horse-power, are at work. Only one seam (or set of seams) of a less thickness than $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet is worked, and the average thickness of the seams at the Raneegunge mines is about 15 or 16 feet. The pits are mostly shallow, very few are more than 150 feet deep. The Bengal Coal Company, with its mines at Raneegunge and westwards, is able to raise more than six million maunds of coal annually. The gross valuation of coal mines in Burdwan district has been registered under the Road Cess Act at Rs. 2,84,361. The coal-fields of the lower Damoodah and Burakur are occupied for the most part by private companies; the coal-fields in Palamow belong to Government. The Kujhara coal mine in Palamow supplies coal for the Dehree irrigation works, and to some extent for the East Indian Railway Company. These mines comprise an area of twenty-five to thirty square miles, the seams being of an average thickness of from eight to ten feet, and the coal is said to be of fair quality. The East Indian Railway Company now generally burn in their engines coal from their own mines at Kurhbari, which produce a coal of first-rate quality. There are great stores of coal for future ages in the Chota Nagpore division. The Eastern Bengal Railway and the River Steam Companies are at present the chief customers of the coal owners.

Arrangements have been under consideration for smelting iron in coal furnaces after the English method at Hazareebaugh and elsewhere. At present iron is smelted from ores of different kinds after the rude native methods in many parts of the coal districts, but there are no manufactories on the European method, and it is very desirable, in the face of the great rise in the price of British

iron, and the large and increasing demand for Railway iron of all kinds, to develop the production of the Indian iron works.

The districts of Assam are amply endowed with mineral resources. The Khasi and Jynteah Hills especially excel perhaps any part of India in respect of minerals. If there were only some addition to the population so enterprising and energetic, we might expect to have not only cattle and cinchona, cotton and fruit trees, but it is probable that the combination of the best coal, iron, and lime in one place, together with an iron-working population, might make these hills the best manufacturing district in India. The newly annexed tract of the Garo Hills may possibly much extend the field for such industries. The chief mineral products of the hills are iron, lime-stone, and coal. The iron ore excavated in 1872-73 is estimated at 5,000 maunds, the limestone quarried to be 1,550,000 maunds, the coal quarried to be 1,000 maunds. Smelted iron used formerly to be prepared for export more largely than at present. Of the sixteen known out-crops in the hills, Lakadong is the only field where coal is at present both plentiful and accessible. In the Lukhimpore district there are coal mines in the neighbourhood of Jeypore, and at the foot and along the slopes of the lower Naga Hills. They are really quarries, not mines; the coal lying in seams near the surface, and requiring no mining operations. In Seesangor there is a coal mine worked by the Assam Tea Company in the Naga Hills, for the privileges of working which an annual present is made to the Nagas. There is also coal of good quality in the Golaghaut subdivision. Surface lime was discovered at the foot of the Bhootan hills some two years ago. It is of a superior description, and it is believed that the quarry, though it does not extend over a wide area, might be profitably worked on a small scale.

In the Patna division there is a talc mine near Rujowlie in the Gya district, which is seldom worked now, though there seems to have been a certain amount of enterprise expended on these talc mines many years ago. Of other minerals there are stone quarries at Burrakur on the Gya hills, at Behar, and near Sas-seram at Dhodund, and elsewhere on the Rhotas range; and there is a most valuable supply of limestone to be had, as soon as ever water-carriage is available, from quarries near Rhotas. Various minerals are found in small quantities on the hills in the south of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore; lead, silver, and copper, exist, and the lead has been pronounced a valuable mineral with a large portion of silver in it. There are several coal mines in the Damru in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but only one is now worked.

Little is known of the mineral resources of Darjeeling.

Petroleum and coal are spoken of as existing; copper and limestone are known to exist. In the Western Dooars anthracite is known, and coal is believed to exist. In the Chittagong division traces of coal have been discovered in the Cox's Bazaar subdivision and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Iron ore has been discovered in the Lalmye Hills in Tipperah.

The total outturn of Bengal coal mines at intervals during the last fifteen years, has been as follows:—

		Maunds.	Tons.
1858	...	6,162,319	293,443
1861	.	7,785,085	370,718
1864	.	9,032,405	430,114
1867	.	11,847,178	476,841
1868	..	13,465,829	564,933
1869	...	13,236,563	485,390
1870	...	13,140,783	431,828
1871	.	10,896,317	399,531
1872	...	8,793,927	322,443

On the other hand the imports of coal for the five past years to the port of Calcutta have been:—

			Tons.
1868-69	.	..	54,461
1869-70	...	.	41,272
1870-71	...	...	64,000
1871-72	...	.	88,221
1872-73	..	...	48,714

Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, there has been a falling off of 200,000 tons in the out-put of Indian coal.

Manufactures.—Besides the usual local handicrafts, especially weaving and spinning, the growth of the jute trade has given an impetus to the manufacture of gunny bags over all the eastern and central districts. Carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, and oilmen, are settled in almost every village. The manufacture of beads of sorts, which are so universally worn as necklaces by the lower orders of Hindoos, is a very generally spread occupation. In this the women take a large part. The weaving of wicker and basket work is the special occupation of the Churnar or Moochee caste, and for these articles there is great demand in a community so given to agriculture. The native shoes are also always made by Moochees. The *sola* weed grows with the *Aoos* and *Amun* rice, and is manufactured into the *sola* hats or *topes* worn by Europeans, and into artificial flowers and ornaments for the native ceremonies. The different manufactures which are specially carried on in Bengal, and for which each part is most celebrated, are as follows:—

The manufactures of the Burdwan division are principally silk and indigo. Midnapore has also a specialité in small mats, which

are much used for sleeping on. Several places in the division are famous for their weaving and the manufacture of metal pots and pans. There is a lac manufactory at Elambazar in Beerbhoom. There are several rope manufactories at Howrah, as well as a large number of screw presses for cotton, jute, and fibres; also flour mills and iron foundries. In the town of Hooghly there are three native steam mills for pounding bricks into soorkee. There is a jute mill at Serampore, and yarn manufactory at Rishra. There is a large factory at Fort Gloster, fifteen miles down the Hooghly. Another jute mill is being built at Pulta Ghat. There is a brisk manufacture of paper for native use carried on at the Bailly Paper Mills in the Hooghly district.

Indigo and date sugar are the staple manufactures of the Presidency division. Among other manufactures the fine cloths prepared by the weavers of Santipore in the Nuddea district deserve notice. A superior description of cotton cloth is also manufactured in the Satkeerah sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Jessore and the 21-Pergunnahs there is a manufacture of shell-lime collected on the banks of the rivers and khals in the Soonderbuns. Nuddea is famous for its brass utensils, which are exported to various parts of Bengal. There are large jute mills and factories at Bananagore, and at Gowripore in the 21-Pergunnahs, as well as lesser factories.

Silk and indigo are the principal manufactures of Rajshahye. Moorshedabad specially produces silk cloth, articles of ivory, gold and silver filagree work, brass utensils and gunny bags; Dinagepore, coarse cloth and gunny bags; Pubna, gunny bags; Rajshahye and Bograh, silk cloth, and Malda, silk cloth and brass utensils.

There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in the Dacca division except tea and indigo. There is a considerable quantity of coarse cloth for use by the lower orders made in all the districts; it is considered more durable than Manchester cloths. Date sugar is made in Furreedpore in sufficient quantities to be exported from the district. In the island of Dekinshabazpore and the south of Buckerunge coconut-oil is made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. There is also a considerable trade in iron and brass implements and vessels of local manufacture. There is also some lac-dye manufactured here, and soap, known in the market as Dacca soap. The manufacture of finer cloths and muslin and kasheda (cotton cloth embroidered) of the most delicate workmanship have made the city of Dacca celebrated in the past. The cheese known as Dacca cheese is the production of a village in the Kishoregunge sub-division of Mymensingh. A considerable quantity of gold and silver ornaments is exported

to Calcutta. Country paper is manufactured at Atteah in Mymensingh.

In the town of Chittagong and its environs the principal industries are carpentry, ship and boat-building, blacksmith's, brazier's, and gold and silversmith's work. Sea-going vessels of two, and even three, masts are built and launched here for the coasting trade and for voyages to Ceylon, the Laccadives, Cochin, and other Indian ports. The shipwrights are nearly all Mahomedans. The braziers make the usual domestic utensils of brass and copper, and the gold and silversmiths can execute plain or ornamental work to pattern, but do not seem to have any original designs like the Cuttack or Dacca men.

In Cox's Bazaar the Mughls make both silk and cotton cloth. The *daos* manufactured by the Mughls have a long blade fitted straight into the handle and widening towards the end, which is square; they are much heavier and more powerful instruments than the ordinary Bengah *dao*. Japauned boxes and other Burmese work are also to be had at Cox's Bazaar. In carpentry and joiners' work, especially as applied to house-building, the Mughls are much more expert than their Bengalee neighbours. Their wooden *khangs*, or rest-houses, are well and solidly built, and some of the houses of well-to-do residents at Cox's Bazaar are not only substantial, but very picturesque and neatly ornamented. They are built entirely of timber raised on piles after the Burmese fashion. The roof is shingled, and with its surrounding verandahs and decorated gable ends the whole presents an appearance not unlike that of a Swiss cottage. In the district of Noakhally country cloth is manufactured on a very small scale. Something is done in the manufacture of molasses from date-juice. Coarse cloth is the only article produced in Tipperah, and that in no large quantity. In the Patna division the manufacture of indigo and opium are of paramount importance. Sugar is made into molasses and sugar-candy in enormous quantities. Of minor manufactures, an inferior tussor silk is produced in Patna. Towels and bath linen are a famous product of the Barh sub-division, and skull caps of Behar. Tobacco manufactured, prepared for the hookah with spices, is a specialite of Patna. In Gya there is a small manufacture of tussor silk and carpets, and a specialite of ornamented carving in blackstone. Paper, blankets, and brass utensils are manufactured in Shahabad. The local paper manufactory is in the sub-division of Sasaram on the banks of the Soane. In Sirun there is a local manufacture of coarse cloth, and the outturn of the ornamental brass work and pottery of the Sewan sub-division has acquired some celebrity.

The principal manufacture of Bhaugulpore is indigo. Firearms

and hardware of inferior quality are manufactured at Monghyr. The cabinet-makers of Monghyr are worth mentioning; a considerable amount of skill is evinced by them in making inlaid writing desks and other fancy cabinet wares, rosaries, necklaces, and bracelets. Monghyr is also famous for its baskets and other things made of bamboo. Tusser silk is a special manufacture of the district of Bhaugulpore.

In Orissa there is little to notice, except brass vessels and brass ornaments. Salt manufacture has kept increasing in Balasore and Pooree, but has declined in Cuttack. There are difficulties also of transport from Cuttack coast, which add to the charges and decrease the profits of Cuttack-made salt. Salt manufacture is the staple of Orissa, and is susceptible of unlimited development.

There are two lac factories at Jhalda in Chota Nagpore, and one large concern at Ranchee. Tusser silk is woven, and there are an immense number of weavers in this division. The bulk of the people are still content with country clothes, but among the upper classes the taste for English-made goods has spread as it has elsewhere. In parts of Singbhoom and Manbhoom there are masses of soap-stone, which the people in the vicinity have for ages worked into vessels of different kinds.

In Assam there are the usual potters but this work is of a poor description. There are a few workers in brass and iron, but the articles manufactured are merely for local use. The manufacture of silk still continues, but it is not in a flourishing state. In the Khasi Hills there is a good deal of iron work, but less, it is said, than formerly.

Jute and Cotton Mills.—The most remarkable manufacturing feature is, however, the great development in the neighbourhood of Calcutta of large power mills for the spinning and weaving of jute and gunny-bags in establishments of a European character under European management. The natives show great aptitude for working in mills, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta has now become a remarkable focus of this industry. There are in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs very large jute mills in the village of Barnagore, north of Calcutta, and at Gouripore in the subdivision of Baraset. The Barnagore mills employ seventeen European assistants and some 4,700 natives, and manufacture 16,000 tons of jute, more or less, into gunny bags in the course of the year. The number of bags turned out is from nine to ten millions, of which about 75 per cent. are exported by sea. The Gouripore mills employ six Europeans and more than a thousand natives, and manufacture annually about three millions gunny bags. In the weaving department the employés are paid as

highly as from eleven annas to a rupee a day. Many women and boys are also employed in the simpler processes. There is also a very large jute factory at Fort Gloster, fifteen miles down the Hooghly and on the Howrah side of the river. There are fresh jute mills now being erected near this locality at Budge-Budge.

There are two jute mills in the subdivision of Serampore—one at Rishra, about two miles south of the subdivisional headquarters, belonging to the "Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited," and the other at Serampore itself, belonging to the "India Jute Company, Limited." A third mill is also in course of erection at Chapdani, nearly opposite Pulta Ghaut. The mill at Rishra is now being enlarged; it now contains 200 looms, and when the alterations are completed, will contain 300. The Serampore mill has 100 looms. The Rishra mill employs 7 Europeans and more than 1,500 natives. The Serampore mill employs more than 1,000 workmen.

The large jute mill at Serajgunge, the great emporium of jute trade in Eastern Bengal, consumes a lakh of maunds of jute annually. The success of these mills, as evinced by the advertised dividends and price of shares, is very remarkable; the shares are all at a premium, and new mills are constantly started by new companies in different localities. The last project which has been set on foot, is the jute mills at Seelhpore.

The first process through which jute passes is described as "batching," which consists in laying out the jute in handfuls lengthwise on the floor, placed in layers, and over every second layer or so sprinkling a little oil and water. After a considerable quantity is heaped up in this way, it is allowed to lie for a few hours, until slightly heated, and it is then taken to the softening machine, where the hard ends are bruised by heavy rollers. From the softener it passes to the card, where it is broken up into two (*i.e.*, the long fibre is shortened, not by cutting, but by a sort of tearing action). It then passes over a series of machines whose object is to straighten the fibre, make it smooth and level, so that the yarn when spun may be smooth and of equal thickness throughout. In the spinning and winding departments, men, women, and boys, are employed, but principally boys, on an average daily pay of about 3 annas and 9 pie. In the cloth finishing and sewing departments men and women are employed, whose average daily pay is 5 annas 5 pie. The finishing department consists of calendering, measuring, sack-cutting, and packing. In the weaving department only men are employed, and their average salary in the Gournipore mills is 11 annas. The output of the manufacture is practically confined to gunny bags and to a small quantity of gunny cloth. The bags are to some extent sold for local use, but the great bulk are exported. The total number

of pieces of gunnies and gunny cloth exported from Calcutta during the year 1872-73 was no less than 32,767,930, valued at Rs. 83,07,629. The bulk of this was exported to Bombay (12 million pieces), Madras, Chittagong, Burmah, the Straits, Batavia and Australia.

There are many jute screw-houses and warehouses in Calcutta and the suburbs. In the suburbs particularly their numbers are rapidly increasing. The principal suburban jute screws, with the exception of the Brunton's Patent Press at Baliaghata, are situated at Cossipore, near the banks of the Hooghly. This locality offers peculiar facilities for the trade from its proximity to the Hooghly and the Canal. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company have constructed a line of railway connecting the Sealdah terminus with the river-bank.

The tendency to establish cotton mills about Calcutta has also been marked during the past year, though it has not been carried to such an extent as in the case of jute mills. There are now two well established cotton mills at Boureah and Ghosrey, and a third is under course of erection at Budge-Budge. The mills at Boureah and Ghosrey turn out yarn and cotton thread for local use, and each employ 250 or 300 persons.

N. W. Province.

Madras.

There are no returns.

Bombay.

Mines.—This Province, though deficient in mineral wealth, is abundantly supplied with stores of stone fitted for building and road-making purposes. At Teagar, in the Dharwar District, iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations from being conducted on an extensive scale. There are large slate quarries throughout the Dharwar Talooka, which are worked principally by Wadars, and every good building-stone is found both in the Dharwar and Kalghatghi Talookas. The hill at Mandargi, in the Dambal Peta, is quarried extensively for stone, the right of working it being annually sold by public auction. In the district of Belgaum there are quarries from which building stones, stone bricks, or oblong quadrangular blocks of soft rock, are obtained in abundance. Some of those quarries, lying in the vicinity of the town of Belgaum, are rented to the Public Works Department, who use the material in the construction of public buildings; others are rented to private contractors, who are authorised to levy fees at the rate of one anna per cartload of stones. There is a peculiar kind of stone obtained in Yadwad, in the Gohab Talooka, which, when burnt, produces a

fine kind of lime. Limestone is procurable at Bhingar, and also in certain river beds throughout the district. There are a few trap and laterite quarries in the Rutnagiri District. The former stone is used for tank and well building, and for the plinths of houses; the latter is used for house-building. Near Kurrachee are five quarries containing a useful building stone, a species of limestone, which has been largely used in buildings, both private and public, in that town. Similar stone is to be found in the whole of the range of hills on the western border. The adjacent mountains of Beloochistan are reported to produce a variety of minerals, gypsum, copper, lead, antimony, and sulphur being met with in considerable quantities.

Manufactures.--The following account is given by Mr. Terry in the Administration Report.

Cotton, which is cultivated throughout the Presidency including Sindh, is manufactured into cloth in every village of any importance. The cotton is cleaned and spun into threads by nearly every class of people, and some workers are established in each town, partly weavers, partly agriculturists, who supply the wants of the community. The cloth on leaving the loom is dyed. Dyeing is carried on whenever sweet water is procurable. In the north of Gujarat the favourite colour is red, and in Kathiawar the prevailing colours are red combined with deep brown and yellow. Blue and green, in combination with red and yellow, are more prevalent in the south of Gujarat and in the Maratha countries. The great distinction, however, between the Gujarathi and Marathi-speaking races is in the decoration of cotton goods; the purely Maratha people seldom wearing printed cotton goods, while the inhabitants of Gujarat proper and of Kathiawar prefer them to all others. The only printed stuffs worn by Marathas are ornamented with metal-leaf decorations or paste. Their usual saris and cholis are dyed white in the thread, and are either made of cotton only, or combined with silk on the border. The decorations consist principally of a simple border round the saris, and of parallel bands of various depths and colours at one end called "padar" or "palar." The more expensive articles are frequently finished off with gold and silk lace. Printed cotton goods are manufactured in all the large towns of Gujarat. There are few places of great importance without streets of "Chaparnas" or "Bhan-nas" (printers). It is to be noticed that the further the locality is removed from the direct influence of the railways, the better the work is. This is owing to the competition of European cotton goods, which are sold much cheaper, and are more brilliant in colour, although less strong and durable, than the Native manufactures. Most of the lower classes still wear home-spun and a very good, but the cotton mills erected in Bombay, Baruch, and in other parts of the Presidency, have introduced threads and cloths which are readily bought up, and upon which the Native Chaparnas display their taste and skill.

Smith workmen are by far the best. Those of Dharwar, in the Southern Maratha Country, rank second. In neither of these places, however, is a saris printed; but large sheets, "Razans," are prepared, which serve as bed coverings, wall hangings, and ceiling cloths. In the cold weather the "Razans" are not infrequently used as extra clothing.

The best cotton saris are printed in Ahmedabad and Surat. Brooches come next, and Bandahut. A large trade exists in these wares with Kathiawar, principally from Ahmedabad, and in a less degree from Surat.

There are a number of printers settled in Bombay, whose work is, on the whole

fair, when the great competition with European goods is considered. Much of the cloth manufactured at the Bombay mills is dyed in the vicinity of the city, and exported to the Deccan and Konkan for the use of the Mahomedan community.

Chindari is another method of decorating cotton and silk goods. The design is first sketched, or printed in outline, on cloth which has been once dyed; parts of the cloth are then picked up and a thin thread twisted round them, a small projection being generally left in the centre. The cloth is then dipped in a dyeing vat of a colour different from that applied in the first instance. When dry, the threads are removed, and the parts previously protected by them are exposed in the original colour, the variety thus produced adding much to the value of the cloth. Sindh, Kachh, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Baroda, and Bombay, give employment to a large number of chindari workers; Kaji Mula Street, near Nal Bazar, is the centre of the trade in the Presidency town, but the work is carried on in several other places.

The saris, cholis, dolitors and turbans manufactured for the Maratha castes are of various kinds. Some are all cotton or cotton and silk, some cotton silk, with metal thread, some silk with gold or silver thread. Ahmedabad, Yeola, Ahmednagar, Maligaon, Nasik, Poona, and Dharwar are all celebrated for their cotton goods. Ahmedabad and Yeola work is superior to any as regards the richer materials. Poona is celebrated for good substantial plain saris as well as for those of richer material; but most of the artisans of those places are being driven out of the market by cheaper European manufactures.

Bombay weavers turn out a large number of cheap cotton goods. In fact, in Bombay, since the introduction of the railways, craftsmen are found employed in manufacturing goods suitable to the nationalities and customs of most of the people who have taken up their abode in the city either permanently or for short periods.

Carpets, rugs, horse-cloths, towels, napkins, &c., made of cotton are manufactured in the jails in Sindh and throughout the Presidency. Ahmednagar is celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets; Khundesh and Dharwar for druggets, rugs, and bullock-cloths.

The most important and progressive industry of the Presidency is, however, the manufacture of yarn and cloth in the steam spinning and weaving mills which have lately been constructed in different parts of the Presidency. During the past year there were 13 working in the town and island of Bombay and 5 in other parts of the Presidency. Most of them have both spindles and looms, and their productions, in the shape of yarns and piece goods, find a ready market. Four of the number employ on an average upwards of a thousand hands, and one as many as 1,600. In the Appendix a statement will be found [IV. C (1)] showing the number and horse-power of the engines used by each mill, as also the number of spindles and looms and the average number of hands employed.

The raw material used in the silk manufactures of this Presidency is imported from China, either in the cocoon, or in skeins, raw or dyed. In Ahmedabad, Surat, Yeola, Nasik, and Bombay, considerable quantities of silk goods are manufactured. The operations in Bombay are confined to weaving and dyeing. But in the other places mentioned, by printing and decorating, the silk is converted into the richest saris, kinkhab, trouser-stuffs, turbans, &c., &c., &c.

Chapara and chindari work, as well as woven designs and embroidery, are used in decorating silk. As a rule, printed silk is most worn in Gujarat, and plain dyed silks among the Marathas.

The kinkhab, the richest kind of woven fabric produced in this Presidency, is either all gold thread and silk, or silver, gold, and silk. This fabric assumes different names according to the design or the quantity of gold or silver thread it contains. The kinkhab of Ahmedabad and Surat are celebrated and sought after by the wealthy from all parts of India. Yeola, Poona, and Nasik have also a great re-

putation for silk or cotton saris finished with rich gold or silver and silk borders, beautifully filled in with designs executed on the looms. Bombay does not produce the more valuable class of these goods; but both Hindoos and Mahomedans manufacture silk cloth, which is sold for gagra (petticoats) and cholis (breast cloths) to the up-country and Gujarat people. Some of their looms are situated near the Jail and round the Babula Tank. The different sorts of broadened stuffs known as Kinkhab, Homrus, Masrus, Lapas, and Tas, are worked as saris, cholis, waistcoats, pagaris, shoulder-cloths, kamarbanda, hizar, &c., &c. The high-caste Hindoo women of Kathiawar and Gujarat, as also the Memon, Khoja, Bora, and other Mahomedan women, wear the chindari or chaya work either plain or with rich borders. A large number of people have from early times been employed on all these manufactures throughout the Presidency, but their profits and the number of work people are rapidly diminishing, owing to the introduction of European goods.

Gold and silver thread enter largely into the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. In the preparation of this thread the metal is attached by the application of heat, the operation being performed with such nicety that one Rupee's worth of silver can be drawn out to nearly 800 yards. Before being used in the loom this metallic thread is generally twisted with silk. In the manufacture of the fabric known as Tas, however, the gold and silver wire is beaten flat, forming the warp to a woof of thin silk or cotton thread. The working up of this thread into ornamental edgings for saris is an active branch of the manufacture. The richest and most highly prized border is the "Shikar" pattern made in Poona.

In Bombay also gold and silver thread is manufactured and used for lace. Embroidery on silk cloth and cotton, in gold, silver, and silk thread, is carried on to some extent in Haidarabad, in Sindh, principally for the European markets. Caps, slippers, cushions, covers, chogras, saris, waistcoats, &c., are made for Mahomedans. Nauranagar and Gondal, in Kathiawar, produce the richest and best-worked silk embroidery for which Kachh gets the credit. Baroda, Surat, and Bombay also manufacture embroidery for the Mahomedan and Parsi communities. Embroidered silks are little worn by Hindoos, except by the women of Gujarathi castes.

Fibres are used for the manufacture of paper in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Nasik, Bombay, and Kolhapoor. The samples turned out are, however, of small market value. Mats, beds, &c., are manufactured from cor (coconut fibre) in the Bombay Jail and in the bazars.

The woollen manufacture of this Presidency are but few. In Sindh saddle-cloths, blankets, and felts are made. Throughout the rest of the Presidency there is, except among the poorest classes, but little demand for woollen stuffs.

Although not very well prepared, leather is worked into a variety of articles in Sindh, Kuchh, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Baroda, Khudesh, Bombay, Poona, and Sawantwar. One of the most common of leather articles is the jar (dabaro), used for holding oils and ghee. The dabaro is made by stretching fresh skins over a dry hollow mould of clay. The skin is left in this position until it has become dry, when the clay mould is broken, the leather retaining the form of the earthen jar. The rim is made by twisting pieces of skin round clay, the latter being left inside. Leather scales are made on circular earthen jars (matkas); the best are from Ahmedabad. Surat leather-bottle workers buy up old earthen jars and remodel them.

In Sindh the chief leather manufactures are saddle-covers for camels and horses, shoes, leggings, and accoutrements. Ahmedabad still keeps up the manufacture of shields; but they are now only purchased by Europeans as ornaments, though some fifteen years ago they were commonly used as weapons of defence by the Arab mercenaries. Very good boots and shoes, saddles, bags, &c., are made in the European fashion by Native workmen, under European superintendence, in Bombay and Poona.

Little, except the commonest, pottery is to be met with throughout the Province; yet it is manufactured almost everywhere, as there is a constant demand for it amongst the poorer classes, who cannot afford to purchase copper vessels. Glazes are seldom, if ever, used, except in one or two localities. Matkas are polished by the friction of pebbles attached to a string and applied by the right hand while the vessel is made to revolve by the left. A similar process is performed with a stick. Sindh produces the best pottery of Western India. The art was introduced, or at all events developed, by the Mahomedans, whose Chiefs, the Amirs, gave it every encouragement. Magnificent tombs and mosques, now in ruins, testify to the great degree of excellence the potters had attained. The art of glazing, which those potters possessed, has been transmitted down to the present day, but the work and materials have lost much of their original excellence. An effort is being made at the Bombay School of Art to keep up and revive this art, which may yet with proper care regain its former usefulness and celebrity.

Patan, in the Baroda territory, produces a thin red, white, and black ware of little use, but delicate in texture and curious in form. The few potters left seem to have known how to glaze once, but seldom attempt to utilize their knowledge, except on toys and bowls for tobacco pipes. In Ahmadabad is found abundance of fire clay, which is worked into common red, black, pink, and dirty-white ware, such as matkas (earthen pots), kujas (water jugs), chilans (bowls for tobacco pipes). Decorations for these articles are prepared from burred mica, which when baked has the appearance of bronzed powder. Here, too, as elsewhere, throughout Gujarat and Baroda, the curious jars known as kotis, used for storing grain, sometimes measuring seven feet high, are built and baked in great numbers. Tiles of large dimensions were made formerly by the Mahomedan masters of this city and its neighbourhood, and entered largely into the construction of the many mosques and tombs for which Ahmadabad is celebrated.

Pottery is met with all through Gujarat and Baroda. A very poor ware is manufactured in Bombay. A better clay from the hill known as Santa Cruz or Belvedere Hill has been introduced at the School of Art, and has been used by the Sindh potter attached to the establishment with promising results, but time is yet required to test the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Poona clay works up into good common utensils. Those from Malwan and Gera meet with a ready market even in Bombay, to which place they are brought up by almost every reboiler and mariner who sails from those ports.

Nasik and Poona are both celebrated for their brass manufactures. Bombay works largely in copper vessels for almost every part of Western India. Ahmadabad also turns out much work in this metal, which is all imported from Europe in sheets, and hammered into the required shapes by the Native workmen.

Cutlery is to be met with at Ahmadnagar, its spear-heads being particularly well known. Hunting knives, swords, spear-heads, and chain armour, are made in Kachib, Kathiawan, and Baroda; and native razors, garden and agricultural tools of the roughest description, ploughs, pickaxes, &c., throughout the Presidency.

In the north, long low carts, on solid broad wheels, fit to go over the deep sandy mounds of Gujarat, are made in every place of importance; the upper part is framed with basket work made from the cotton plant. These carts frequently have a team of six bullocks attached to them, harnessed by strong leather-plated ropes made of buffalo skins. In other parts of the Presidency both the cattle and the carts are smaller. In all towns of importance throughout the Presidency light carts, known as Rekales, are manufactured for the conveyance of passengers. These are usually drawn by a pair of bullocks, though horses are in some places employed. The native Rekale has completely disappeared from Bombay, or, at all events, is but seldom to be met with in its streets; fifteen years ago it was in common use.

Gold and silver are worked into ornaments throughout the Presidency. The custom of loading women and children with the greater part of their wealth; practised by all classes and castes of Natives, ensures every where to goldsmiths a lucrative trade. The usual method adopted, is to place in the goldsmith's hands the metal to be converted into ornaments, he generally charging from 8 annas to Rs. 2 or 3 per tola for his labour. The poorer classes wear many ornaments made of baser metal. Sindh goldsmith's work is very beautiful, but is not generally met with out of that province. The embossed Kachhi gold and silver works is much sought after; it is richly decorated, and done by hand. The following is an account of the process of embossing. After the metal has been cut into the required form, soft lac is run in as a backing, and the intended design traced by the point of an instrument on the surface of the ornament. The lines thus marked out are then forced, by blows of a hammer, below the level of the general surface; and, finally, the parts standing out in relief are chased and polished. Kachhi workers have established themselves in various parts of Gujarat; the reputation for silver work which Ahmadabad has for some time enjoyed, being due entirely to the presence in that city of a colony of Kachhi silversmiths. Strong and massive articles of gold and silver are manufactured in Kathiawar.

The Gujarat ornaments have a character of their own square and padlock-looking nose-rings, round and other massive ear pendants, armlets (*karanful*), solid bracelets (*gugra*), either of gold or ivory, extending high up the arm; massive anklets (*kadlaa*), covered with bells, frequently so heavy that the wearers walk with difficulty, are worn by the women. Necklaces also are worn by them, as well as by the Maratha women. These ornaments are made throughout Gujarat and in Bombay.

The Marathas of the Deccan and Konkan wear the graceful head ornaments called *ketaki*, *nag*, *chandan*, *ful* (flowers), *nolur* (with peacock), and an armlet of peculiar shape, sometimes of gold, but more frequently of silver. Their ankles are ornamented with a chain-shaped silver ornament, but seldom so heavy as the anklets worn by Gujarathi women. On the whole, the ornaments worn by the Gujarathi and Marathi speaking races may be said to correspond with their types of form and feature--the slender figures of the Marathi women inclining them to the choice of articles of a light and intricate design, while the ample forms of the Gujarati women harmonize with the plain and massive style of ornament which they have adopted.

Mahomedans and Parsees have ornaments peculiar to themselves. The latter are rapidly giving up the old shapes of metals, preferring diamonds and pearls to all other decorations. The women of this race do not wear anklets.

Precious stones, such as cornelians, agates, &c. are worked in Kambay, and are brought from Ratanpoor, near Beroch and other places. In Bombay a brisk trade is carried on in these stones with the European community; they are seldom used by the Natives except for the decoration of children.

In Sindh, furniture suited to Native wants is made, as well as toys, ornamented beautifully with lac. In Ahmadabad, Baroda, and Surat, lac-pierced furniture is manufactured. The first and last of these places are also famous for their black-wood carved furniture and other wood work. Most of the houses in Ahmadabad are covered with elaborate wood carving, and this is the case, but to a lesser degree, in Beroch, Baroda, and Surat. Photographs of many of these carvings have been taken for the South Kensington International Exhibition of 1871.

In Bombay there is an important manufacture of black-wood and lacquered furniture. The articles of the latter class include beds, baby cots, swings, chairs, toys, &c.

Iron work, besides cutlery, is still hammered with great skill in Amadabad, where formerly there were some very fine workers in metal. The beautiful gates of the tomb of Shah Alam are examples of perforated brass work.

Ivory is worked throughout Gujarat and Bombay into ornaments for the women; so is tortoise-shell, which is imported from Zanzibar. The poorer classes in Daman, Balsar, Surat, and throughout southern Gujarat, wear the latter ornaments round their wrists; the lower ones are small, and others, gradually becoming larger in size, reach half-way up the arm. The shell is worked into armlets in Bombay as well as in Gujarat.

The Bombay box work, which owes its origin to Shiraz in Persia, is also made in Surat. This industry gives employment to several hundred workmen. Carving in sandalwood, ebony, and blackwood is carried on at the same time, and articles decorated with various combinations of these substances are made both at Surat and Bombay. Good carving in ebony and blackwood is to be found at Ahmadabad; the best sandalwood carving comes from Kumpta in Kanara.

Fire-works are manufactured at most of the Native States in the Western Presidency and in Bombay. Gunpowder is made at Baroda; a number of models of breech-loading guns and small arms made in that State were exhibited in the Bombay Exhibition.

High art does not, at present, exist in this Presidency, nor does the spread of education as yet seem to have developed any artistic feeling.

The Natives, especially Portuguese, Parsis, and Hindoos, have, however, the capacity for becoming useful and clever artisans and original workers in the lower branches of Art and Art Manufactures. They possess great facility for adaptation, and are excellent copyists. Independent of their labour in many engineering and architectural offices, their reproduction and copies of the temple of Ambarnath and of the painting of the Ajanta Caves are creditable.

As regards lithography, the unaided efforts of Native artists have resulted in the production of a few outlines of religious subjects, or the portraying of the inventions of modern science, such as the steam boat, railway train, balloon, &c. &c. These attempts are, however, all very crude; the only good work of this kind is turned out from the Government Lithographic Press.

The Native pupils brought up at the School of Art engrave on wood, and have successfully illustrated elementary educational and medical works.

Printing is very well done in the presses managed by Europeans, and Native printing is rapidly improving throughout the Province, but especially in Bombay, where the demand and supply for newspapers and new books is rapidly increasing.

Sculpture has ever been followed by the Kuchh and Kathiawar stone-cutters with success. The art has been transmitted from father to son for many generations. The Mahomedans were not slow in availing themselves of these skilful artisans, and it is curious as well as instructive to trace how the Hindoo artists, especially in Ahmadabad, influenced the early Mahomedan works; how, afterwards, the taste of their masters, reacting on the minds of the artists, produced the style of architecture met with in the Jain temples of Palitana and in other parts of Gujarat. The skill of these Kuchh and Kathiawar workers has been found most useful in executing the more elaborate portions of the stone work of the public buildings now being constructed in Bombay. With a little training these men render natural objects skilfully and intelligently, and reproduce with accuracy Gothic details. Excellent Kuchh sculptors, as well as Portuguese modelers have been educated in the School of Art and in the Public Works Department.

List of Spinning and Weaving Mills using steam power in the Bombay Province during 1872-73.

Town.	Name of Mill, Owner, or Company.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average number of Hands employed.
Bombay.	Maneckji Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	4	100-30 10 and 12	60,000	848	1,600
	The Alexandra do. do. Limited	1	40	15,632	240	470
	Victoria Spinning Mills	2 Pairs.	30 each.	9,200	None.	200
	The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2 Pairs of high and low pressure.	160 collectively.	35,048	748	1,147
	Alliance Spinning Company	2	60 each.	20,000	None.	412
	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	3	80-5	30,664	608	930
	Oriental do. do.	2 Pairs.	80 and 30	42,000	890	1,480
	The Murari Gokaldas do. do.	1	60	20,000	208	600
	Albert Mills Company	2	60 and 25	18,800	None.	375
	The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	1	75	20,000	None.	500
Kurla, Broach, Ahmedabad.	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2	40 each.	21,000	351	600
	Dawarkadas do. do. do.	2	40 each.	20,000	None.	400
	Santaldas do. do. do.	2	35 each.	20,632	None.	600
	Dharamse do. do. do.	2	200	52,616	761	1,500
	Broach Cotton Mill Company	1	150	17,000	None.	346
	The Becharas Spinning and Weaving Mill	2	60	15,000	90	332
	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company	3	58 nominal.	13,100	150	500
	Jadr Ali do. do.	3	2-30 and 1-15	10,464	96	325
Surat.						

Punjab.

Mines.—The principal metallic products of the Punjab are iron, copper, antimony, lead and gold. The *iron* ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Suleiman Range and those to the south-east of the Bannoo district, and to some extent in the Salt Range and in the hilly portions of the Goorgaon district. Along the Himalayan frontier the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Jubal, Dhami, Bassahir and Rampoor; the States of Mandi and Suket, Trans-Sutlej; Kot Khai, Futtehpoor and Chota Bangal, in the Kangra district; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyar and Punch, in the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmeer; and Bakot, in Hazara. The ore is also obtained at Bajaur, in the hills north of Peshawur, and at Kamgoram, in the Wazir hills.

From a report on the Chota Bangal Mines of the Kangra district it appears that the ore, which is a black sand of magnetic oxide of iron of singular purity, is very abundant in that locality. The crude substance is first washed in wooden troughs, the sand is carried off, and the pure iron sand or ore (about one-tenth of the whole) remains at the bottom. This is smelted by the natives in a primitive blast-furnace. From a maund of ore about 12 seers, or 30 per cent., of wrought iron of excellent quality is produced, with a consumption of about 56 seers of charcoal. Owing, however, to the difficulty of access (the approach to the tract being exceedingly steep), the distance from a market, the irregular supply of labour, and the limited supply of fuel, it has been found that the iron produced can hardly compete with iron imported from Europe. Hence the output of these mines has of late much diminished, and they are at the present time not much worked.

Copper ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Goorgaon and Hissar districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kulu and Spiti, but has not heretofore been worked. *Antimony* occurs in various parts of the Province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and it is called by the natives *surma*. It is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. The ore is much imported from Kandahar, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan Range. *Surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagat, in Kulu, in Spiti, and at Bajaur, in the hills north of Peshawur. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated

with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Besides some lead mines in Kulu, there is a mine near Subathoo, in the Baraoli pergunnah of the Simla district, worked by the Patiala and Subathoo Mining Company, which yields about 40 tons of ore per mensem, containing from 16 to 72 per cent. of lead. *Gold* occurs only in sand washed down in greater or less abundance by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold-washing is taxed, and becomes a source of revenue to the State; but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than three or four annas' worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labour at washing.

Salts.—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock and evaporated salt, saltpetre, alum, barilla (*sajji*), and sal-ammoniac (*naushadar*). *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelum and Shahpoor districts, and on to Kalabagh, Trans-Judus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahadoor Khel, in the Kohat district; and at Drang and Guma, in Mandi territory. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness; but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls, and detached from the main beds. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains traces of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium, on which account it is very little deliquescent. The mines are of two kinds,—one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other, where, as at Kalabagh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at four places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora (now called the Mayo) and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelum district; at the Warcha Mine, in the Shahpoor district; and at the Kalabagh Quarry, in the Bannoo district. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3-1-0 per maund. The total outturn during 1872-73 was 13,66,494 maunds, valued at Rs. 41,85,769; in the previous year the outturn was 12,72,307 maunds, valued at Rs. 38,82,819. Salt exists in large quantities at eight other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the frontier on all sides.

Saltpetre is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt. Bituminous shale, yielding more or less *alum*, is abundant all through the Salt Range.

Barilla is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning

plants of the *salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes, which melt into a dark-coloured mass ; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa, and Jhung districts.

Sal Ammoniac is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gula, in the Kurnal district. It is occasionally extracted from brick-kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts, in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forging the compound iron used for gun-barrels by native smiths.

Coal.—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the Province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities, the best being in the neighbourhood of Kalabagh. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhaganwala, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelum district ; but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible to be of practical value.

Sandstone, granite, and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the Province. White, black, and grey *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balabgarh, in the hills to the south-west of Delhi ; and an inferior kind from Narnaul, in Patiala territory. The Salt Range contains many varieties ; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai. *Kunkur*, or irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads ; it forms, when burnt, a good lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum*.

Extensive quarries, producing *slate* adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kangra and Chamba Hills, and are worked scientifically. Those at Kangra, near Dhurmsala, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European companies ; so also are the quarries in the Mewatti Hills, near Kewari, in the Goorgaon district. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simla, and in other localities. Several deposits of *Plumbago* exist in the hills near Shona, in the Goorgaon district. This mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohat ; the valley of Puga, in

Ladakh, whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur. *Kao-lin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured, is procurable in abundance and of good quality at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; also in the hills of the Goorgaon and Delhi districts. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba near Kalabagh, at Dhadar and Nursingpoor, in the Salt Range, at Jabba near Nurpoor, in the Algad Ravine, at Kafirkot on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Fatehjung in the Rawulpindee district, and in smaller quantities at other places.

Manufactures.—In the returns, which are only approximate, we find 525 large works of which 242 are paper works, 76 silk works, 60 wood works, 56 wool works, 47 shawl works, and 18 iron works. Small works, according to the return, have increased from 433,759 in number in 1871-72 to 452,286 in 1872-73, of which 249,618 are entered as cotton works, 42,269 as leather works, 36,773 as wood works, and 28,331 as iron works. The total number of workmen increased from 1,181,436 in 1871-72 to 1,245,738, which may be regarded as some indication of activity and progress in the main branches of industry. The total value of the manufactures for 1872-73 is estimated in round numbers, at Rs 5,31,54,000, being 46½ lakhs in excess of the estimate for 1871-72, and 15 lakhs in excess of that for 1870-71. The following is the detail for three years :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	10,51,000	14,15,000	16,56,000
Cotton	2,01,23,000	1,78,18,000	1,98,39,000
Wool	12,30,000	8,14,000	10,60,000
Other Fibres	6,50,000	9,03,000	9,49,000
Paper	1,19,000	1,91,000	1,62,000
Wood	69,33,000	58,29,000	66,08,000
Iron	39,41,000	38,11,000	37,83,000
Brass and Copper	9,99,000	9,16,000	7,79,000
Building	21,40,000	25,95,000	25,67,000
Leather	49,14,000	45,65,000	50,62,000
Gold and Silver Lace	29,56,000	33,19,000	32,99,000
Dyeing	4,93,000	5,89,000	4,32,000
Oil	14,21,000	12,69,000	13,43,000
Tea	85,000	1,50,000	15,19,000
Shawls	8,24,000	12,96,000	15,19,000
Other Manufactures	37,77,000	29,81,000	40,36,000
Total	5,16,59,000	4,85,27,000	5,31,54,000

The value of silk manufacture shows a considerable increase, as does that of shawls, proving that the latter branch of industry has recovered from the temporary depression caused by the Franco-

German war. The value of cotton manufactures maintains its place, being very little short of 1870-71, and largely in excess of 1871-72. The leather manufacture shows a slight increase in value. The column for tea is incorrectly blank, as tea cultivation in the Kangra Valley is in a thriving state.

Mr. Baden Powell gives the following detailed description of the manufactures of the Punjab:—

Cotton Manufactures.—These consist of native cloths worked with native thread, both coloured and plain. The coloured cloths are generally either stripped or check goods, with or without borders. Coarse cloths dyed red are much in use, of course other coloured cloths are also used in all shades and varieties. Of white cloths, damask cloth is about the best of all the thicker cotton fabrics, and shows the greatest advance in workmanship. It is principally made at Jullundur, Hushiarpoor, Patiala and Ludhiana. *Choutahis* and *dotahis* are also white cloths, patterned with diamonds or a "herring bone" in the fabric. Thick white cloth is *dosuti*, of which there are varieties, *chausi*, *painsi*, &c. according to the number of fibres in each thread. Coarser than *dosuti* is the one-thread fabric, or *eksati*. This is a cheap cloth used for dusters, &c. *Guzzi* is a thinner and common-class fabric, but if well made, is a very serviceable article. Next are several varieties of thin cloths, varying in fineness down to the softest muslin. The varieties of printed calico goods, floor-cloths, &c., are merely varieties of the above cloths. The next class of cotton fabric is the *dari* or cotton carpet. This is a floor-cloth, of thickness varying according to the quality of the fabric, and dyed of various colours. Cotton rugs are made with a pile like Turkey carpets in some places, especially Mooltan. Other cotton manufactures are broad tape, or *amrat*, cotton rope, coloured and plain, horse nets, fringe for a horse's head to keep off flies, and narrow tape. All the above are made with Native thread. The next class consists of finer white fabrics, made with European thread, such as the richer classes wear. And, lastly, there are the jail manufactures of table cloths (*damask*), table napkins and towels of all sorts, fine and rough (Turkish towels), which are made principally by convicts with the Native loom and Native or English thread according as the fabric is to be of finer or coarser sort.

Woollen Manufactures.—The next fabrics of textile manufacture are those made of wool. Woollen manufactures are either of *pashmuri*, country sheep's wool, or goat and camel hair. Here comes that wonderful class of manufactures which are known as Kashmir shawls. They are of two kinds,—loom-wove, where the whole pattern is wrought in the loom, with an endless series of threads of all colours, the other *amlika*, where a foundation is made of a plain fabric in portion of different colours, the surface of which is then minutely worked over by hand with a pattern embroidered in fine *pashm* thread or sometimes silk. Country wool is the wool of the *dumtri* or flat-tailed sheep of the Salt Range and of Peshawur, and black and white wool of the common sheep. From these blankets are made. One other class of fabrics remains to be noticed, *i.e.*, pile or Turkey carpets. These are made of great excellence at Mooltan; others are imported, chiefly of small size, from Bekhara, Yarkand and Kashgar. The Lahore Central Jail also produces very fine samples. Goat hair is principally used for making coarse bags, coarse blankets and mats for the floor. In Peshawur there a fine kind of goat hair worked up into *patta* or cloth. With regard to camel hair, the soft inner wool is woven into *chogas* (long over-coats) and some kinds of cloth. These, however, are mostly made in Kabul, Bokhara and Kohkan.

Silks.—At present the best silks are made at Mooltan, Lal ore and Bahawalpoor. The former are principally plain, striped or shot silks. Neat check silks are also made, these find the readiest sale among European ladies, and, as they will wash and wear well, are really valuable and useful articles. The Bahawalpoor silks are remarkable for their design. These fabrics are often varied by the intermixture of some of the softer portions with the plain silk. Regular satin is not produced at Lahore, or Mooltan, or even Bahawalpoor. That which is sold in sheets is imported from

Europe, or more, Bokhara rarely from Yarkand and China. Notwithstanding the local manufactures, silk *dopattas* or scarves worked with gold are largely imported from Benares. Velvet is in demand for Native saddles and saddle-cloths; it is also used for the small carpet on which kings and great dignitaries sit, and for cushions, and for the covering of sword scabbards. Velvet is not made, as far as is known, in any part of India, and certainly not in the Punjab. The fancy articles in silk, that is articles made without the aid of the loom, are more numerous than those of the cotton or wool classes. First there are the *izarband*, or netted sashes, by which the *pajamas* are fastened round the waist. Various head ornaments, horse trappings of all kinds, fringes for the nose, the long tassels that ornament the saddle, and leading ropes are also made of silk.

Fibrous Manufactures.—One indigenous fabric of this class is the coarse sack-ing, or *tat*, answering to the “gunny” of Bengal. It is used for packing or for floor-cloths, or for sacks and bags for grain. The next division of this class contains ropes of all kinds, made chiefly of the hoath of the *Saccharum munji* (ban munji); of *san* (hemp) and *sankokra* (the Rozelle plant.) The third division contains Native paper, either plain or coloured. It differs not in kind, but only in quality and excellence of manufacture, and in the size of the sheets. The paper of Kashmir is, however, different in kind, and is superior to anything yet produced in the Punjab. All the jails now produce paper, and in some of them of excellent quality. Old *tat*, chopped into pieces, is the ordinary paper material, not old rags. The last division comprises a series of mats, baskets, and of *chicks*, or light screens for doors. Pankahs, hand fans, and masts manufactured from the tough fibrous pieces of the palm-leaves are very common and are imported from Peshawur. There are also basket and screens of the culm of the *suki*, ornamented with patterns, &c., of woollen thread.

Embroidery.—This class includes embroidery of all kinds, the rich gold embroideries of saddles, *masnads*, and *chogas*; the beautiful silk needle-worked in *pashmina*, cotton and not; and lastly the wonderful Kashmir *ambkar* or needle-worked goods, consisting of shawls, caps, coats and *chogas*, whose substance is, *pashmina*, but the pattern is worked by hand stitching to a degree of fineness that is perfectly marvellous. In these works the great patience and extreme delicacy of finger of the workman is exhibited to the utmost. Many of the embroidered patterns produced must have required the patient minute labour of consecutive months; and the beautiful arrangement of colour and great variety and elegance of design in the patterns are very striking. It is, however, needless to observe that they have no knowledge of the principles of colouring, and hence it not seldom happens that their colour degenerates into glare and then contrasts into gaudiness.

Leather Goods.—The original Native manufactures of leather are not extensive. Common shoes, saddlery, book-binding, water-bags and buckets are almost the only leather articles in common use. The more promising kinds of leather manufactures are the result of European demand on the one hand, and European instruction on the other. Saddlery, harness and English boots and shoes are now very well made by Native workman.

Metal Manufactures.—This large and important class, embracing all manufactures in metal, is subdivided primarily into the two main divisions of work in the precious and non-precious metals. The sub-classes include work in copper, brass and bell metal, chiefly in the form of vessels for cooking, drinking and holding water. Such vessels are always used wherever the people are rich enough to have them; it is only the very poorest that are confined entirely to earthenware pots. Rough iron-work, such as bolts, screws, nails, non pans and implements, is a class in which there is great room for improvement. With regard to cutlery, the best samples are the manufacture of table knives at Shahpoor, and various articles at Gooerat and Sialkot, all on the European model. A portion of the many descriptions of swords and daggers come under this class. The next great division of this class of manufactures contains work in the precious metals. The first subdivision relates to the manufacture of gold wire, such as gold thread and spangles, gold military lace, gold edging and ribands. In the next class the gold thread and fine flattened wires of the former are found woven into gold cloth by the aid of a silk warp. The next class

includes the same metals in a more solid form, such as cups and vessels, both plain and ornamental, or chased over with the beautiful flower-work in relief, as in the Kashmir silver. In this class are also included a multitude of trinkets. Next come the beautiful *koftgari* work,—arms and shields, pen-boxes and caskets, combs, buttons, paper-knives, letter weights and many other articles of iron polished and wrought all over with curious devices in gold lines made by hammering in gold wire. Last in this class comes plating, both water and electro-plate. The former has been done for years in the cities of the Punjab by overlaying with thin gold, but the latter is quite new, and has been practised by a few workmen with fair success.

Native Jewellery and Enamelling.—The latter is noticeable chiefly on the backs of set jewels,—many rings and bracelets being finished with enamelling in this way. The most showy pieces of enamelling are the silver vases from Kashmir and Mooltan and the enamelled jewellery of Kungra. The jewellery, properly so called, consists of gems, cut and set in gold, for rings, necklaces, &c. Almost the only gems esteemed by Natives for their finest ornaments are rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls. All the others are despised. The gems are all imported. Another class of jewellery which deserves notice is that of Delhi, made in the European fashion, with stones cut as in Europe which latter are chiefly brought from Calcutta. Very good native work in imitation of European is also done at Kungra.

Manufactures in Wood.—First in this class comes furniture, principally made by European hands in regimental workshops, or by natives under European superintendence. Another division of this class contains all the wood carvings, such as legs of beds, boxes, walking-sticks and articles. Turned wood ware is made at Pak Pattan and other places, the turned vases, boxes, &c. being afterwards covered with variegated lacquer and polished. Delicate ivory carving is done, principally at Delhi and Umritsar.

Paper Vache.—Beyond a rude papier mache from Muzungnah there is hardly any made in the Province. The Kachun boxes, pen trays, card-cases, &c. are some of them of wood and some of papier mache, the surface being most beautifully and delicately painted over in gold or colours, or both, on a ground of some colour previously laid on.

Pottery.—Generally speaking, nothing is made but rude porous earthen vessels of the various forms of water-baths, cups, pans and cooking-pots; but in several districts of the Province beautiful thin paper pottery, unglazed, is manufactured. Some of the pottery is of a pale yellow, and a little of a black colour. Some of the pails make pottery, and great progress has been made, both as to form, colour and quality of glaze; but still the art is rude and imperfect, and the apparatus and substances employed need improvement.

Glass.—The attempts of the Province at glass-making are as follows:—The crude glass is a thick greenish material, from which balloons bottle are blown, but no advance in this has hitherto been made. The tools, the furnace and the annealing are all on the smallest scale, and of the rudest and most unsatisfactory kind. The few white glass articles that are made of broken European articles melted down. The best glass is made at Pampat and Kund. Glass is not used for drinking out of by natives, and that employed by Europeans is imported, as is also window glass.

Oudh.

There are no mines or quarries in this Province but in many parts kunkur, (an inferior kind of lime-stone) is found in large quantities, and is much used for metalling roads, a purpose for which it is admirably adapted. There may be said to be hardly any manufactures in Oudh; a little cloth is still made but it is gradually giving place to imported piece goods, and though some country made cloth is still exported the quantity is becoming gradually less. The country cloth is mostly of the

coarsest kind, but some very fine muslin was formerly made at Tanda in the Faizabad district ; since there has been no Court at Lucknow there has been no demand for the fabric and none is now made. An attempt to introduce the silk worm into Oudh, which was made a few years back, did not prove successful. In one division it is said that the spinning of cotton thread by native women is rapidly ceasing, and many weavers of native cloth are abandoning their hereditary trade, and these results are attributed to the preference shown for the goods manufactured at the Elgin Mills at Cawnpore.

Central Province.

Mines.—This Province is very rich in coal and iron. Coal exploration in the Chanda District commenced in 1868. From August 1872 all progress in further sinking the shaft at Warora was stopped from the inadequacy of the pumping machinery employed and the defective character of the works constructed at the pit mouth. The sinking up to that time had gone down to 101 feet below the surface, or a little more than half the depth at which coal had been proved by previous boring. It was not till February 1873 that new and more powerful machinery was set up ; a new engine house and other buildings were finished, and work recommenced. Since then the progress has been steady, and on the 20th July at about 176 feet below pit-head level coal was reached. This seam of coal has been proved to be 15½ feet thick, and, what was not previously suspected, the borer has proved that a second seam of coal 11 feet thick lies at a little distance below the main seam. The quality of the coal has not yet been fully tested ; but it is judged to be of fair quality and superior to that obtained at Googoose. Should the double seam prove to be continuous over the whole coal field at Warora the supply is calculated by the Engineers to be equal to the consumption of 100 years at 100,000 tons per annum.

The coal out-crops in the Betool District had long been known, and it was determined in October 1872 to send a few tons, taken from two separate seams at Maidanpoor and Dholara, for trial in the locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The coal seams from which the above quantities were excavated are from 1¼ to 2½ feet thick, and underlie about 8 feet of sandstone ; but the field requires to be further tested by borings.

The known coal field in this district is in what is called the "Satpoora basin," the limits of which have not yet been tested, but a seam at Mohpani is being worked by the "Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company" which has a branch line of rails connecting the mine with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by which supplies

of coal, to a limited extent, are forwarded for the use of the railway. The demand is, however, greater than the supply, and the Mining Company are making some efforts to test their capabilities to meet the demand. Some efforts were also made by Government during the year under report to test the whole area of the Satpoora basin, and also to bore into the rock strata through the alluvial deposit of the Nerbudda Valley in the vicinity of the railway near Gadawara to prove the existence or otherwise of coal. The whole season's boring operations, however, unfortunately proved a failure owing to the insufficiency of the boring plant and to the mismanagement of the Superintendent of the works.

The trial borings on this field in the neighbourhood of the village of Tipperpenti were brought to a close in October 1872 on the transfer of the Godavary River works to the Madras Government. Much of the season's work consisted in attempts to trace the confines of the 12 feet seam struck last year in one of the bore holes, but unfortunately little success attended the operations, the rod in one boring breaking at the depth of 345 feet, and in the other meeting with hard rock difficult to penetrate at 266 feet without touching the seam. But sufficient has been ascertained to enable the Engineer to estimate the capabilities of the whole field at about "a couple million of cubic yards of workable coal." The coal is said to be of inferior quality, giving an average of 30 per cent. cash. The thorough testing of this field will now depend on the action of the Madras Government.

The Province was visited by Mr. H. Bauerman, a skilled metallurgist deputed to examine and report on the feasibility of establishing Iron works in India, and the following is extracted from his preliminary report:—"Hematite of Chanda. There are two localities about five miles apart known as Lohara. At the eastern one there is a mass of dense red hematite and magnetite more or less silicious forming an isolated hill which rises about 120 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The mass would probably yield from 300,000 to 500,000 tons without going below the surface. The second or western Lohara is similar in character but smaller in extent. These ores are about 45 to 50 miles from Chanda, and would become of great value in the event of iron making becoming general in India as they would be used for fettling puddling furnaces and for mixing with the poorer ores of other districts. "The brown hematite of the Nerbudda Valley which is found in limestone about 25 miles north of Gadawara is, as regards quality, about the best of the Indian ores that I have seen. If good coal were to be discovered by the boring at Gadawara that station would form a good site for an iron work, producing small bar and sheet-iron and similar high classed

products. The best native iron is made from the Narbudda ore, and it is probable that the manufacture will continue to flourish in this district as the demand for native made iron seems to continue even in districts that can be supplied with English and Swedish bars." The prospects of large iron works being set up at either or both these places depend so much on the final result of the coal operations at Warora and Gadarwara that it would be premature to speculate on the subject now. Since Mr. Bauerman has left, coal has been reached at Warora, but that is all that can be said at the present time, the quality of the coal and its fitness for blast furnaces and the like remain to be decided. At Gadarwara the borings are still in progress, and some time will yet elapse before the extent and quality of the coal beds can be reported on.

Manufactures.—There are no manufactures peculiar to the Central Province, and no particular excellence can be assigned to the produce of any one of the industries practised there, except, perhaps the tissue work of Burhanpoor and the richly embroidered wearing apparel manufactured in parts of Nagpoor and Bhandara. These command an extensive foreign (Indian) demand, in fact the weaving industry is the only one the outturn of which enters largely into the export traffic of the Province. It is not possible to offer any certain statistics of the extent of the weaving trade, practised as it is in a piecemeal fashion all over the province. It is nevertheless the main local industry, and commands a large market notwithstanding the competition with Manchester goods and the disturbing fluctuations in the cotton market. The coarse made native cloth will no doubt long continue to be in general demand, owing to its more durable qualities and also to the fact of its being manufactured in a form adapted for native wear. Of other manufactures, that of iron smelting and shaping the material into the many forms of implements used in agriculture, &c., is perhaps the next most important, and is carried on in a rude primitive way in many places all over the Province.

Burma.

There is no report. The Province is rich in mineral wealth.

Coorg.

There are no mines in Coorg. The Coorg knives, some of which are highly finished and handsomely ornamented, are the only articles made in the country worthy of notice. In the village of Sirangal on the north-east frontier the shawls (Kummurbunds) with an ornamental border which are worn by the

Coorgs, are manufactured. In North Coorg the coarse cotton cloth worn by field labourers is made, and a fine description of cloth is woven in small quantities at Kodliped. Manufacturing industry has made little or no progress amongst the population, owing perhaps to the excessive dampness of the climate during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon especially, and almost every article used in the country has in consequence to be imported. The workmanship of the village carpenters and blacksmiths is of the rudest description.

Mysore.

Mines.—The principal metallic products of the Mysore Province are iron, iron-sand, gold-dust, emery-stones and small quartz crystals. In the Nundydroog Division iron ore is found in four talooks of the Bangalore, five talooks of the Kolar and one talook of the Toomkoor District. Iron abounds in the Shimoga, Channagiri, Tarikere, Kadur, Hiriyur, Hosdurga, Chitaldroog and Budihal talooks of the Nager Division, as well as in the Mysore District of the Ashtagram Division. There are 237 so called mines in the Province and 1,359 furnaces for the manufacture of iron. During the year under report, 33,989* maunds of iron were produced. The duty levied on the furnaces amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 8,188-9-5, against Rs. 8,700-4-5 in the previous year. During the year 1872-73, two seers of gold were obtained in the Betmangla talook of the Kolar District, where it is found in small quantities by washing the alluvial soil. Gold dust is also occasionally found in the washings caused by the moonsoon rains from the Hemagiri Hill in the Hulyurdurga Talook of the Nundydroog Division. The washers are said to realize about 4 annas worth of gold in a day's washing. Granite, laterite and other descriptions of stone suitable for building and other purposes are procured in abundance throughout the Province.

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactures for the year is thus approximately shewn:—

		Rs			Rs
Silk	...	423,600	Iron	...	113,600
Cotton	...	10,25,380	Brass and copper	...	273,390
Wool	...	188,363	Building materials	...	20,500
Fabrics	...	22,400	Oils	...	390,450
Paper	...	10,300	Sugar	...	1-9,850
Wood	...	25,300	Salt	...	8,025

The foregoing alone do not represent all the manufactures of the Province, for the information procurable on the subject is still defective. In nearly every part of Mysore,

* Of 25 lbs. per maund.

cotton cloths are woven. The manufacture of raw silk is carried on to a considerable extent in Kengeri, Closepet, Channapatna Konkouhalli, Nelamangala, Kolar, Malur, Kunigal and Huliynrdurga. This branch of industry is now in a depressed state owing to mortality among the silk-worms. The Mysore silk cloth used by native females and interwoven with lace, commands a high price in the country, and is exported largely. Gold and silver lace is manufactured principally at Bangalore. Chiknayanahalli in the Toomkoor District is noted for the manufacture of blankets. Iron and steel are largely manufactured in Koratagere, Maddaairi and Magadi. Channapatna in the Bangalore District has long been noted for toys and wire used for musical instruments. At Palhalli in the Ashtagram Division, there has been for 12 years past a large sugar manufactory. Bangalore is noted for its woollen carpets and rugs. Those manufactured at the Central Jail are of superior design and workmanship, and are mostly sent to England to meet orders from that country. Articles of excellent workmanship in sandalwood and silver in the shape of boxes, cases, cups and saucers, &c, are made in some parts of the Shimoga and Mysore Districts, and the brass and copper pottery of Maddagiri in the Toomkoor District is of much repute.

Berar.

Mines.—Mr. Bauerman examined the mineral deposits. The coal-boring operations at Pisgaon were taken over by the Public Works Department at the beginning of 1872-73. The curious salt lake of Lonar in the Buldanah District was worked by Government, to enable the origin of the deposits to be thoroughly investigated and the value of the lake fully ascertained. The *dulla*, which it produces, consists of a close collection of ocular crystals between two compact surfaces. The *nimmuck dulla* consists of the characteristic cubical crystals of common salt of large size arranged mostly in pyramidal forms on a compact mass of the common dulla. These crystals are *pure salt*.

Manufactures.—A purely agricultural province like Berar finds it more profitable to raise raw produce to pay for imported manufactures than to create a trade by which it might export. Cotton cloths, mostly of the coarser kinds, some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the Province. A little silk-weaving goes on, and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalgat, near Buldanah, they forge still of fair quality. Nagpore supplies fine cloths. Nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the West.

CHAPTER IV.

*FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.**The Early Trade.*

THE East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

		Ships.	Tons.	Imports	Exports.	Total.
1794-95	...	179	57,696			
1805-06	...	210	82,811	£	£	£
1813-14	...	222	77,192	2,266,668	4,645,106	6,911,774
1823-24	...	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1833-34	...	339	124,160	2,569,445	5,552,034	8,121,479
1834-35	...	223	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902	7,440,338

In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1864-66, the trade reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of £100,395,055. Since that year the value has fluctuated, but the average may be taken as, for foreign commerce, a hundred millions sterling annually, and for coasting, twenty-five millions, or 125 millions in all. During the past two years the total value of the trade has been below the normal average:—

The Foreign Trade from 1834 to 1874.

YEARS.	TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.		Merchandise and Treasure.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
1834-35	6,154,130	8,188,162	14,342,293
1835-36	6,928,312	11,214,604	18,142,916
1836-37	7,573,157	13,504,117	21,077,274
1837-38	7,672,572	11,583,437	19,256,009
1838-39	8,251,595	12,122,675	20,374,270
<i>Annual Average</i>	7,315,953	11,322,699	18,638,652
1839-40	7,776,500	11,337,268	19,109,768
1840-41	10,202,193	13,822,069	24,024,262
1841-42	9,629,901	14,340,292	23,970,193
1842-43	11,046,895	13,767,621	24,814,516
1843-44	13,612,476	17,999,534	31,612,030
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,453,592	14,252,561	24,706,154
1844-45	14,506,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1845-46	11,583,438	17,844,701	29,428,139
1846-47	11,806,586	16,059,306	27,865,892
1847-48	16,571,007	14,733,435	31,304,442
1848-49	12,519,307	18,628,244	31,147,551
<i>Annual Average</i>	12,209,375	16,995,548	29,204,923
1849-50	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1850-51	15,370,597	18,705,438	34,076,035
1851-52	17,292,549	20,798,343	38,090,891
1852-53	16,902,240	20,519,862	37,422,103
1853-54	15,994,615	20,778,437	36,773,052
<i>Annual Average since 1849-50</i>	15,851,339	20,917,125	36,768,464
1854-55	14,770,923	20,194,268	34,965,196
1855-56	25,244,782	23,640,444	48,885,226
1856-57	28,608,284	26,591,879	55,200,163
1857-58	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1858-59	34,545,650	30,532,293	65,077,948
<i>Annual Average</i>	36,852,542	25,847,471	62,700,013
1859-60	40,622,163	28,889,210	69,511,373
1860-61	34,170,393	34,090,154	68,260,547
1861-62	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1862-63	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1863-64	50,108,171	66,895,484	117,004,655
<i>Annual Average</i>	41,062,967	43,169,286	84,232,253
1864-65	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066
1865-66	56,156,529	67,656,475	123,813,004
1866-67	45,267,332	50,202,777	95,470,109
1867-68	49,560,628	51,478,095	101,038,723
1868-69	51,146,096	54,437,745	105,583,841
<i>Annual Average</i>	49,314,735	57,664,702	106,979,437
1869-70	46,883,327	53,513,728	100,397,055
1870-71	38,858,729	57,652,589	96,511,319
1871-72	42,657,560	64,661,639	107,319,199
1872-73	35,817,140	56,525,574	92,342,720
1873-74	38,386,143	56,874,849	95,260,992
<i>Annual Average</i>	40,520,579	57,825,675	98,346,254

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following:—

Years.	Merchandise.		Treasure.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1850-51 ...	11,558,789	18,164,139	3,811,806	...
1851-52 ...	12,240,490	19,879,247	5,052,057	...
1852-53 ...	10,070,863	30,464,632	6,831,375	1,055,228
1853-54 ...	11,122,660	19,295,139	4,971,953	1,483,296
1854-55 ...	12,742,671	18,927,222	2,928,256	1,267,033
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	11,547,095	19,346,076	4,519,089	761,111
1855-56 ...	13,943,434	23,038,259	11,801,288	601,176
1856-57 ...	14,194,587	25,358,151	14,413,697	1,253,426
1857-58 ...	15,277,629	27,156,030	15,815,436	822,438
1858-59 ...	21,728,579	29,862,871	12,817,071	669,427
1859-60 ...	24,265,140	27,960,203	16,356,963	929,007
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	17,881,886	26,731,163	14,140,891	855,095
1860-61 ...	23,493,716	32,970,605	10,677,677	1,119,549
1861-62 ...	22,320,432	36,317,012	14,951,985	683,355
1862-63 ...	22,632,384	47,859,645	20,508,967	1,111,140
1863-64 ...	27,145,590	65,625,449	22,962,581	1,270,435
1864-65 ...	28,150,923	68,927,018	21,363,352	1,444,775
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	24,748,629	50,150,950	18,092,792	1,135,851
1865-66 ...	29,599,228	65,491,123	26,557,301	2,165,352
1866-67 ...	30,639,281	47,729,612	14,598,051	2,473,165
1867-68 ...	37,902,560	48,561,478	11,657,968	1,641,334
1868-69 ...	35,990,142	53,062,165	15,155,954	1,395,580
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	31,696,958	55,862,871	17,617,777	1,801,831
1869-70 ...	32,927,520	52,471,575	13,955,807	1,042,353
1870-71 ...	33,413,906	55,331,825	5,444,823	2,220,764
1871-72 ...	31,683,747	63,185,547	11,573,813	1,476,094
1872-73 ...	31,260,531	55,227,495	4,556,585	1,298,079
1873-74 ...	32,593,609	54,960,778	5,792,534	1,914,071
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	32,255,872	56,235,444	8,264,712	1,590,272

Value of Gold and Silver Imported from and Exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1873-74.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		Total.	EXPORTS.		Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	1,976,570	1,976,570	1,976,570	260,960	260,960	260,960
1835-36 ...	2,209,589	2,209,589	2,209,589	113,573	113,573	113,573
1836-37 ...	2,036,057	2,036,057	2,036,057	263,933	263,933	263,933
1837-38 ...	2,640,031	2,640,031	2,640,031	340,28	340,28	340,28
1838-39 ...	3,010,890	3,010,890	3,010,890	347,856	347,856	347,856
Annual Average	2,374,627	2,374,627	2,374,627	253,370	253,370	253,370
1839-40 ...	1,945,263	1,945,263	1,945,263	470,273	470,273	470,273
1840-41 ...	1,786,253	1,786,253	1,786,253	366,485	366,485	366,485
1841-42 ...	2,189,312	2,189,312	2,189,312	515,064	515,064	515,064
1842-43 ...	3,662,468	3,662,468	3,662,468	415,796	415,796	415,796
1843-44 ...	4,870,403	4,870,403	4,870,403	1,045,814	1,045,814	1,045,814
Annual Average	2,590,740	2,590,740	2,590,740	562,686	562,686	562,686
1844-45 ...	4,212,441	4,212,441	4,212,441	1,106,839	1,106,839	1,106,839
1845-46 ...	2,694,174	2,694,174	2,694,174	815,986	815,986	815,986
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1846-47 ...	852,839	2,067,082	2,939,921	5,890	708,833	714,723
1847-48 ...	1,048,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,416,376	1,426,038
1848-49 ...	1,401,748	2,798,628	4,200,376	52,830	2,484,724	2,537,554
Annual Average	1,159,548	2,235,792	3,395,340	42,555	962,185	1,004,740
1849-50 ...	1,155,310	2,656,496	3,811,808	2,016	539,273	541,289
1850-51 ...	1,338,778	3,713,280	5,052,058	71,165	847,923	919,088
1851-52 ...	1,341,106	5,490,227	6,831,333	168,805	885,203	1,054,008
1852-53 ...	1,078,708	3,770,643	4,849,351	17,265	1,464,899	1,482,164
1853-54 ...	1,214,639	3,573,288	4,787,927	60,361	939,897	1,000,258
Annual Average	882,721	1,145,137	2,027,858	151,431	1,115,537	1,266,968
1854-55 ...	2,508,353	8,792,793	11,301,146	2,108	598,418	600,526
1855-56 ...	2,176,002	12,237,695	14,413,697	81,788	1,164,148	1,245,936
1856-57 ...	2,830,084	12,985,332	15,815,416	47,011	766,344	813,355
1857-58 ...	4,437,339	8,379,692	12,817,031	10,886	611,356	622,242
1858-59 ...	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	859,227	918,472
Annual Average	4,288,037	12,068,926	16,356,963	3,803	921,368	925,171
1859-60 ...	4,242,441	6,434,636	10,677,077	9,872	1,066,627	1,076,499
1860-61 ...	5,196,432	9,761,545	14,957,977	6,007	675,689	681,696
1861-62 ...	6,881,666	13,627,401	20,509,067	33,410	1,077,214	1,110,624
1862-63 ...	8,925,412	14,037,169	22,962,581	27,106	1,210,454	1,237,560
1863-64 ...	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	16,040	1,004,154	1,020,194
Annual Average	9,575,032	11,488,321	21,063,353	35,068	1,409,522	1,444,590
1864-65 ...	6,377,594	2,184,407	8,562,001	61,418	1,515,734	1,577,152
1865-66 ...	4,581,472	8,655,432	13,236,904	729,115	1,692,368	2,421,483
1866-67 (11 Months) ...	4,775,921	6,989,456	11,765,377	166,457	1,465,189	1,631,646
1867-68 ...	5,176,970	9,978,978	15,155,948	7,614	1,377,956	1,385,570
1868-69 ...	6,156,160	11,461,317	17,617,477	32,342	1,486,212	1,518,554
Annual Average	5,690,999	8,264,408	13,955,407	98,282	946,264	1,044,546
1869-70 ...	2,788,975	2,662,257	5,451,232	8,434	1,487,200	1,495,634
1870-71 ...	3,573,778	8,007,528	11,581,306	79,086	1,219,076	1,298,162
1871-72 ...	2,622,371	1,934,214	4,556,585	266,169	1,647,901	1,914,070
1872-73 ...	1,648,807	4,143,726	5,792,533	190,169	1,404,151	1,594,320
1873-74 ...	3,264,246	5,002,422	8,266,668			
Annual Average						

The following tables show the foreign Trade of each Province from
1834-35 to 1872-73.

Foreign Trade of Each Province.

Years.	Bengal.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	1,999,131	646,225	4,092,044	66,555
1835-36 ...	2,170,361	687,169	5,537,297	56,599
1836-37 ...	2,782,896	612,527	6,638,211	161,316
1837-38 ...	2,463,905	1,048,883	6,765,376	140,434
1838-39 ...	2,632,152	1,219,031	6,791,621	162,760
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	2,409,689	842,767	5,974,919	117,533
1839-40 ...	3,341,591	1,226,787	6,800,926	200,017
1840-41 ...	4,590,755	918,808	8,060,560	146,206
1841-42 ...	4,262,910	989,618	8,066,384	159,155
1842-43 ...	3,915,186	1,618,712	7,363,436	72,934
1843-44 ...	4,474,473	1,752,376	9,891,110	185,795
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	4,116,983	1,307,260	8,036,448	152,821
1844-45 ...	5,953,990	1,581,365	9,822,187	396,543
1845-46 ...	5,232,617	991,006	9,315,676	287,079
1846-47 ...	5,313,443	1,336,229	9,234,393	285,405
1847-48 ...	4,671,361	747,223	7,961,837	905,071
1848-49 ...	4,356,014	1,414,600	9,038,864	780,873
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	5,101,485	1,214,086	9,174,597	530,995
1849-50 ...	5,233,170	1,214,865	10,148,039	354,206
1850-51 ...	6,115,201	1,859,484	9,997,528	276,329
1851-52 ...	7,087,407	2,366,470	10,423,971	258,588
1852-53 ...	4,993,675	3,393,987	10,738,555	476,375
1853-54 ...	59,673,366	2,085,986	10,133,304	437,913
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	5,830,564	2,038,158	10,228,279	359,082
1854-55 ...	6,599,183	645,124	10,655,551	391,566
1855-56 ...	7,858,696	5,479,854	12,936,800	112,536
1856-57 ...	7,743,912	6,428,573	12,914,512	529,425
1857-58 ...	7,774,291	7,186,211	13,374,182	205,249
1858-59 ...	10,596,106	5,560,321	14,430,446	85,892
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	8,114,498	5,060,017	12,862,284	264,934
1859-60 ...	12,947,119	7,770,479	12,508,490	395,280
1860-61 ...	12,020,634	3,599,643	13,198,759	457,747
1861-62 ...	10,230,394	4,076,964	12,955,001	155,588
1862-63 ...	10,241,961	4,737,495	15,169,023	458,364
1863-64 ...	10,243,680	4,836,539	18,640,221	688,544
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	11,136,753	4,990,224	14,494,299	431,159
1864-65 ...	10,757,689	7,022,284	17,759,475	255,321
1865-66 ...	12,377,477	8,322,847	19,321,388	875,093
1866-67 (11 months)...	13,408,715	6,180,653	16,868,679	834,277
1867-68 ...	17,507,803	4,313,622	19,873,661	332,808
1868-69 ...	16,934,763	4,390,829	20,826,943	439,375
<i>Annual Average</i> ...	14,197,337	6,146,047	18,929,631	547,374
1869-70 ...	14,833,429	4,662,653	20,814,445	156,673
1870-71 ...	17,055,253	1,536,448	22,936,479	518,564
1871-72 ...	15,739,815	4,001,605	27,627,730	221,594
1872-73 ...	15,396,990	1,096,552	24,619,750	75,950

				BOMBAY INCLUDING SINDH.			
Years.				Imports.		Exports.	
				Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.
				£	£	£	£
1831-35	...	...	...	1,758,686	1,693,683	3,013,269	21,808
1835-36	...	...	...	2,169,168	1,316,546	4,447,791	19,981
1836-37	...	...	...	2,571,006	1,747,682	3,514,171	30,000
1837-38	...	...	...	1,964,642	1,461,675	3,511,106	21,791
1838-39	...	...	...	1,961,122	1,600,704	3,962,665	90,969
Annual Average	...	...	...	1,996,135	1,382,268	4,042,012	5,898
1839-40	...	...	...	1,806,237	606,071	2,813,542	141,059
1840-41	...	...	...	2,056,252	799,299	4,360,875	120,979
1841-42	...	...	...	2,847,338	784,157	4,516,261	15,438
1842-43	...	...	...	3,107,337	1,715,167	6,880,397	117,545
1843-44	...	...	...	3,691,061	2,927,064	6,103,712	135,682
Annual Average	...	...	...	2,501,643	1,566,351	4,548,117	221,141
1844-45	...	...	...	3,773,182	1,087,545	5,126,553	615,743
1845-46	...	...	...	4,004,910	1,372,625	6,801,780	463,185
1846-47	...	...	...	2,701,417	1,456,191	4,604,899	360,295
1847-48	...	...	...	2,949,591	1,074,015	4,913,244	106,794
1848-49	...	...	...	3,040,718	2,672,699	5,847,751	1,125,016
Annual Average	...	...	...	3,003,971	1,707,681	5,088,750	560,089
1849-50	...	...	...	4,110,714	2,080,535	5,891,756	544,400
1850-51	...	...	...	4,545,764	2,167,235	6,509,619	16,819
1851-52	...	...	...	4,216,648	2,448,369	7,106,477	432,712
1852-53	...	...	...	4,296,646	2,869,846	7,094,404	542,414
1853-54	...	...	...	4,492,915	2,208,480	5,198,811	9,9726
Annual Average	...	...	...	4,326,539	2,367,985	7,058,111	226,060
1854-55	...	...	...	5,098,852	1,188,914	6,743,525	57,074
1855-56	...	...	...	4,735,412	4,968,947	8,106,110	417,570
1856-57	...	...	...	5,017,125	5,812,807	10,694,480	646,225
1857-58	...	...	...	6,147,706	7,104,901	13,565,081	566,469
1858-59	...	...	...	9,339,915	6,419,881	15,722,000	419,659
Annual Average	...	...	...	6,665,225	5,375,678	9,975,734	468,445
1859-60	...	...	...	9,370,339	7,524,320	14,138,075	787,806
1860-61	...	...	...	9,448,210	5,907,209	17,115,545	616,058
1861-62	...	...	...	9,468,965	9,487,745	18,622,402	627,571
1862-63	...	...	...	10,197,136	11,791,255	26,441,868	573,601
1863-64	...	...	...	14,270,950	10,106,459	35,081,739	684,966
Annual Average	...	...	...	10,529,602	10,619,806	21,667,729	443,160
1864-65	...	...	...	14,402,860	12,196,598	40,522,657	1,080,824
1865-66	...	...	...	15,009,755	16,116,390	35,743,176	1,122,788
1866-67	...	...	...	12,160,000	6,216,806	29,768,817	1,225,188
1867-68	...	...	...	14,189,882	6,887,628	31,089,379	1,187,167
1868-69	...	...	...	14,714,511	9,627,572	25,788,966	829,097
Annual Average	...	...	...	13,958,407	10,172,271	29,360,671	1,080,159
1869-70	...	...	...	13,415,266	8,198,854	28,151,221	573,888
1870-71	...	...	...	11,792,755	7,106,997	25,091,210	1,100,000
1871-72	...	...	...	10,821,111	6,881,114	21,766,137	947,014
1872-73	...	...	...	10,887,540	27,594,666	26,087,369	960,000

MADRAS.				
YEARS.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.
	£	₹	£	₹
1834-35	503,290	153,115	899,108	106,378
1835-36	472,328	112,761	1,121,469	31,519
1836-37	597,028	75,958	1,278,801	77,016
1837-38	607,934	129,543	1,278,801	106,433
1838-39	647,402	181,133	1,050,298	91,237
Annual Average...	564,794	120,302	1,020,483	81,638
1839-40	683,608	112,406	1,154,608	127,446
1840-41	768,653	68,116	1,228,408	89,800
1841-42	678,327	67,361	1,043,166	189,842
1842-43	581,180	79,413	1,244,582	26,217
1843-44	652,064	115,231	1,283,655	21,600
Annual Average...	674,982	88,553	1,205,173	88,829
1844-45	1,048,891	188,561	1,641,408	65,053
1845-46	840,913	172,295	1,411,217	65,764
1846-47	851,805	147,199	1,518,147	68,170
1847-48	976,864	132,151	1,277,296	214,263
1848-49	914,072	117,199	1,212,463	733,848
Annual Average...	940,689	151,452	1,411,717	229,420
1849-50	966,005	12,467	1,275,894	72,838
1850-51	897,823	260,110	1,566,976	104,141
1851-52	904,456	297,398	1,808,808	215,768
1852-53	819,531	576,855	2,121,614	36,392
1853-54	956,374	577,490	1,963,201	115,007
Annual Average...	90,435	506,654	1,716,660	98,917
1854-55	1,087,455	194,221	1,540,843	521,814
1855-56	1,450,386	82,487	1,966,009	70,730
1856-57	1,404,351	1,137,484	2,394,480	78,477
1857-58	1,450,842	1,167,264	2,556,170	109,755
1858-59	1,791,511	815,989	2,060,808	163,846
Annual Average...	1,397,607	829,466	2,091,755	89,923
1859-60	1,935,843	1,062,164	2,117,735	179,421
1860-61	2,024,872	1,180,225	2,821,863	247,464
1861-62	2,120,908	1,301,591	3,371,304	90,530
1862-63	1,657,700	1,754,940	4,974,277	115,449
1863-64	2,134,181	1,921,843	7,273,105	94,557
Annual Average...	1,974,273	1,454,553	4,099,745	146,614
1864-65	2,230,106	2,032,533	7,615,942	104,245
1865-66	2,513,059	1,981,176	8,697,132	161,684
1866-67 (11 months)	2,450,691	765,521	7,003,156	240,793
1867-68	2,978,670	709,578	4,237,569	74,650
1868-69	3,095,890	1,099,744	5,996,111	117,900
Annual Average...	2,635,651	1,317,510	5,132,026	159,734
1869-70	3,032,419	1,544,909	5,781,769	290,606
1870-71	3,485,386	516,954	4,897,527	283,198
1871-72	3,129,578	602,654	7,006,257	191,096
1872-73	3,296,401	597,657	6,246,667	215,978
BRITISH BURMA.				
1861-62	590,145	33,615	1,412,275	3,596
1862-63	539,779	34,217	1,377,477	2,726
1863-64	497,779	67,710	1,628,364	2,69
Annual Average...	515,544	44,897	1,475,050	2,897
1864-65	699,983	117,627	2,392,572	4,283
1865-66	734,910	136,809	2,819,227	6,795
1866-67 (11 months)	714,105	52,844	1,231,342	31,275
1867-68	1,029,415	64,476	1,772,456	22,906
1868-69	1,444,959	35,509	2,450,169	8,208
Annual Average...	905,475	81,949	2,200,543	14,614
1869-70	1,033,735	34,606	1,770,074	9,736
1870-71	1,090,711	48,033	2,436,607	16,062
1871-72	1,391,217	49,439	2,790,752	16,394
1872-73	1,650,439	77,920	3,776,969	18,600

Foreign and Coasting Trade from 1871-72 to 1873-74.

		TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH.		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS— <i>excluding Treasure</i> —				
Free of Duty	Bengal	79,24,896	74,69,520	1,37,13,765
	Bombay	98,17,582	1,46,00,007	1,66,07,369
	Sind	8,96,917	6,36,798	20,14,681
	Madras	38,24,953	53,70,610	43,31,168
	British Burma	15,96,260	21,02,336	22,00,236
Total		2,32,10,698	3,02,59,865	3,90,07,168
Subject to Duty	Bengal	14,92,731-4	14,64,92,377	13,45,44,217
	Bombay	9,45,03,900	9,06,52,350	9,99,45,292
	Sind	21,04,870	28,05,699	24,78,461
	Madras	2,74,70,831	2,75,93,493	3,02,06,927
	British Burma	1,23,74,911	1,47,01,920	1,57,03,948
Total		29,69,26,776	28,24,45,749	28,69,28,920
Total Value of Duty-Free and Dutiable Imports.		43,73,99,100	48,84,05,614	67,76,46,088
Grand Total of Imports		31,08,37,474	41,76,05,614	32,59,36,018
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS of Indian Produce, &c.— <i>excluding Treasure</i> —				
Free of Duty	Bengal	20,91,33,272	18,15,66,629	16,33,94,874
	Bombay	22,78,22,992	17,64,76,914	18,25,71,074
	Sind	56,30,585	5,12,814	86,61,765
	Madras	3,50,77,214	3,61,04,368	3,38,69,550
	British Burma	77,99,285	90,12,151	72,61,245
Total		48,55,23,388	43,67,02,914	39,67,40,960
Subject to Duty	Bengal	6,55,08,423	6,27,60,654	6,12,38,608
	Bombay	93,07,272	75,81,127	97,68,700
	Sind	2,290,120	11,44,274	2,77,527
	Madras	3,82,00,100	2,76,37,509	3,27,00,618
	British Burma	2,07,00,500	2,80,74,356	2,71,89,200
Total		13,14,18,914	12,77,00,920	13,54,03,244
Total Value of Duty-Free and Dutiable Exports of Indian Produce &c.		35,41,42,472	30,94,03,834	26,21,44,204
Total Exports of Indian Produce, &c.		61,69,72,252	53,44,05,834	54,11,44,194
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS of Foreign Merchandise— <i>excluding Treasure</i> —				
Bengal	Bengal	15,75,675	18,38,194	11,53,910
	Bombay	1,24,17,640	1,54,35,674	1,64,78,706
	Sind	74,551	92,854	1,28,144
	Madras	7,18,140	6,65,802	5,92,000
	British Burma	58,098	1,02,280	2,04,106
Total		1,49,47,222	1,78,71,117	1,84,41,466
Grand Total of Exports.	Bengal	27,62,77,396	24,61,84,391	22,77,87,997
	Bombay	24,95,17,913	19,93,97,165	20,97,13,190
	Sind	80,62,456	65,79,914	1,22,87,411
	Madras	7,90,92,274	6,24,86,674	6,61,03,224
	British Burma	2,77,17,253	3,77,69,696	4,40,60,790
Total		63,15,67,884	55,22,74,960	61,99,62,712

		TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH.					
		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS of Treasure—							
Bengal	...	4,00,16,048		1,09,65,519		1,94,35,058	
Bombay	...	6,84,30,486		2,78,04,745		3,49,08,555	
Sind	...	1,40,161		19,520		48,841	
Madras	...	66,26,643		60,76,567		39,72,469	
British Burma	...	4,94,392		7,29,199		56,413	
Total	...	11,57,48,129		4,55,65,850		5,79,25,466	
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS of Treasure—							
Bengal	...	72,15,979		7,95,806		42,30,129	
Bombay	...	91,44,452		98,15,610		82,85,573	
Sind	...	25,658		59,596		1,31,607	
Madras	...	29,10,965		21,59,775		63,07,547	
British Burma	...	1,61,841		1,56,000		1,48,654	
Total	...	1,47,60,925		1,29,30,790		1,21,40,711	
Gross Amount of Import Duty collected, including Salt		4,12,91,549		4,17,71,021		4,16,17,157	
Ditto Export Duty collected		8,93,727		8,49,939		72,56,418	
NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED (with Cargoes)—		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	{ Bengal	604	6,97,757	546	6,26,722	516	6,22,892
	{ Bombay	860	5,80,232	836	5,45,502	842	5,18,089
	{ Sind	25	41,552	212	41,001	231	48,401
	{ Madras	1,515	2,98,680	1,432	3,02,642	1,649	3,12,531
	{ British Burma	306	1,62,163	283	1,92,472	289	1,45,614
Total	...	3,668	17,62,361	3,509	17,08,339	3,557	16,47,917
Cleared	{ Bengal	855	8,11,661	846	8,30,718	701	7,28,176
	{ Bombay	759	4,65,840	610	3,80,775	711	4,27,841
	{ Sind	217	436,600	198	45,690	257	67,813
	{ Madras	2,892	5,03,761	3,055	4,75,988	3,116	5,21,386
	{ British Burma	785	4,04,690	889	5,61,971	815	5,10,689
Total	...	5,461	12,59,011	5,668	12,87,761	5,600	12,53,901
COASTING TRADE.							
BETWEEN THE VARIOUS PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.							
Total value of imports of <i>Merchandise</i> (excluding <i>Treasure</i> , from one Presidency to another		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Ditto of Exports of ditto, ditto		10,71,52,922		11,33,60,931		12,11,92,298	
Total value of imports of <i>Treasure</i> from one Presidency to another		2,24,40,448		2,39,45,899		3,63,83,022	
Ditto of Exports of ditto, ditto		2,41,72,933		2,04,25,659		4,62,59,043	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered (with Cargoes)		11,032	14,57,754	11,442	15,75,702	11,075	17,60,600
Ditto Cleared (with Cargoes)		10,561	15,58,766	11,292	16,84,210	10,151	18,98,418

for three years.

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Total Value of Imports (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	2,16,24,941	2,42,80,916	2,33,47,486	2,10,69,304	2,96,11,687	2,53,52,092
1872-73 ...	2,39,68,110	2,35,05,741	2,57,22,757	2,46,64,947	3,40,61,550	3,02,36,793
1873-74 ...	2,06,06,218	2,29,38,818	2,41,60,469	2,45,94,822	2,49,57,232	2,26,15,739

Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	2,52,83,308	3,27,64,641	2,60,31,272	2,90,81,109	2,54,88,946	2,38,99,872	31,09,37,474
1872-73 ...	2,57,09,829	2,70,81,926	2,04,88,920	2,98,22,119	2,59,43,697	3,14,08,276	31,26,03,614
1873-74 ...	3,38,89,251	3,19,73,567	2,70,18,740	3,17,97,896	2,85,90,403	3,29,93,022	32,19,36,084

Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. (Excluding Treasure) in each Month.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	5,91,45,483	5,43,69,690	5,46,01,119	4,68,11,775	4,95,36,747	2,71,14,176
1872-73 ...	5,56,34,092	5,31,82,065	4,35,24,161	3,45,69,677	2,78,61,962	3,18,87,690
1873-74 ...	5,53,48,101	5,60,81,721	4,41,21,027	3,60,12,588	3,01,46,417	3,02,77,943

Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	3,72,59,311	3,67,91,040	5,34,27,923	5,11,63,922	4,27,42,249	4,36,94,830	61,69,72,262
1872-73 ...	3,14,98,657	3,31,36,903	4,50,06,267	3,64,04,024	3,67,16,925	4,06,98,949	53,41,63,629
1873-74 ...	2,85,65,374	2,64,13,39	4,90,02,967	5,47,69,265	12,76,657	6,26,41,74	52,11,44,194

Imports from each Foreign Country.

Real Value of Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure from and to each Foreign Country in the three Official Years to 1872-73.

COUNTRY.	1870-71.				1871-72.				1872-73.			
	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	Total.	Rs.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	Total.	Rs.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	Total.	Rs.
EUROPE AND WESTWARD—												
PHOENIA—												
United Kingdom	25,26,72,826	69,90,030	28,54,99,034	23,57,99,409	6,90,15,109	32,73,94,578	21,76,56,691	1,85,91,461	28,57,35,844			
Suez (trade being European)	2,89,36,176	8,78,719	42,34,491	1,9,39,069	35,52,014	35,52,014	35,52,014	1,88,57,076	37,83,996			
France	3,63,768	.....	12,61,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,74,910	4,74,910			
Germany	1,67,806	.....	1,67,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mediterranean Ports	1,92,503	.....	1,92,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,78,881	29,78,881			
Other Countries in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,901	2,75,656			
AMERICA—												
United States	6,60,955	.....	6,60,955	7,31,771	.....	.....	.....	6,25,319	6,25,319			
Other Countries in America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353	1,353			
WEST INDIA ISLANDS—												
West India Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,063	4,063			
AFRICA AND EASTWARD—												
Africa and adjacent Coast	13,11,921	1,67,507	16,79,428	18,13,829	2,66,405	20,80,235	12,83,184	6,18,019	26,33,173			
Madagascar	35,89,678	1,62,365	41,46,041	64,63,321	2,20,722	66,84,043	28,88,668	1,13,581	66,97,649			
Maritime	5,23,5	.....	2,40,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASIA—												
Arabia	14,70,870	22,54,305	37,25,175	17,71,916	91,71,454	39,43,370	13,16,396	29,47,420	43,63,846			
Red Sea	7,02,485	11,90,781	19,93,266	7,26,877	8,87,531	18,14,293	6,78,497	7,68,023	18,97,032			
China	6,62,246	41,91,424	1,11,51,914	52,21,092	34,4,998	85,35,401	62,13,875	22,37,049	87,50,924			
India	4,58,945	23,550	3,57,735	4,01,236	21,571	4,22,811	2,59,107	16,900	2,75,907			
Bombay and Madras	4,86,141	.....	4,86,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	50,27,231	63,09,231	1,46,46,803	47,29,564	61,46,826	1,08,76,610	48,13,551	4,20,413	50,25,951			
Strait Settlements	72,79,929	19,29,257	95,09,257	75,17,164	13,13,156	88,41,110	66,28,121	10,38,954	76,67,105			
China	1,57,71,751	2,75,27,546	4,29,05,296	1,5,86,124	2,65,35,372	4,01,49,692	1,35,5,717	1,02,23,413	2,37,74,130			
Other Countries in Asia	19,67,281	8,95,618	19,62,399	4,99,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,80,093			
AUSTRALIA—												
Australia—												
including New South Wales, S. and Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.	23,50,931	21,92,200	47,12,231	26,54,527	30,51,286	57,35,777	8,91,375	36,64,728	43,60,103			
Total	33,41,99,453	5,44,13,231	33,95,87,299	31,98,07,474	11,57,39,129	41,65,73,693	31,26,	5,614	4,55,62,850			36,94,71,485

Customs Revenue of each Province.

An Account of the Gross Amount of Import Duty collected on each Article at all the Ports of British India in the Month of March 1873-74, and in the Twelve Months ending 31st March 1873-74, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

ARTICLES.	Twelve Month ending 31st March.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel, including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c. ...	3,73,093	4,47,040	4,28,611
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	69,487	74,472	56,950
Asphalte ...	Not distinguishable.	1,987	2,003
Beads and False Pearls ...	60,645	79,587	82,632
Cabinet-ware ...	13,731	14,613	13,142
Candles of all kinds ...	27,839	58,921	35,699
Carriages ...	12,181	12,204	10,463
Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers ...	20,975	23,786	18,986
Coffee ...	12,352	13,188	8,775
Corals, Real ...	41,170	30,010	51,490
Corks ...	12,006	15,388	10,125
Cotton Goods ...	84,66,943	81,63,343	84,25,104
Drugs and medicines ...	1,77,408	2,34,187	2,02,674
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	93,583	1,43,122	1,07,748
Fireworks ...	22,974	25,076	24,620
Flax, Manufactures of— ...	19,687	26,306	31,991
Fruits and Vegetables ...	2,65,196	2,56,273	2,78,459
Glass and Glass-ware ...	1,44,175	1,32,973	1,58,739
Guns ...	71,951	76,556	1,09,421
Groceries not otherwise described ...	3,917	2,475	3,317
Hides and Skins ...	20,031	24,450	29,331
Instruments, Musical ...	21,512	21,765	20,958
Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	95,471	1,06,340	1,39,556
Jewellery and plate ...	29,322	32,209	24,562
Leather, and Manufactures of— ...	64,168	73,449	63,880
Liquors ...	23,61,462	26,10,678	26,63,878
Lucifer Matches ...	31,851	40,329	29,067
Mats, Floor-matting (China) of all sorts ...	3,982	4,136	3,776
Metals, and Manufactures of— ...	13,62,220	9,90,347	9,29,308
Naval Stores ...	47,055	58,730	47,920
Oil and Floor-cloth ...	45,676	36,375	51,339
Paints, Colours, Painters' Materials ...	2,606	3,762	2,508
Perfumery ...	97,497	1,10,603	89,174
Photographic Apparatus and Materials ...	23,615	33,939	25,453
Porcelain and Earthen-ware ...	6,146	5,481	4,669
Provisions and Outman's Stores ...	53,063	65,669	71,730
Railway Materials ...	2,14,775	2,32,159	2,10,750
Ropes and Cables ...	76,059	54,591	1,26,574
Salt ...	13,923	16,572	20,771
Seeds ...	2,47,92,756	2,53,03,246	2,48,59,205
Spices ...	7,000	16,074	13,860
Stalls ...	23,823	22,698	21,095
Carried over ...	3,92,13,326	3,96,97,103	3,95,40,263

Import and Export Duty of the Provincial Ports.

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An Account of the Gross Amount of Import and Export Duty collected on each Article at all the Ports of British India in the Twelve Months ending 31st March 1873-74, compared with the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

IMPORTS.	Twelve Months ending 31st March.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Brought forward ...	3,92,13,326	3,96,95,108	3,95,40,268
Silk, and Manufactures of— ...	6,98,965	7,29,028	8,18,552
Soap ...	15,297	17,466	9,747
Spices ...	1,61,422	1,72,979	1,21,092
Stationery, other than Paper ...	15,924	41,941	48,233
Sugar and Sugar-candy, &c. ...	5,26,379	3,26,933	4,14,751
Tea ...	1,47,008	1,80,989	1,33,685
Tobacco, and Articles used in the consumption of— ...	88,143	75,917	77,278
Toys and Requisites for all Games ...	32,412	43,984	37,584
Umbrellas ...	93,092	1,00,961	68,127
Woollen Goods ...	2,59,751	3,58,754	3,32,097
All other Articles ...	19,830	27,016	20,753
Grand Total ... { Including Salt ...	4,12,91,549	4,17,71,021	4,16,17,157
Grand Total ... { Excluding Salt* ...	1,64,98,793	1,64,67,775	1,67,57,952
SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE ABOVE GRAND TOTALS, INCLUDING SALT.			
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bengal ...	3,26,61,369	3,31,77,162	3,23,40,191
Bombay ...	60,44,409	57,68,479	62,88,798
Sind ...	2,46,218	2,31,246	2,54,492
Madras ...	16,28,068	18,76,300	17,77,585
British Burma ...	7,11,485	9,17,734	9,67,141
Total ...	4,12,91,549	4,17,71,021	4,16,17,157
EXPORTS.			
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Cotton Goods ...	1,18,296	1,31,658	1,57,970
Grain and Pulse ...	49,42,180	64,04,733	54,34,876
Hides and Skins (Tanned) ...	1,53,983	2,08,583	1,98,988
Indigo ...	4,71,254	4,72,098	4,72,902
Lac ...	1,11,923	81,764	1,03,387
Oils ...	1,35,880	1,07,092	85,566
Seeds ...	6,48,460	4,71,717	7,26,011
Spices ...	91,985	51,392	71,035
All other Articles ...	19,767	20,897	18,233
Grand Total ...	68,93,727	80,09,939	72,56,418
SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE ABOVE GRAND TOTALS.			
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Bengal ...	25,20,583	27,57,365	21,88,498
Bombay ...	4,51,356	3,68,851	4,10,830
Sind ...	2,44,924	2,04,066	1,40,469
Madras ...	12,86,623	10,92,183	13,68,593
British Burma ...	23,89,641	35,86,469	31,46,035
Total ...	68,93,727	80,09,939	72,56,418

* In the Financial Accounts the duty collected on Salt is entered under "Salt" and not under "Customs."

CHAPTER V.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Organization.

THE Department of Public Works for all India, which in 1864 consisted of 555 Engineers besides subordinate establishments, and in January 1869 of 783 engineers, stood on 1st July 1874 at a strength of 1,172, as follows, including officers on leave:—

Return of P. W. D. Establishment of Engineers including Madras and Bombay.

				ENGINEERS.		Total.
				Executive.	Assistant.	
Madras	...	...	...	65	36	101
Bombay	...	...	...	59	38	97
Bengal	...	...	...	44	54	99
Do. Irrigation	...	...	...	31	46	77
N. W. Province	...	...	...	30	36	66
Do. Irrigation	...	...	...	38	39	77
Punjab	...	...	...	20	22	42
Do. Irrigation	...	...	...	32	43	75
Military Works	...	...	...	47	64	111
Assam	...	...	...	3	4	7
Oudh	...	...	...	5	10	15
Central Province	...	...	...	14	16	30
Central India	...	...	...	10	6	16
Rajpootana	...	...	...	9	7	16
Mysore	...	...	...	9	14	23
Hyderabad	...	...	...	9	5	14
Burma and Port Blair	...	...	...	11	13	24
Railways	...	...	...	83	113	196
				Total		1,086
Chief Engineers	...	{ Madras	...	1 + 1 + 1	...	3
	...	{ Bombay	...	1 + 1 + 1	...	3
Superintending Engineers	...	{ Madras	...	4 + 5 + 2	...	11
	...	{ Bombay	...	2 + 2 + 2	...	6
Chief Engineers	...	...	...	4 + 6 + 5	...	15
Superintending Engineers	...	...	...	17 + 15 + 16	...	48
				Grand Total		1,172

The Department is divided into four parts under a Secretary to the Government of India, or, besides the division of Public Works proper, those of Irrigation, Military Works and Railways.

Expenditure.

Ordinary public works are constructed from current revenue extraordinary or reproductive works from loans or surplus cash balances. Besides these from 1871-72 the Provincial Governments had assigned to them imperial revenue to meet certain heads of local expenditure and among these such public works, as roads and civil buildings on which they spent £1,495,573 in that year, £1,668,828 in 1872-73 and £1,870,950 in 1873-74.

The expenditure on Public Works from imperial funds by the Department, in England and India, has been as follows since 1862-63:—

Year.	Ordinary, from Revenue.	Extraordinary, from Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£
1862-63	4,508,902		4,508,902
1863-64	5,374,888		5,374,888
1864-65	5,115,687		5,115,687
1865-66	6,053,004		6,053,004
1866-67 (Eleven months) ...	5,392,808		5,392,808
1867-68	5,972,626	602,462	6,575,088
1868-69	6,632,135	1,370,613	8,002,748
1869-70	5,347,037	2,599,614	7,946,651
1870-71	4,273,646	1,167,810	5,441,456
1871-72	2,459,497	1,628,474	4,087,971
1872-73	2,525,241	2,184,570	4,709,811
1873-74 Regular estimate ...	2,382,000	3,541,000	5,923,000
1874-75 Budget do. ...	2,505,000	4,563,000	7,068,000

In 1873-74 the ordinary public works expenditure was thus divided: military works £1,146,700; other services, including civil buildings and miscellaneous works, £300,000; agricultural works, including embankments and irrigation works, £826,000; the Warora colliery £22,300; Cooper's Hill College £40,000; furlough allowances, £47,000. Besides this sum of £2,382,000 expended directly from imperial funds, £1,870,950 was spent upon public works from provincial revenues, making £1,252,950 in all, besides an expenditure of £2,125,956 from local revenues. Thus the grand total expenditure on public works from ordinary revenues and receipts was £6,378,906. Of the extraordinary expenditure (£3,541,000), £2,380,000 was spent upon State railways and the remainder (£1,161,000) upon canals.

The following table shows the expenditure in India, in detail, for eight years:

Total for India of each Grant or Major Head of Expenditure in the Public Works Department.

GRANTS.	1864-65.	1865-66	1866-67 (Eleven Months)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
P. W. ORDINARY—								
Military { Construction	648,660	834,670	1,328,728	1,507,993	1,876,167	1,245,614	791,287	747,094
Buildings ... { Repairs ..	216,304	246,768	206,278	222,939	249,397	208,705	201,710	241,327
Total ...	864,964	1,081,438	1,535,006	1,730,932	2,125,564	1,454,319	992,997	978,421
Civil Build- { Construction	695,156	609,772	641,858	738,904	722,017	576,385	412,086	192,416
ings ... { Repairs ...	179,064	130,678	108,697	109,694	118,766	103,896	101,717	21,948
Total ...	724,220	740,350	750,555	848,598	840,783	680,281	514,803	214,364
Public Im- { Construction	1,358,196	1,177,345	1,214,697	1,028,102	1,121,952	840,328	610,276	238,585
provements { Repairs ...	769,068	685,614	644,628	728,780	761,393	705,614	697,219	349,313
Total ...	2,127,264	1,862,959	1,859,325	1,756,882	1,883,345	1,545,942	1,307,495	607,898
Total ... { Construction	2,602,012	2,621,807	3,185,181	3,275,039	3,710,128	2,662,327	1,524,649	1,198,095
Total ... { Repairs ...	1,114,430	1,062,968	959,601	1,071,413	1,129,076	1,013,215	1,000,646	602,568
Total ...	3,716,448	3,684,765	4,144,782	4,346,452	4,839,203	3,675,542	2,525,295	1,800,663
Establishments	817,195	900,641	897,042	953,923	1,050,804	1,104,678	1,013,203	655,304
Purchase of Materials, Tools and Plant, and Stores from England ...	165,695	211,853	147,938	127,082	254,439	97,571	78,419	44,644
One per cent. Income Tax Fund	250,000	110,000	—	111,410	—	—	37,516	—
Profit and Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,079	4,400
Miscellaneous	839	—	2	89	150	—	—	—
State Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,227
Compensation for lands taken for Railways, &c.	339,789	184,456	221,672	126,432	222,346	49,291	38,170	16,784
State outlay on guaranteed Irrigation Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,218
Other State outlay for guaranteed enterprises	54,428	41,116	37,900	44,716	72,749	58,958	61,497	49,399
Net Loss by Exchange on Railway transactions	146,048	50,606	111,681	101,877	20,733	205,469	171,465	52,953
DEDUCT—Decrease in Balances, &c., Refunds from Contractors, and Value of Stores issued to Works and included in the current year's account, but paid for in previous year ...	5,490,339	5,189,237	5,660,907	5,811,981	6,470,173	5,191,499	4,232,635	2,633,592
Total P. W. Ordinary ...	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464	5,800,269	6,433,517	5,107,259	4,079,050	2,469,722
PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA-ORDINARY—								
IRRIGATION—								
Construction	—	—	—	161,894	328,416	650,207	456,608	—
Establishment	—	—	—	50,322	106,592	162,447	183,018	—
Tools and Plant	—	—	—	7,049	19,840	39,300	65,496	—
Increase to Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,535	—
Bombay Special Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works	—	—	—	382,613	349,366	401,383	—	—
State Railways	—	—	—	594	213,743	111,667	399,910	497,767
Total P. W. Extraordinary	—	—	—	602,467	1,017,958	1,427,992	1,116,067	1,480,797
Total P. W. Expenditure...	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464	6,402,731	7,451,475	6,535,251	5,195,117	3,970,519

From this Gross Loss.

Railways.

The financial prospects of the Guaranteed Railways are better than they have been for some time past, and there is hope of further improvement, as the construction of the railways is completed, and the State Railways bring traffic to the guaranteed lines. The gross receipts on each of the Indian Railways amounted to £7,195,026, showing an increase of the third of a million sterling.

	From 1st January.		Increase in 1873.
	1873.	1872.	
<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>
East Indian Main ...	2,78,31,419	2,65,56,549	12,74,870
Ditto, Jubbulpore ...	19,08,904	24,07,001	...
Eastern Bengal ...	30,85,508	27,86,327	2,99,191
Oudh & Rohilkhund ...	11,24,057	4,19,442	7,04,615
Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	58,41,103	53,73,861	4,67,242
Madras ...	66,94,329	60,06,180	6,88,149
Great Southern of India ...	10,89,271	8,04,416	2,84,855
Carnatic ...	39,885	84,207	5,678
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,56,41,323	1,84,85,379	1,56,944
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	53,99,052	54,37,183	.....
Total ...	7,16,54,861	6,83,10,545	33,44,316
<i>State.</i>			
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,02,161	83,873	18,288
Nulhattee ...	83,439	56,417	26,992
Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	91,948	.....	91,948
Rajpootana, Agra District ...	17,854	.....	17,854
Total ...	2,95,402	1,40,320	1,55,082
Grand Total ...	7,19,59,263	6,84,50,865	34,99,398

The mean mileage open of guaranteed railways during 1873 was 5,409 miles, compared with 5,140 miles in 1872, and the train mileage run for traffic purposes was 14,727,933 miles in 1873 against 14,189,657 miles in 1872. The number of passengers increased from 19,829,000 to 21,817,000, (10 per cent.) and the receipts from passengers from £2,253,200 to £2,374,700, (5 per cent.). The increase in the passenger traffic occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Oudh and Rohilkhund, Madras, Great Southern of India, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. On the Great Southern of India Railway there was an exceptional festival traffic of about 300,000 passengers. The increase in the number of passengers on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (650,000) was due to increased open mileage. On the

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the increase (250,000 passengers), was also chiefly due to additional mileage.

The goods traffic increased from 3,400,000 to 4,000,000 tons, (17·65 per cent.) and the receipts from £4,250,000 to £4,640,000 (9·22 per cent.). The increase occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways. The falling off was largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, where the tonnage booked was 87,000 tons less than in the preceding year owing to a decline in the cotton and sugar traffic. The decline in cotton was in some measure due to active sea competition. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity carried of 56,000 tons, the receipts increased by £27,800, from an improvement in cotton and linseed. The season is said to have been considered unpropitious for Hindoo marriages, and this is supposed to have affected the traffic in sugar on both lines.

During the year 1873-74, the first sections of the new *State* railways were completed. At the beginning of the year, with the exception of the Calcutta and South-Eastern, and Nulhati lines, only two short branches in Berar were open, although for the convenience of traders, salt was allowed to be carried over the railway from Delhi to Rewaree while it was still incomplete and not formally opened for traffic. By degrees, however, the different sections of the Railways that are nearest to the ports where English materials were landed were opened one after another in order to give to the country the benefit of railway communication as soon as possible. In all 168 miles were opened for traffic during the year. The Government of India has fixed the yearly expenditure on the construction of State Railways for the present at £3,000,000; in order to spend this amount economically, there ought to be about 1,500 miles of railway at all times in progress, of which 375 miles will be finished in each year. There are now 234½ miles of State railway open, 1,329 miles actually in progress and 281 miles under survey, or in a preliminary stage. Of the mileage in progress some is in an advanced state, and more than the due 375 miles will, it is expected, be opened during 1874-75.

Of the traffic it is as yet too early to speak with confidence. In the year 1873, 119,633 train miles were run, carrying 123,386 tons of goods, and 641,558 passengers; Rs. 6,56,944 was received for freight of goods, and Rs. 1,62,623 for carriage of passengers. These figures are satisfactory, but the extent of the traffic can only be proved by time. Including the purchase of the Calcutta and South-Eastern line, the total estimated capital expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1873-74 is £5,672,211, and to the end of 1874-75 £8,790,261.

On the railway from Delhi to Rewaree a lower scale of passenger fares has been introduced than has ever before been tried in India, or perhaps in any part of the world: from any station on the line to the next station, a passenger is carried for one anna, an average rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per mile, or between 6 and 7 miles for a penny. That this rate will attract large numbers of travellers is already proved, and it will thus be of great service to the country; but whether it will cover the cost of carriage and yield a sufficient margin of profit, remains to be proved.

Besides the State railways which have been undertaken, to extend, at the charge of the imperial revenues, the systems constructed by companies working under a state guarantee, a small experimental line has been surveyed and begun under different auspices. The wealthy trading town of Hattur lies six miles from the East Indian Railway; and, beyond it, at a distance of 23 miles, is Muttra, on the bank of the Jumna. To construct a very light single railway along these 29 miles will cost some 15 lakhs of rupees, and there seems to be no doubt that this outlay will be remunerative. The Government of the North-Western Province has accordingly set aside 10 lakhs from provincial revenues for the construction of this line, and the local public have been invited to subscribe 5 lakhs, on which 4 per cent. interest will be paid from provincial revenues with a share of any surplus profits. The railway is to be managed by a board composed of Government and native directors. If this interesting experiment succeeds, the system may be tried in other parts of India.

On the 18th July 1873, the Government of India published a forecast of the proposed expenditure upon State railways and irrigation works to the end of the year 1877-78. The amount which, according to this forecast, is to be spent in each is as follows:—

			Canals.	Railways.	Total.
			£	£	£
1874-75	...	...	1,475,000	3,000,000	4,475,000
1875-76	...	...	1,449,000	3,000,000	4,449,000
1876-77	...	...	1,401,000	3,000,000	4,401,000
1877-78	..	...	1,304,000	3,000,000	4,304,000
Total	...	...	5,629,000	12,000,000	17,629,000

Accordingly, the sum of £4,475,000 was provided for expenditure in 1874-75, to which £88,000 is added for the discharge of certain debentures due upon the Calcutta and South-Eastern line, making a total of £4,563,000.

Canals.

The gross irrigation revenue of 1874-75 is expected to be £491,000, or £26,000 more than in 1873-74. The revenue shown under this head is almost all collected in the Punjab, the North-Western Province, and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the revenue derived from irrigation elsewhere being generally incorporated in the land revenue. Provision is made for the working expenses (estimated at £293,686) of the canals from which this revenue is derived in the grant for public works ordinary. The capital expended on irrigation works in the Bengal Presidency to the end of 1873-74 is returned in the department of public works at £8,658,000, of which £7,416,000 has been expended on canals actually open and at work. The principal Canals upon which this money has been spent are as follow:—

				To end of 1873-74.
				£
Ganges	...	...	...	2,656,449
Baree Doab	...	...	...	1,370,507
Orissa Canals, Mahanadree Series	...	...	...	1,215,464
Midnapore, including Tidal Canal	...	...	...	764,578
Agra	...	...	...	567,250
Western Jumna	...	...	...	329,203
Eastern do.	...	...	...	206,856

The gross direct revenue from the canals upon which this capital has been spent is estimated for 1874-75 at £473,400, the working expenses at £293,686, and the net direct revenue at £179,714, being 2·42 per cent. upon the capital. If the sum of £138,437, increased land revenue attributed to these canals, be added, the net return is £318,151, or a fraction over 4·25 per cent. on the capital. The Agra Canal is, however, only just opened, and the Orissa and Midnapore Canals earn as yet very little. The most profitable are the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, which are estimated to yield 22·75 and 31·3 per cent. respectively. The Ganges Canal pays 4·8 per cent.; the Baree Doab, 4·3 per cent.

Post Office.

The new rates of official postage and the final abolition of franking worked well during the year under review. The nominal charge for official postage was largely reduced, and though this necessarily caused an apparent reduction of postal revenue, the net effect has been a real saving of public expenditure. Formerly, official correspondence was sent almost indiscriminately by letter mail at a considerable real cost. Now, heavy packages are usually sent by packet or parcel post. Among several changes in the regulations relating to communication with places abroad the most important of them was the establishment by the British Post Office of a new contract line between

Aden and Zanzibar, opening quick postal communication with Southern Africa.

The number of post offices increased during the year from 2,884 to 3,006, or by 122, and the number of letter-boxes from 1,885 to 2,168, or by 283. There was a further increase of railway mileage which, with other reforms, made it possible to effect a considerable reduction in the more costly methods of conveyance. The business of the department again increased and now exceeds 93 millions of articles. The increase in the number of newspapers carried, from 6,840,120 to 7,928,092 or by 1,087,972 (15·91 per cent.), was an important response to the cheap newspaper postage conceded the previous year. The increase of registered letters from 1,690,992 to 1,841,152, or by 150,860 (8·92 per cent.), is attributed to the extension of compulsory registration and to the issue of 5-rupee currency notes. India received from the United Kingdom 1,476,679 letters and 1,608,137 newspapers, and sent to the United Kingdom 1,981,377 letters and 366,693 newspapers. The gross increase of letters from 2,754,759 to 3,458,056, or by 703,297, is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of correspondence passing. The newspapers sent home show a slight increase from 361,211 to 366,693. But the outward newspapers decreased from 1,612,538 to 1,608,137. The Director General attributes this to the increased despatch of newspapers in parcels for distribution by Indian agencies. The prominent financial feature of the year was the nominal loss of Rs. 24,31,721 revenue derived from official covers. The loss is balanced by a corresponding diminution of the expenditure of the public offices for postage, and which enabled the Post Office to effect some saving of expenditure. The increase of revenue from private correspondence is shewn to be really Rs. 2,13,499. This increase and the increase of Rs. 4,08,491 received from newspapers in 1872-73 as compared with 1870-71 are gratifying. Including the official postage the Department, as a whole, showed a net surplus of Rs. 6,86,617.

Telegraph.

Communication between Europe and Australia *via* India and Java was established in August 1872, the date at which the land line across Australia from Port Darwin to Port Augusta, 1900 miles in length, was completed. The Director General shows that, though there was a slight decrease this year in the number of foreign messages transmitted, there was a satisfactory increase in the revenue realized. The total number of messages transmitted increased from 702,706 in the previous, to 726,341 in the present year, equivalent to 3·36 per cent.; and the revenue likewise increased from Rs.

16,00,383 to Rs. 17,27,600, or 7·95 per cent. The total number of Telegraph Offices open was 203, against 199 in the year before, giving an increase of four. The average number of messages despatched from each station was 3,119. The classification of stations shows that nearly one-half of the total number despatched less than 1,000; while there were only five stations at which more than 15,000, and only eight stations at which more than 10,000 messages originated. Of the total number of paid-messages, no less than 91 per cent. were private and only 9 per cent. on the public service.

The total expenditure and receipts of the Department for 1872-73, were as follows:—

		Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
		£	£	£
<i>Indian Telegraph—</i>				
Expenditure	...	133,375	246,877	380,252
Receipts	...	2,060	171,786	173,846
Not expenditure	...	131,315	75,091	206,406

Under the head Capital, the outlay on new lines was:—

	£
From Waddy Junction to Nanapoor	4,343
From Nanapoor to Hyderabad and Trimulgherry	6,116
From Delhi to Rowaree	10,459
From Agra to Bhurtpoor	5,807
From Bhurtpoor to Jeypoor	5, 78
From Mooltan to Bhurtpoor	5,445
From Jubbulpoor to Saugor	5,502
Other lines	26,673
	<u>69,523</u>

On the whole, the operations of the Telegraph Department during the year resulted in a net deficit under revenue of £75,091, while on the other hand the Ceylon lines worked at a profit of £1,637. The receipts of the Department were thus less than its expenses by the net sum of £ 73,454.

PART V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

CHAP.
IMPE-

*Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of
Budget*

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1872-73	Budget estimates, 1873-74.	Regular estimates, 1873-74.	In- crease.	De- crease	Budget estimates, 1874-75.	Budget estimates, 1874-75, compared with reg- ular esti- mates, 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL.							
I.—Land revenue ..	21,328,600	21,180,000	21,029,500	.....	140,500	21,404,000	+ 364,500
II.—Tributes and con- tributions from N. states ..	711,465	722,000	768,500	46,300	..	726,000	— 42,300
III.—Forest ..	57,557	581,000	619,500	38,500	..	606,000	— 15,500
IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs ..	2,325,768	2,218,000	2,285,100	67,100	..	2,286,000	+ 900
V.—Assessed taxes ...	580,159	10,000	19,600	9,600	..	Nil	— 19,600
VI.—Customs ..	2,651,800	2,649,000	2,621,600	..	28,100	2,789,000	+ 115,400
VII.—Salt ..	6,165,000	6,144,000	6,151,000	7,000	..	6,079,000	— 72,000
VIII.—Opium ..	8,684,691	7,560,000	8,325,000	765,000	..	7,615,000	— 707,000
IX.—Stamps ..	2,608,512	2,229,000	2,697,800	668,800	..	2,708,000	+ 10,200
X.—Mint ..	51,261	40,000	66,500	26,500	..	124,000	+ 57,500
XI.—Post Office ..	580,312	719,000	720,000	1,000	..	690,000	— 25,000
XII.—Telegraph ..	249,802	225,000	244,000	19,000	..	251,000	+ 8,000
XIII.—Law and Justice	392,680	38,000	37,500	..	22,500	333,000	— 24,500
XIV.—Marine ..	209,814	179,000	220,700	41,700	..	201,000	— 19,700
XV.—Interest ..	58,779	472,000	460,500	.....	11,500	462,000	+ 1,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of superannua- tion, retired and compen- sation Allow- ances ..	587,078	662,000	685,300	23,300	..	679,000	— 6,400
XVII.—Gain by ex- change on transactions with London ..	301,436	206,900	276,900	69,900	..	222,600	— 54,900
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ..	248,383	206,100	265,200	59,100	..	195,000	— 70,200
Total ..	48,807,872	16,896,000	17,921,000	1,028,000	..	47,425,000	— 499,000
Army ..	906,853	870,000	900,000	30,000	..	890,000	— 70,000
Public works, ordinary ..	75,567	75,000	87,000	14,000	..	83,000	— 8,000
Irrigation ..	413,555	478,000	465,000	..	13,000	491,000	+ 23,000
State Railways ..	16,533	29,000	40,000	1,000	..	95,000	+ 55,000
Grand Total ..	50,220,360	48,286,000	49,476,000	1,190,000	..	48,984,000	— 492,000
Defect, excluding P. W. extraordinary ..	...	...	2,101,500	...	..	1,388,000	— 713,500
Defect, including P. W. extraordinary ..	420,682	3,658,000	5,642,300	1,984,300	..	5,851,000	+ 308,700

TER I.

RIAL.

India in India and in England.
Estimates, 1874-75.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1872-73.	Budget estimate, 1873-74.	Regular estimate, 1873-74.	In- crease.	De- crease.	Budget estimate, 1874-75.	Budget estimate, 1874-75, compared with regu- lar esti- mate, 1873-74.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on funded and unfunded debt	5,301,669	5,234,000	5,250,800	16,800	—	5,137,000	—123,800
2.—Interest on service funds and other accounts	555,759	536,000	537,100	1,100	—	559,900	+17,100
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	525,065	301,000	276,400	—	24,600	262,000	—14,400
4.—Land revenue	2,453,891	2,477,000	2,501,200	24,200	—	2,515,000	+11,800
5.—Forest	392,838	420,000	410,100	—	9,900	445,000	+32,900
6.—Excise on spirits and drugs	130,507	91,000	93,100	2,100	—	87,000	—6,100
7.—Assessed taxes	13,244	1,000	2,100	1,100	—	Nil.	—2,100
8.—Customs	190,373	185,000	184,300	—	700	198,000	+1,700
9.—Salt	476,880	490,000	473,700	—	6,300	490,000	+16,300
10.—Opium	1,814,268	2,115,000	1,998,000	—	119,000	2,115,000	+118,000
11.—Stamps	92,102	120,000	87,200	—	82,800	117,000	+79,800
12.—Mint	94,753	63,000	75,500	12,500	—	163,000	+97,500
13.—Post Office	690,627	820,000	808,000	—	12,000	813,000	+4,000
14.—Telegraph	484,140	450,000	419,200	—	30,800	450,000	+30,800
15.—Administration	1,534,580	1,568,000	1,660,100	—	25,900	1,559,000	+1,000
16.—Minor departments	360,460	312,000	321,200	8,200	—	323,000	+1,800
17.—Law and justice	2,222,176	2,310,000	2,262,600	—	47,400	2,279,000	+16,400
18.—Marine	558,256	581,000	482,900	—	98,100	528,000	+44,100
19.—Ecclesiastical	162,300	167,000	159,600	7,400	—	169,000	+200
20.—Medical	186,291	187,000	186,900	—	100	187,000	+100
21.—Political agencies	390,816	440,000	357,600	—	82,400	445,000	+57,600
22.—Allowances and assign- ments under treaties and engagements	1,749,890	1,721,000	1,785,100	64,100	—	1,727,000	+63,100
23.—Civil furlough and absent tee allowances	156,050	162,000	377,000	115,000	—	277,000	—
24.—Superannuation, retired and compassionate al- lowances	1,576,255	1,530,000	1,563,700	33,700	—	1,818,000	+254,300
25.—Loss by exchange on tran- sactions with London	765,100	85,000	985,700	135,700	—	746,000	—739,700
26.—Miscellaneous	267,697	71,000	84,700	13,700	—	70,000	—14,700
27.—Allotments for provincial services	5,222,190	4,969,000	5,071,500	102,500	—	5,020,000	+57,500
Famine relief	—	—	3,920,000	3,920,000	—	7,560,000	+1,940,000
Total Civil	28,124,060	28,169,000	32,133,300	3,964,300	—	30,833,000	+1,280,300
Army	15,603,612	15,624,000	15,260,000	—	268,000	16,267,000	+121,000
Public works, ordinary	2,625,241	2,354,000	2,342,000	24,000	—	2,580,000	+123,000
State railways	17,914	62,000	65,000	3,000	—	104,000	+42,000
Land and supervision (guaranteed railways)	165,146	177,000	175,000	—	2,000	129,000	—64,000
Guaranteed interest, less net traffic receipts	2,110,501	1,790,000	1,568,000	—	224,000	1,304,000	—177,000
Total ordinary	48,458,400	48,068,000	61,677,300	3,611,300	—	60,271,000	+1,306,300
Public works, extraordinary	2,184,570	3,878,000	2,541,000	—	337,000	4,662,000	+1,072,000
Grand Total	50,642,970	51,946,000	64,218,300	4,174,300	—	64,933,000	+1,683,300
Surplus, excluding P. W. ex- traordinary	1,762,870	220,000	—	—	—	—	—
Procs guaranteed interest	4,658,401	4,690,000	4,664,000	—	24,000	4,694,000	+20,000
Net Traffic receipts	2,647,900	2,906,000	3,170,000	264,000	—	3,207,000	+297,000
Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts	2,110,501	1,790,000	1,568,000	—	224,000	1,304,000	—177,000

CHAPTER II.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

By the resolution dated 14th December 1870, the system of provincial allotments for provincial services was introduced by the government of Lord Mayo. Under this system the Local Governments administer certain important departments termed "provincial services" at their discretion, subject only to a general responsibility to the Supreme Government and to the maintenance of the principles laid down by Her Majesty's Government for the administration of these departments. The receipts in connection with these services are given up and a fixed assignment is added from the imperial revenues to cover the whole cost of the services. The measure has fulfilled the expectations with which it was introduced; there are fewer controversies and misunderstandings; economy has been promoted and the efficiency of the administration increased.

When the provincial assignments were first made, it was thought that it would be well to amalgamate the provincial and local funds and to frame consolidated accounts of the whole. The proposal was found to work inconveniently as regards the imperial finances, chiefly because, with consolidated provincial and local accounts, there were no means of comparing the financial administration of the provincial departments under the present system with their administration before the transfer. The debt accounts and estimates connected with each division of the receipts and expenditure, local and municipal, are incorporated in the following total figures throughout, as without them the balances cannot be worked out. It appears that if the estimates now made be realised, the provincial revenues during the first four years of their transfer to Local Governments will have exceeded the expenditure by £316,532, besides the special grants-in-aid of provincial funds (£200,000) made on the inauguration of the system in 1870-71.

During the four years ending 1874-75 the local expenditure will, if the present estimates are realised, have exceeded the receipts by £376,291. There were 1,283 municipal towns in British India in 1872-73 with a population of 14,431,168 souls, and, according to the accounts given in the administration reports which include some transactions not upon the Government books, they had a gross income of £1,658,352, of which £1,384,024 consisted of taxes, and the remainder of receipts other than taxes.

Local Revenue and Expenditure.

REVENUE.	Accounts		Budget estimates, 1874-75.		EXPENDITURE.		Accounts		Regular estimates, 1874-75.		Budget estimates, 1874-75.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Opening balance ..	1,969,423	2,201,672	2,021,672	2,021,672	Refunds ..	...	...	...	£ 276	£ 495	£ 6,382	£ 6,382
TAXES, RATES AND CHARGES—					Collection of taxes and cesses ..	...	...	...	16,010	17,735	16,809	16,809
On lands ..	1,894,663	1,777,999	1,799,396	1,799,396	Jails ..	...	...	...	7,339	856	856	856
On houses ..	47,846	63,980	44,980	44,980	Registration ..	...	...	...	338	740	617	617
On other property ..	63,154	22,557	17,563	17,563	Poace ..	...	...	...	283,323	292,264	317,178	317,178
Miscellaneous taxes ..	...	...	...	...	Education ..	...	...	...	253,357	273,319	312,343	312,343
Miscellaneous Taxes—					Medical ..	...	...	...	69,789	110,073	127,586	127,586
Oatrol ..	476	894	844	844	Printing ..	...	...	...	1,709	805	805	805
Licenses ..	205.9	24,417	24,684	24,684	Marine ..	...	...	...	61,214	68,831	62,262	62,262
Miscellaneous ..	8,048	6,078	7,107	7,107	MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—							
	1,970,271	1,848,845	1,901,996	1,901,996	General management ..	...	...	...	81,518	54,074	59,109	59,109
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS—					Collection of tolls, rents, &c. ..	...	...	...	11,663	37,350	31,339	31,339
Registration ..	24,249	4,600	5,000	5,000	Collection of cattle trespass fines ..	...	...	...	15,168	25,237	16,669	16,669
Poace ..	15,913	14,343	18,896	18,896	Cemeteries ..	...	...	...	189	190	190	190
Education ..	45,684	21,192	47,023	47,023	Diocesan priest ..	...	...	...	46,825	49,493	51,196	51,196
Medical ..	...	120	121	121	Miscellaneous establishments ..	...	...	...	437,601	434,450	437,363	437,363
Printing ..	...	870	870	870								
Marine ..	34,593	13,500	3,963	3,963								
	1,219.7	55,440	76,228	76,228	Office rent, rates and taxes ..	...	...	...	598,084	600,768	613,792	613,792
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—					Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	243,679	317,782	182,689	182,689
Tolls ..	568,702	581,446	581,394	581,394	Contributions ..	...	...	...	175,618	306,107	366,324	366,324
Port dues ..	36,063	71,604	69,380	69,380								
Interest ..	36,362	20,616	15,854	15,854								
Rents ..	63,685	80,444	72,471	72,471								
Sale of lands, houses, &c. ..	16.22	5,272	4,225	4,225	Public works ..	...	...	...	1,621.33	1,794,345	1,966,606	1,966,606
Miscellaneous fees and fines ..	158,293	152,409	162,318	162,318	Deduct probable savings ..	...	...	...	2,128,966	3,920,791	1,644,666	1,644,666
Voluntary contributions ..	68,310	263,826	119,320	119,320								
Sanitary receipts ..	578,892	295,671	148,883	148,883								
	1,908,314	1,770,287	963,631	963,631								
Contributions ..	...	456,954	150,018	150,018	Total expenditure ..	...	...	...	3,258,406	3,820,791	3,610,171	3,610,171
Public works ..	29,240	15,100	63.00	63.00	Debt accounts ..	...	...	...	30,142	24,709	16,929	16,929
Total revenue ..	3,489,782	3,644,426	1,153,191	1,153,191	Closing balance ..	...	...	...	2,212,672	2,031,672	1,966,172	1,966,172
Debt accounts ..	3,916	19,374	16,409	16,409								
Grand Total ..	£ 5,491,220	5,866,672	5,191,272	5,191,272	Grand Total ..	...	...	...	5,491,220	5,866,672	5,193,272	5,193,272

PART VI.
INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE year 1871-72 was the first in which the control and financial supervision of Public Instruction was made over to the Provincial Governments. In 1872-73 Sir George Campbell applied to Bengal for the first time a scheme of national or primary schools in the spirit of that system which has done so much for every other Province of India, except Madras. But, unlike these Provinces which enjoy a school cess of two per cent on the land-tax, Bengal and Madras are still without a fund sacred to the support of popular instruction.

Finance—The sum assigned to the Provincial Governments for education in 1871-72 was £576,656, but in addition to this local funds were spent. The total expenditure by Government, besides the sums spent by societies, committees and private persons, was in 1872-73:—

				Rs.
Bengal and Assam	...	...	...	35,36,961
Madras	...	...	...	9,59,353
N. W. Province	...	...	...	9,96,359
Bombay	...	...	...	23,23,759
Punjab	...	...	...	8,79,321
Oudh	...	...	...	5,34,145
Central Province	...	...	...	5,30,445
Burma	...	...	...	1,15,495
Coorg	...	...	...	16,160
				<hr/> 94,99,903
Mysore	...	...	...	1,78,964
Berar	...	...	...	3,25,233
				<hr/> 103,96,400

Results.—The number reported in attendance at inspected and aided schools in each Province was:—

PROVINCE.	Population.	Schools 1871-72.	Schools 1872-73.	Pupils 1871-72.	Pupils 1872-73.
Bengal and Assam	66,856,819	4,556	10,405	142,714	309,254
Madras	24,266,559	4,401	6,740	13,112	192,044
N. W. Province	21,464,204	8,942	9,490	219,444	217,678
Punjab	22,892,140	1,802	1,743	72,143	72,110
Bombay and Sind	25,195,673	3,176	4,098	199,470	288,666
Oudh	12,011,112	1,541	1,774	54,106	64,381
Central Province	8,551,219	1,413	1,778	66,256	62,990
British Burma	2,642,323	49	29	2,456	7,817
Coorg	165,312	36	29	1,941	1,931
	<hr/> 202,892,645	<hr/> 27,730	<hr/> 35,151	<hr/> 927,375	<hr/> 1,175,507
Mysore	5,612,612	623	727	24,291	34,197
Berar	2,231,665	314	606	10,828	15,978
Total	211,149,670	28,667	37,294	967,509	1,217,722

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